

Office:  
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1755.

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## A NEW ERA.

### INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS.

Small expectations frequently materialise into great results. Ever since the project of an English Royal visit to Berlin was first mooted, we have been exhorted not to place too much confidence in the political results of such a visit. While it would be foolish to announce actual results on this, the third day of King Edward's stay in Berlin, it must be confessed that the political horizon has grown visibly brighter even in the brief period which has elapsed since his Majesty and his gracious Consort left London on Monday last. The tone of the press on both sides leaves nothing to be desired. The English and German organs are vying with one another in painting the future in bright colours, and so far not one solitary discordant note has been struck. All this is as it should be, and is very much more than might have been expected. The great newspapers of Germany have one and all published articles on the visit couched in the warmest terms. With several of these utterances we have already dealt, but the following extract from the *Kölnische Zeitung's* welcome to the British Sovereign is particularly worthy of transcription:—

The article refers to the friendliness of Sir Edward Grey's tone towards Germany in his speech at Coldstream, the courteous attitude of the authorities in Cape Colony during Herr Dernburg's Colonial tour, and the unanimous expression of friendly sentiments towards Great Britain uttered by the German Government and by the parties in the Reichstag on November 10 last. "All this," the journal goes on to say, "warrants good hopes for the future. The German people ask nothing better than to live in peace and friendship with the British people, whose sound sense, tenacity of purpose, confident strength and eminent achievements in all spheres of economic, particularly colonial, life, they heartily and honestly admire." Adapting Goethe's remark with regard to his relations with Schiller, the journal remarks that the world should rejoice at being able to claim two such capable civilised nations. "If the visit brings about a gradual and tacit rapprochement of the public mind, it will not have been in vain. Then the relations between Great Britain and Germany will thenceforth be characterised, if not by an entente, at any rate by a progressive detente. Thus as King Edward, accompanied by his Consort, enters the capital of our Empire, the *Kölnische Zeitung* offers a most respectful and hearty welcome to His Majesty, whose exceptional personality as ruler assigns to him an influential rôle in his country with its strictly Parliamentary rule."

The above carefully considered, but none the less spontaneous, words will awake an answering cordial echo in English hearts. The frank friendship and splendid courtesy manifested by the people of Berlin in their welcome to the King will send a thrill of profound gratification through the British nation. That welcome was not the mere polite expression of esteem for a visiting monarch; it was Germany's tribute to a ruler whose brief reign has been one untiring effort in the cause of peace, to the honoured guest of another monarch whose peace-loving propensities are traditional. Tuesday's ovation may well mark the beginning of the end of Anglo-German friction, and usher in the new era of fraternal co-operation, of mutual esteem, and of candid friendship which would indefinitely secure the peace of Europe and contribute to the prosperity of the whole world.

Last Tuesday, indeed, bids fair to become historic. While the crowds were enthusiastically cheering King Edward, an agreement was being signed in the German Foreign Office which will have a far-reaching effect on the European situation. After protracted negotiations, Germany and France have arrived at a complete understanding with regard to the policy of each in Morocco. The full text of this agreement we were enabled to publish yesterday, but the text is not the principal thing. The agreement represents the solution of a question which has more than once threatened to become acute. Morocco has frequently set the world by the ears, and caused consternation in the Cabinets. France is pursuing a straightforward policy in that country; Germany has now endorsed that policy, and thus the way is cleared for improved relations



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between the two Powers. The statesmen responsible for the agreement signed on Tuesday deserve the heartiest congratulations of all lovers of peace.

## LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

### THE ROYAL VISIT AND THE MOROCCAN AGREEMENT.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, February 10.  
The entire metropolitan press comments editorially on the Royal visit to Berlin or the Franco-German agreement with regard to Morocco. The *Westminster Gazette* writes:—"It is our desire, not to separate Germany and France, but rather to see them come together. We also wish to see the nations abandon their attitude of suspicion, of questioning the motives of each other's policy. Freed from these obsessions, the Powers will be in a better position to co-operate in the general cause of peace."  
The *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"The welcome news of the Franco-German agreement comes in pleasant connection with the arrival of the British Sovereigns in Berlin. The agreement appears to be based on very sensible grounds. In the present condition of the political firmament this understanding may exercise no unimportant part in clearing the international atmosphere."  
The *Morning Post* deals this morning with the British agreements arrived at with Japan, France, and Russia, and continues: "The highest aim of British policy would be attained if our relations with Germany can be placed on the same friendly foundation. The Franco-German treaty may very possibly contribute towards such a condition, inasmuch as it has removed one of the obstacles in the way of more friendly intercourse."  
On the same subject the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"The conclusion of the Moroccan agreement is in the highest sense satisfactory. The instrument will be cordially welcomed in England, since it removes a possible cause of international misunderstanding. Englishmen have only gratitude and congratulation for the liberal spirit in Berlin and Paris which rendered such an agreement possible."  
The *Daily Graphic* perceives in King Edward's visit a new pledge of European peace. "Nothing," it declares, "would give more gratification to the King than the knowledge that the era of suspicion was gone for ever. The German public may rest assured that the enthusiastic words of his Majesty will be heartily echoed by his subjects. It is the most earnest wish of all intelligent Englishmen that means may be found for the establishment of Anglo-German relations on a basis of permanent friendship."

## THE ROYAL VISIT.

### FESTIVITIES AT THE PALACE.

Berlin, February 10.

At the State banquet which took place at the Royal Palace on Tuesday evening, the Emperor wore the uniform of the Royal Dragoons, and King Edward that of a Prussian General. Their Majesties kept up a lively conversation with each other during the repast. The Emperor, in proposing the health of the King and Queen of England, spoke in German, as follows:

"It affords the Empress, myself, and my whole family sincere pleasure and satisfaction to bid your Majesty and her Majesty the Queen a most hearty welcome to our capital of Berlin and to this old palace of my forefathers. Old traditions and close bonds of kinship bind us together, and our frequent meetings have always been to me a source of special satisfaction. Little more than a year ago it was permitted to me and the Empress to spend unforgettable days as your Majesty's guests in time-honoured Windsor Castle. We hope that your Majesties will also be pleased with our home and that your, unhappily, short visit will leave none but agreeable memories behind. It gives me and the Empress very special pleasure that her Majesty the Queen, our beloved Aunt, enhances the lustre of these festive days by the charm of her winning and amiable presence. We are particularly grateful to her for not having shrunk from the journey in the northern winter in order to give us proof, by her appearance in Berlin, of her feeling of relationship. Your Majesties may be assured that, conjointly with myself, my capital and the whole German Empire perceive in your Majesty's presence a token of the friendly sentiments which have moved your Majesty to this visit. The German Empire greets the powerful ruler of the British Empire with the respect that is due to him, and sees in the visit a new guarantee for the further peaceful and friendly development of the relations between our two countries. I know how fully our wishes for the preservation and establishment of peace coincide, and I can offer your Majesty no better welcome than by expressing my assured conviction that your Majesty's visit will contribute to the realisation of those our wishes. Reiterating the hope that the wide Empire over which your Majesty rules may continue to prosper and flourish, I dedicate my glass to the health of your Majesty and of her Majesty the Queen."

King Edward, speaking in German, replied in the following terms:

"In the Queen's name and for myself I return your Majesty our warmest thanks for the words of welcome with which your Majesty has just greeted us, and not less for the equally friendly and brilliant reception that your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress, as well as your Majesty's whole family and your capital, have given us today. Although I have retained the most agreeable recollection of my repeated visits to Kiel, Wilhelmshöhe, and Cronberg, it is a cause of special satisfaction to me that it has been possible for the Queen to accompany me on this visit and that we can pay it in this old palace of your forefathers in the midst of your capital of Berlin. I need not assure you that neither of us has forgotten the delightful visit of your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress to Windsor. Your Majesty has given eloquent expression to my own feelings in respect of the purpose and desired results of our visit, and I can but repeat that our coming is not only intended to bring the close relationship between our two families to remembrance before the world, but that it aims at the establishment of the friendly relations between our two countries, and thereby at the maintenance of universal peace towards which my whole efforts are directed. With the wish that the prosperous development of your Majesty's whole Empire may continue in the future, I raise my glass to the health of your Majesty, of her Majesty the Empress, and of your whole House."

Their Majesties watched, from the windows of the Palace over Portal IV, the march past of the guard of honour on its return from the Lehrter Bahnhof, and the arrival of the colour company which brought back the colours and standards of the gar-

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

risson to the Palace. At 1 o'clock a family luncheon was served in the small dining-room of the Palace. The Emperor sat next the Queen, on whose right were the Crown Prince, Princess Eitel Friedrich, Prince August Wilhelm, and Prince Oscar. On the Emperor's left were Princess Heinrich, Prince Adalbert, Princess Victoria Luise, and Prince Joachim. Opposite the Emperor sat the King next the Empress, on whose right were Prince Heinrich, Princess August Wilhelm, and Prince Adolf Schaumburg. On the King's left were the Crown Princess, Prince Eitel Friedrich, and Princess Adolf Schaumburg.

Luncheon was served for the suite in the Elisabeth Saal at the same hour. The centre place was occupied by Oberhofmeisterin Countess Brockdorff, and opposite to her sat Oberhofmarschall Count Eulenburg. On the Countess' right were Sir Edward Goschen, Freifrau von Reischach, and Viscount Althorp; on her left the Earl of Crewe, Freifrau von Seckendorff, and the Earl of Howe. On Count Eulenburg's right sat the Countess of Antrim, and Herr von Plessen; on his left the Honble. Charlotte Knollys, and Herr von Löwenfeld.

## THE RECEPTION AT THE RATHAUS.

At 20 minutes past 11 yesterday morning King Edward, accompanied by his suite, left the Royal Palace in automobiles for the Rathaus. Large crowds assembled in the König Strasse warmly greeted his Majesty. The houses en route were lavishly bedecked with flags and bunting, and several banners waved in the wind bearing inscriptions such as "Welcome!" "God save the King!" etc. The splendid apartments of the Rathaus were decorated in a manner worthy of the occasion; the handsome appointments were beautifully thrown into relief by the blaze of electric lights, while the superb uniforms and gorgeous robes of the officials and municipal councillors made a strikingly impressive ensemble. The reception of his Majesty King Edward took place in the grand "Festsaal." Here was a small table, prettily decorated with floral devices, on which stood the ceremonial wine, the famous '68 "Steinberger Cabinet," and a handsome golden goblet for the King's use. Frl. Johanna Kirschner, youngest daughter of the Ober Burgomaster of Berlin, was deputed to present the goblet of wine to his Majesty. The galleries were crowded with ladies, wives of the municipal councillors, while in the body of the hall were gathered a brilliant assembly—Magisterial representatives, honorary freemen of Berlin, town councillors, the senior municipal officials, the senior members of the municipal guilds, members of the Chamber of Commerce, and over fifty press representatives. Other guests promptly arrived, including the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bülow; Secretary of State von Bethmann-Hollweg, Secretary of State Freiherr von Schoen; Minister von Moltke, etc., etc. The University and other scholastic institutions were well represented, together with the Royal Academy of Arts. The diplomatic corps were early on the scene, and included the British Ambassador, Sir William E. Goschen, and the members of the British Embassy; Count Wolff-Metternich, German Ambassador to England; Dr. von Schwabach, the British Consul-General in Berlin; etc. etc.

Upon the arrival of King Edward he was greeted by the Ober Burgomaster and other municipal dignitaries, and escorted to the "Festsaal," when the band struck up Mücke's "Gott grüsse dich!" At the conclusion of the music Herr Kirschner addressed his Majesty to the following effect:—"Permit me, your Majesty, to express our cordial thanks at your acceptance of our invitation to visit the Rathaus. I beg your Majesty to accept from the hand of a daughter of a German citizen this draught of German wine." The King took the goblet and, having drunk, replied as follows:—"I thank you, Herr Ober Burgomaster, for giving me this opportunity of expressing my heartiest thanks for the magnificent reception of yesterday, and an opportunity of viewing your beautiful Rathaus. I am very pleased to be in Berlin once more. It is my chief wish that the relations between our two countries may always be of the best." Vociferous and prolonged applause followed his Majesty's remarks, after which several of those present were presented to him. More music followed, then a short inspection of the building, after which one of the gentlemen called for three cheers for his Majesty. These were rendered with right goodwill, the resonant cheers echoing around the room. The King then took leave of his hosts, and returned in automobile to the Palace.

Later on the King and Queen and their suite motored to the British Embassy for luncheon, before which meal the British Colony's loyal address was presented to their Majesties (see special report from our Berlin correspondent).

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## THE BRITISH COLONY'S ADDRESS TO THE KING.

(From our Berlin correspondent.)

The event of the day (Wednesday) for the British Colony in Berlin was the presentation of a loyal address to King Edward by a deputation consisting of fourteen gentlemen, elected by the Colony itself at the meeting already reported in these columns. The original programme for the occasion had been slightly altered, as the King paid his Rathaus visit at 11.30 a.m., instead of at noon, and therefore received the deputation at the British Embassy before, instead of after, luncheon.—After a brief wait in the ante-room, the deputation was conducted through the ball room—in which the luncheon was to take place, and where they caught a glimpse of the huge table laid with covers for seventy distinguished guests; the table was decorated with crimson carnations, white lilac, and lilies-of-the-valley. In the apartment known as the "Round Room" the King and Queen awaited the deputation. King Edward wore the uniform of a Prussian Field Marshal, while the Queen, who still looked tired and pale, wore a velvet dress of royal purple with toque to match. To the right of the King stood the British Ambassador, members of the Royal suite and gentlemen of the Embassy being grouped to the left of the Queen. Mr. John Louth, who headed the deputation, was then presented to his Majesty, and proceeded to read the address, which, handsomely bound in rich embossed leather, was subsequently presented to the King.

The text of the address was as follows:—

To His Most Excellent Majesty,  
Edward the Seventh,

by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

May it please your Majesty,

We, the undersigned, the deputed representatives of your Majesty's loyal subjects in Berlin, respectfully beg leave to add our voice to the chorus of welcome which has greeted your Majesty today and thus to have been given the opportunity of assuring your Majesty of the loyalty and devotion of all the members of our community—devotion none the less deep and none the less heartfelt in that it is our lot to live out of your Majesty's dominions.

Your Majesty's gracious sympathy for your subjects in Berlin on the occasion of your visit when Prince of Wales, twenty-five years ago, is still held in grateful remembrance, for it was principally owing to your Majesty's kind influence and initiative that we owe our beautiful Church in the Royal Garden of Monbijou—a lasting memorial of her Majesty, the Empress Frederick.

We humbly thank your Majesty in the name of our fellow-subjects for having been graciously pleased to receive this deputation, and we pray God that your Majesty and our Gracious and Beloved Queen Alexandra may be spared in health and happiness for many years to come.

Signed:—

*J. Louth*, General Manager of the Neuchatel Asphalt Company (deputed to present the address to the King).

*J. H. Fry*, Chaplain, Berlin, and Rural Dean of Northern Europe.

*A. F. P. Hayman*, People's Warden and Director of the Imperial Continental Gas Association.

*A. Steffen*, British Pro-Consul.

*J. A. Ford*, Correspondent of the *Morning Post*, and Treasurer of the Church Endowment Fund.

*Horace W. Twiss*, Manager of Sprinkler Co.

*F. S. Delmer*, Professor of Berlin University.

*G. Johnson*, Trainer, Hoppegarten.

*R. Waugh*, Trainer, Hoppegarten.

*James W. Blackburn*, Merchant.

*Mark Blackburn*, Manufacturer.

*J. Holmes*, Secretary of the British Relief Association.

*J. E. Kershaw*, Cloth designer.

*A. Roman*, M.D., Doctor of Medicine.

King Edward then read the following reply:—"Gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that I have listened to the dutiful address of thanks which you present to me on behalf of my loyal subjects in Berlin, and I warmly appreciate the expression of good wishes to the Queen and myself which it contains. I have not forgotten the occasion, to which

you allude, when I was here twenty-five years ago, and I rejoice to think that I was able on that occasion, with the support and assistance of my sister, the late Empress Frederick, to help to promote the building of the English Church which you now possess in Berlin, and which till then was sorely needed. The hearty and enthusiastic welcome which the Queen and I have met with in Berlin will surely find a grateful echo amongst my people across the North Sea, and will conduce to the consolidation of friendly feeling between them and the German people, for whose culture and progress in the realms of art, music, and science we all have a sincere and warm admiration. You who reside in this fine capital can do much to convince the Germans among whom you live of the sincerity of our friendship towards them, and I count upon you to do your utmost in this sense. It has been a great pleasure to meet you here today, and I again thank you for your loyal address."

Sir Edward Goschen then presented all the members of the deputation individually to his Majesty, in the order of the signatures to the address. Both the King and the Queen shook hands warmly with each gentleman, and the fifteen minute audience was then at an end. The address read in reply by the King, written on gilt-edged parchment bearing the Royal Arms, will be preserved in the safe at St. George's Church. Mr. Fry, the Chaplain, took the opportunity to express to the King what a great gratification it would be to him if his Majesty could see the two brasses which have been placed in the Church on either side of the sanctuary in memory of Queen Victoria and the Empress Frederick. The King replied that he would be very glad to view them, and that he would certainly make a note of it. It is understood that his Majesty will, if possible, visit the Church on Friday morning.—Subsequently the members of the deputation met at luncheon in the Hotel Adlon, having previously visited the Court photographer, Herr Bieber, where the group was photographed. A picture of the deputation will shortly appear in *Die Woche*.

The *Daily Record* is able to give an interesting explanation of the above reference to King Edward's kindness in connection with the building of St. George's Church in Berlin in 1883.

It was King Edward, then Prince of Wales, who obtained from the then German Emperor, William I., the site for the Church in Monbijou Garden. But this was by no means all. When the King returned to England, he used his influence so effectively that a magnificent fête was held at the International Fisheries Exhibition in London, in the interests of the Berlin Church building-fund. Queen Alexandra herself, then Princess of Wales, was one of the stall-holders, while the Committee included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Marquis of Hamilton, etc. The "royal" nature of the affair throughout may be judged by the fact that one guinea was the uniform charge for admission on the day of the fête, which was so brilliantly successful that £4,500 was added thereby to the Berlin Church building-fund—this thanks to the direct initiative of King Edward.

British attendants of the American Church in Berlin have tendered the following petition to the King:—

"To his most gracious Majesty Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India.

"May it please your most gracious Majesty,

"We, the undersigned, British subjects resident in Berlin and attendant at the American and British Union Church, humbly welcome your most gracious Majesty to the city of our exile, and beseech your Majesty to grant us a signed portrait of yourself and of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, to be hung in the Church library, beside the portraits of the German Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince, President Roosevelt, and President-Elect Taft. The portrait of your Majesty would be prized by us as a lasting memento of your visit to Berlin, and as a means of increasing our attachment and loyalty to your most gracious Majesty's person."

This petition was duly signed by from 75 to 80 British attendants of the American Church, representative of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, Canada (including Nova Scotia), Australia, and South Africa, and was despatched to King Edward on Tuesday by Mrs. MacDunnough, the Church Matron, who is herself a Canadian, and whose name headed the list of petitioners as organiser of the movement, at the suggestion of the ex-Pastor, Rev. Dr. Dickie, from whom the idea originally emanated.

## BERLIN NEWS.

Mrs. S. E. Bennett gave a large reception for her house guests last Saturday, when some hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. Mrs. Babcock and Mrs. Dreher presided at the tea-tables, while charming and tastefully gowned young ladies handed round refreshments. An attractive feature of the

(Continued on page 3.)

# DRESDEN

The fourth and last of the concerts arranged by the *Vereinigung der Musikfreunde* took place at the Vereinshaus on Tuesday evening, with a well selected programme. In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Mendelssohn's birthday the Gewerbehau orchestra, conducted by Herr Willy Olsen, played the Overture "Die Fingalshöhle," which originated in 1829, when Mendelssohn made his great pedestrian tour through the Highlands of Scotland and to the Hebrides, and was so impressed by the beauties of Fingal's Cave that he wrote the first twenty bars, containing the principal subject of the composition, at once under the influence of the scene. The work was performed in London in 1833; it is a genuinely romantic production, one of the most beautiful of the composer's "symphonic poems," as such music is called nowadays. The performance of it by the orchestra was praiseworthy, though full justice was not done to all its beauties.—The first of the soloists to appear was Professor Henry Marteau, the violinist whose summons to Berlin to take up the post left vacant by the death of Professor Joachim created some sensation at the time. He played Beethoven's Concerto op. 61 with much swing, energetic bowing in the low positions, and softness and sweetness of tone in the higher positions; but neither from this Concerto nor from Max Reger's Sonata op. 91 did I gain the impression that an artist of deep feeling was there before us. He was most successful in the great harmonic passage in the Beethoven Sonata.—The singer of the evening, Ilona Durigo, who, so far as I know, was heard on this occasion for the first time in Dresden, made a very agreeable impression on the audience. The low tones of her beautiful mezzo-soprano voice suffer from faulty production, and sound somewhat dull and dark in consequence. The young lady sang the Aria "Che far senza Eurydice," from Gluck's "Orpheus und Eurydice," with very beautiful tone but without much warmth of feeling. Of her songs, Wolf's "Eifenlied" suited her very well indeed; but the sustaining of the tones and the solemnity required for the "Freundliche Vision," by Strauss, were wanting. Both Professor Marteau and Durigo were overwhelmed with applause.

Three minor orchestral compositions by Joan de Manén, the composer of "Akté," were heard for the first time. If Señor Manén had not been known here as the composer of that opera, these small works would not have been brought before the public. They are exercises in composition which are not above average merit. The "Gavotte," the theme of which recalls a German folk-song, was pleasant because of its light melodic character.

The concerts of the *Vereinigung der Musikfreunde* have found such favour with the public, that success may be predicted for them next winter. F. Z.

Tickets for the matinee at the Royal Opera House, which is to take place on Sunday, February 21, at 12 m.d., may be obtained—as already mentioned—for the boxes of the first rang, the Fremdenlogen and Mittellogen in the second rang, the Parkettlogen, and Parkett for 10 marks, and the Seitenlogen of the second rang for 7 marks, by application at the Allgemeine Deutsche Creditanstalt, the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdner Bank, and the Sächsische Bank. All applications must be made by Wednesday, February 17. Tickets for the other seats are only to be obtained at the box office of the House (without extra charge) by purchase in advance at the following prices; Prosceniumloge and Mittellogen of the 3. rang, 4 marks; Seitenlogen of 3. rang, 4 marks; Balkon of 4. rang, M. 2.50; Mittलगalerie and Prosceniumlogen of 4. rang, 2 marks; Seitengalerie, Seitenlogen, and Stehplätze of 4. rang, M. 1.50; Mittलगalerie of 5. rang, 1 mark; Sitz- und Stehgalerie and Prosceniumlogen of 5. rang, 50 pf.; Stehparkett, 2 marks.

occasion was the delightful music rendered by a trio consisting of Mr. Edmund Munger (piano), Mr. William Kritch (violin), and Mrs. Bennett's son, Mr. Paul Beebe (cello).

\*Among the guests recently registered at Mrs. Bennett's are: Mrs. Norton, Pasadena, Cal., the Misses Dana, New Bedford, Mass., and Rev. Charles Mallory and wife, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Green and Mrs. Rohn returned to Berlin from Dresden to attend the above reception. It is probable that Mr. Edmund Munger will give a pianoforte recital at Mrs. Bennett's American Home in the near future.

A somewhat unpleasant incident occurred during the Royal procession on Tuesday from the Lehrter Bahnhof to the Royal Palace. Near the Brandenburger Tor the crowd was so dense that the carriage containing Queen Alexandra and the Empress was forced to momentarily come to a standstill. Freiherr von Reischach, Master of the Horse, exhorted the crowd to make way, which they good-humouredly did, but not before the horses had shown signs of restiveness at the noise and pressure of the crowd. While passing through the Lustgarten, the horses again became restive, shied violently, and finally fell. The Queen and Empress forthwith alighted and took their places in another equipage. The struggling horses were at once unharnessed, but no sooner did they feel themselves free than they broke through the cavalry escort, unseating several riders and upsetting more than one pedestrian. The frightened animals were quickly secured. During this incident neither of the Royal ladies

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It is reported from Stuttgart that the jury appointed to award the prizes offered for a musical setting of the motto of the *Schwäbischer Sängerbund* has assigned the first prize to Kgl. Musikdirektor Professor Hugo Jüngst, of Dresden; the second prize to Herr Franziskus Nagler, Musikdirektor in Leisnig, in Saxony; and the third prize to Otto Löffler, a teacher in Untertürkheim. Professor Jüngst's composition will in future be the motto of the *Bund*.

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

### MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Gewerbehau will be as follows:—(1) Overture, "Die Fingalshöhle," Mendelssohn. (2) Klein-Kobold, characteristic piece (first time), Förster. (3) Trombone Solos, with orchestra (Herr Bolms), R. Strauss. (4) Polonaise, "Eugen Onegin," Tschaiowsky. (5) Prelude to the opera "Hänsel und Gretel," Humperdinck. (6) Violoncello solos, by Popper and Goltermann. (7) Nachtgesang, "Tristan und Isolde," Wagner. (8) Norwegian Rhapsody, Svendsen. (9) Violin solos with orchestra (Herr Haug), Wienlawski. (10) Blümengeflüster, Blon. (11) Fragments from the opera "Die Förster-Christel" (first time), Jarno.

appeared to be disturbed; the Empress, indeed, seemed amused at the *contresens*.

### PARISIAN PRESS COMMENT.

Paris, February 10.

Without exception the Parisian newspapers praise the conclusion of the Franco-German agreement with respect to Morocco. Such influential organs as the *Temps*, *Siecle*, *Liberté*, and *Journal des Débats* see in this agreement the end of the Morocco conflict, and congratulate the parties responsible for their sincerity and sound common sense in thus eliminating an ever present source of irritation. Tuesday, it is said, will represent an epoch-making date in the history of Franco-German relations. M. Pichon, M. Cambon, Prince Bülow, and Herr von Schoen are all congratulated heartily on this agreeable termination to a disagreeable incident, while the German Emperor also comes in for a full meed of warm praise. The conclusion of the agreement is described by the *Siecle* as "a great service to humanity."

### BRITISH TREATY WITH SIAM.

London, February 10.

Reuter learns that an agreement has just been concluded between Great Britain and Siam, under the terms of which the provinces of Kalatan, Trengganu, and Kadah are ceded to Great Britain. Siam will receive compensation in the form of concessions, probably of a commercial nature.

Frl. Maria Freund will give a song recital at the Palmengarten on Thursday, the 25th instant.

Frl. Käte Ufert will give a song recital at the Künstlerhaus on Friday, the 26th instant.

Mr. Percy Sherwood's second and last pianoforte recital will be given at the Palmengarten on Friday, the 26th instant, with the assistance of Professor Petri (violin), Herr Alfred Spitzner (viola), and Professor Wille (violoncello).

Miss Minnie Melville will give a song recital at the Künstlerhaus on Saturday, the 27th instant, with the assistance of Herr Anton Hekking (violoncello).

Gerda Rombell will give a song recital at the Palmengarten on Monday, March 1, with the assistance of Hofschauspieler Gunz.

M. Jaques Thibaud, the famous French violinist, will play at the Vereinshaus on the 6th of March.

Herr Heinrich Knote, who enjoys a high reputation as a Wagner-singer, will give a Liederabend at the Palmengarten on the 8th of March.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

**La Traviata. (Violetta.)**  
Opera in four acts by Verdi.

Cast:

Violetta Valery	.....	Frl. Siems.
Flora Bervoix	.....	Fr. Bochm-van Enderf
Alfred Germont	.....	Herr Grosch.
Georg Germont, his father	.....	Herr Fleischer (as guest)
Gaston, Vicomte de Letorieres	.....	Herr Soot.
Baron Douphal	.....	Herr Trede.
Marquis de Obigny	.....	Herr Nebuschka.
Doctor Grenvil	.....	Herr Puttitz.
Joseph, Annina, Violetta's servant	.....	[Herr Halner.
Flora's servant	.....	[Frau Lehmann.
A commissionaire	.....	Herr Ernst.
		Herr Piehler.

PLOT. Alfred Germont is passionately in love with Violetta Valery, one of the most frivolous beauties of Paris, whom he induces to leave her gay life and retire with him into the country. On Alfred's leaving her for a few days she is visited by his father, who persuades her that she is ruining his son's career and Alfred, on his return, finds her in the house of her friend, Flora Bervoix; he insults her present protector Baron Douphal, who challenges him to a duel. Violetta, who has long been in indifferent health, grows rapidly worse, and though she revives somewhat when she hears that Alfred has been victorious in the duel and that his father is willing to receive her as his daughter-in-law, it is but a momentary rally, and she expires in Alfred's arms.

Composer: Verdi, born 1814, died 1901.

Friday night	.....	V. Symphony Concert. A. Series	at 7
Saturday night	.....	Tristan und Isolde	.. 6
Sunday night	.....	Margarethe	.. 7
Monday night	.....	Eugen Onegin	.. 7.30

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	.....	Die Verschwörung des Fiesko zu Genoa (by Royal command)	at 6
Friday night	.....	Die Liebe wacht	.. 7.30
Saturday night	.....	Agnes Bernauer	.. 7
Sunday night	.....	Die glücklichste Zeit	.. 7.30
Monday night	.....	Donna Diana	.. 7.30

### (Gewerbehau) 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.

### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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

Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).  
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.

Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
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.  
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.  
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Rev. John Crosser, D.D., Pastor.

### A MODERN CINCINNATUS.

President Fallières is, we learn, of a very frugal and abstemious nature. According to a Paris contemporary, all he would require is a thatched cottage and plenty of salad, if circumstances called upon him to adopt the simple life in its entirety. He is a great lover of salads, particularly lettuce. A salad, the wing of a fowl, a little white Burgundy mixed with a mineral water, comprise his breakfast. Sometimes the meal consists of two boiled eggs, the salad in season, a little Gruyère cheese, a hot roll, and some fruit. Verily the habits of Cincinnatus still survive in the French Presidency.

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### ON THE TRACK OF A TRAITOR.

#### THE HUNT FOR AZEFF.

The following additional details of the Russian police scandals are supplied by a St. Petersburg press correspondent:—Private advices from a good source state that the fugitive agent-provocateur Azeff has gone to Japan, disguised as a French "voyageur de commerce." The reports of his presence in Switzerland are ridiculed here, it being held that Azeff would not be so utterly foolish as to seek refuge in a country that is swarming with Revolutionists. A man answering closely to Azeff's description was recently seen at Vladivostok, which fact lends colour to the story before mentioned. A well-known Socialist told me on Saturday that the fugitive was "doomed beyond all possibility of escape." Nothing could possibly save him. On the eve of M. Lopuchin's arrest the Minister of Justice gave a soirée. One of the guests tells me that M. Kamyschansky, Procurator of the Court of Appeal, who effected M. Lopuchin's arrest on the Sunday, was beaming and was telling everybody in a highly mysterious fashion that a sensational event was about to take place. On the Monday M. Kamyschansky was received by the Czar, who praised him for his energy, and hinted to him that, should M. Shtcheglovitoff retire, he might expect to receive the portfolio of Minister of Justice.

The Russian Press, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, recognises that this case is one of the gravest predicaments that have ever befallen Russia. The organ of the Union of the Russian People alone defends Azeff, warning the Government that unless it shields him it will discourage others from rendering services of vital importance to Russia.

### BRITISH TRADE IN JANUARY.

#### SEVERE DEPRESSION CONTINUED.

London, February 9.

Far from exhibiting any signs of that "revival" of trade which has been so long promised by those satisfied with England's present fiscal system, the Board of Trade returns for January, issued on Saturday afternoon, can only be compared with the worst of the monthly records of the past year of depression. Again, nearly the whole of a large decrease in British exports is to be attributed to a falling-off in the British sales of manufactured articles; while a diminution in imports once more represents almost wholly decreased purchases of raw materials. The figures are:—

	Imports.	Exports.
January, 1909	£53,511,359	£28,803,046
January, 1908	56,363,379	34,407,767
Decreases	£2,852,020	£5,604,721

Nearly two millions of the falling-off in British imports comes under the heading of raw materials. The principal decreases were:—

Iron Ore, etc.	£91,935
Other Metallic Ores	55,041
Wool and Timber	376,625
Cotton	1,213,246
Oil Seeds, Fats, etc.	162,290
Materials for Papermaking	39,868
Miscellaneous	55,760

The decrease in imports of manufactured articles amounted to £259,449. This was largely due to decreased purchases of cutlery, wool and silk, machinery, chemicals, earthenware and glass, and "miscellaneous." In iron, steel, and other metals, electrical goods, manufactures of wood, cotton, and other materials, except wool and silk apparel, and leather manufactures, British imports increased.

Turning to exports, the British public is faced by the disquieting fact that out of the decrease given above, as large a sum as £5,207,878 represents the diminution in the sales of manufactured articles to other countries. There is not one of the seventeen groups of manufactured articles which has not an ominous sign before it in the comparison column. Some of the decreases in this long list are:—

Iron and Steel Manufactures	£409,741
Other Metals	136,786
Cutlery	128,596
Machinery	402,264
Ships (new)	262,783
Cotton	2,671,007
Wool	375,401
Other Materials	82,186
Chemicals	145,195
Earthenware and Glass	57,595
Miscellaneous	363,966

In these accounts imports for the current and two previous years are, for the first time, classified as from the countries whence they were consigned, and not from whence they were shipped. There is also a more detailed classification of some of the articles imported, and the countries of their consignment.

#### THE MESSINA EARTHQUAKE.

Professor Gregory, lecturing at Glasgow on "The Level of the Sea," maintained that it had no fixed uniform level. In addition to small changes due to winds and other causes, there were larger differences due to the lateral attraction of the land; while the sinking of the ocean floors and the probable changes in the form of the earth must have powerful effects in lowering the sea level throughout the globe or altering its distribution by the tilting of a large area of the earth's crust. Of all these agencies, probably the most potent was the alternate deepening and shallowing of the ocean basins, leading to an alternate advance and retreat of the sea upon the land. The Mediterranean basin had been formed by such subsidences, and a sudden snap during the slow foundering of its bed probably caused the appalling tragedy of Messina.

#### KEATS AND BURNS.

"I had no conception that the native place of Burns was so beautiful; the idea I had was more desolate; his 'Rigs of Barley' seemed always to me but a few strips of green on a cold hill—Oh, prejudice!" So wrote John Keats in 1818. "It was as rich as Devon.... We went to Kirk Alloway.

A prophet is no prophet in his own country! We went to the cottage and took some whisky. I wrote a sonnet for the mere sake of writing some lines under the roof; they are so bad I cannot transcribe them. The man at the cottage was a great bore with his anecdotes. I hate the rascal... he is a mahogany-faced old jackass who knew Burns; he ought to be kicked for having spoken to him; the flat dog made me write a flat sonnet.... One song of Burns is worth more to you than all I could think for a whole year in his native country."

#### MUSICIANS' GRIEVANCES.

It is not only in London that civilian musicians are complaining of what they term the unfair competition of military bands. The Federation of French Musicians has presented a petition to Parliament calling upon the Legislature to prevent military bandmen from taking part in any concerts in future. Two instances of the alleged injustice do not carry conviction with them. In one case a military band has been engaged to play at a concert at Biarritz, and the other grievance is of a similar nature at Montpellier. The federation ignores the hypothesis that the soldiers may be the better musicians, and the inference is that the red coat is a sure sign of incapacity.

#### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.

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.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),  
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Communion on the third Sunday in January, March, and June.  
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#### YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Chemnitz," from New York for Bremen, passed Dover Feb. 9th.  
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven February 9th.  
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven February 9th.  
"Prinz Ludwig," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Genoa Feb. 9th.  
"Lützow," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Hongkong Feb. 9th.  
"Bremen," from Bremen for Australia, left Suex February 9th.  
"Derflinger," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Genoa February 9th.  
"Roon," for Australia for Bremen, arrived Antwerp February 9th.  
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York February 9th.  
"Goeben," from Bremen for Japan, left Bremerhaven Feb. 10th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

South-easterly wind, bright at first, later more cloudy, with rising temperature but without rain.