

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

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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THE FATHER OF THE UNION.

A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, or place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South.

These words, uttered by Lincoln before the Republican convention which nominated him on June 16, 1858, constituted a daring prophecy, but the author of them had not long to wait for his justification. Even at this late day there are some people who credit Abraham Lincoln with undue sentimentalism towards the slavery question. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The Great Emancipator, more than any contemporary statesman, insisted throughout the six years' anti-slavery agitation that, transcending the technical point of constitutional authority, or the problem of public policy, the deeper question of human right and wrong lay at the bottom of the slavery controversy. While Lincoln did not stand alone in his fight against the slavery advocates, few who rallied round him realised so clearly as their leader that the question was one of national life and death to the Union. He turned his eyes to the illumined future, to those days when the spread of equality must embrace men of every colour and creed, and he saw that a State which then tolerated the vile anachronism of slavery must inevitably wither away beneath the contempt of the civilised world. His large heart may have urged him to take up the cudgels on behalf of the oppressed, but his powerful brain showed him the necessity of pressing on the struggle with might and main if his beloved country were to eventually assume her rightful position amongst the nations.

A sketch of Lincoln's career is a review of splendid manhood, of indomitable determination, of a warrior's high courage, curiously intermingled with the gentleness of a woman, the inexhaustible patience of a saint. In moments of greatest stress he was never too occupied to spare a kindly thought for others, and a shining example of human tenderness is furnished by a personal letter he wrote to a Boston woman whose five sons had met their death fighting for the Union. This letter we are able to reproduce in facsimile through the courtesy of the American Consulate-General in Dresden:—

Executive Mansion
Washington, Nov 21, 1864

Mr. Mrs. Bishop, Boston, Mass,
Dear Madam,

I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may merge the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,
Abraham Lincoln.

His life was one long fight against adversity, commencing in poverty and privation, and ending amid the clamour of political strife. To him it was given to lead his people through the countless perils of mighty revolution, and this he did so nobly and so ably that he justly earned his title as "The Father of the Union." Full justice to the career of this great man could not be done within the limits of a weighty volume, though it has frequently been attempted. The story of his boyhood and youth teems with minor incidents illustrating his tenacity of purpose, his shrewd knowledge of men, his lofty courage. Like so many of his great country-

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Born in Hardin County, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809.
Died at Washington on April 15, 1865.



Portrait reproduced by courtesy of the American Consulate-General in Dresden.

men before and after him he did not disdain manual labour, but worked with a will at the task set before him, whether it was the splitting of rails to fence his father's plot, or the serving of customers in his unfortunate little grocery store. Earning his bread by day, he burnt the nocturnal candle perfecting himself in mental education, and perhaps one of the most remarkable characteristics of the man was his powerful oratory. He had the true orator's gift, the power of making his listeners feel with him every emotion which surged through his mind; and yet he was no verbal acrobat,—his greatest speeches were those in which the trisyllabics may be counted on the fingers of one hand. Shot down by an assassin in his prime, Lincoln did not live to see with his own eyes the glorious future which opened out before that Union he strove so successfully to save. But his memory is kept more surely than in marble; it has an honoured place in the hearts of each of his countrymen, it inspires the everyday life of America's youth, and it is constantly exercising a powerful effect in moulding the national ideals of the American Union.

TEN YEARS AGO.

THE DISCORDANT NOTE.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, February 11.

The strangely ill-timed attempt on the part of the editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt* to rake up the ashes of a decade-old Anglo-German incident has created little interest here, especially since his statements are categorically denied from an authoritative source. It is true that in the late autumn of 1899 Prince (then Count) Bülow, who was in London at the time, called upon Mr. Chamberlain quite informally and said that he could not leave England without paying a visit to the statesman who wielded so great an influence over public opinion in the United Kingdom. He urged on Mr. Chamberlain the advisability of working for the improvement of relations between England and Germany, and then departed, leaving the English statesman quite fascinated by his cordial attitude. Prince Bülow's visit led to the delivery by Mr. Chamberlain, without previous consultation with his colleagues in the Cabinet, of his famous speech at Leicester on November 30, 1899, in which he strongly advocated a rapprochement with Germany. His utterances, it will be recollected, created a great sensation in Germany and in the world's press. Mr. Chamberlain subsequently remarked that "Count Bülow completely threw me over in the Reichstag."

—It might have been hoped that this incident, ten years old and trivial in itself, would have been allowed to rest in oblivion. Herr Wolff, the *Tageblatt's* editor, doubtless had his reasons for reviving it, but they are inconceivable to the rest of the world.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

DEPARTURE TODAY.

The great Court ball took place at the Royal palace in Berlin on Wednesday evening. The brilliant assemblage included: the Prussian Princes and Princesses and other Princely personages staying in the capital, Prince Bülow, State Secretary Freiherr von Schön, Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador in London, and the other members of the Diplomatic Body in Berlin with their wives, and a number of Generals, Admirals, and Ministers. On the entry of the Court King Edward led the Empress, and the Emperor Queen Alexandra. Supper was served for their Majesties and their Royal and most distinguished guests in the "Marine Saal" at 11 o'clock. After an interval, dancing was continued until past midnight.

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bülow, had a conversation on Wednesday with Sir Charles Hardinge, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Prince Bülow has been presented by King Edward with bronze busts of himself and Queen Alexandra.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra visited the Royal stables yesterday morning with the Emperor and Empress. The King, attended by his suite and the German officers of his staff, then proceeded to the barracks of the regiment of Dragoon Guards "Königin von Grossbritannien und Irland," to take luncheon with the officers at their mess.

The departure of King Edward and Queen Alexandra is arranged to take place today from the Lehrter Bahnhof, at about 5 p.m.

THE POSTPONED POTSDAM VISIT.

(From our own correspondent.)

Berlin, February 11.

The bitter cold this morning was the chief factor which decided the postponement of the Royal visit to the mausoleum erected at Potsdam to the memory of the Empress Frederick. By some means or other the Berlin populace had evidently got wind of this change in the programme at an early hour, as the great square around the Royal palace was practically deserted at ten o'clock. Otherwise it is certain that thousands of expectant sightseers would have congregated to greet King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and their Imperial host. The Potsdam mausoleum could, no doubt, have easily been adequately heated for King Edward's visit, but it may be taken for granted that the Emperor did not desire that his Royal guests' visit to the Imperial residential city should merely consist of a rush there and back en automobile. The Potsdam inhabitants are looking forward with keen pleasurable anticipation to the coming of the King, and have decorated the city lavishly in his honour. Even had the visit taken place today, as originally arranged, the piercing cold would certainly not have prevented the Potsdamers from turning out in their crowds to see the Royal visitors, though it might have tended to dampen popular enthusiasm.

I learn that at the Court ball last night the Empress was wearing her famous pearls. King Edward appeared in the uniform of the valiant Blücher Hussars, of which he is honorary colonel. An exceptional feature of the occasion was the dancing before the Throne of a minuet, in which one hundred couples took part, including all the Royal Princesses.

CORDIAL LANGUAGE FROM ENGLAND.

London, February 11.

The *Westminster Gazette* writes, on the all-engrossing topic of the Royal visit to Berlin: "To no one will the meeting of King Edward and the
(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Americans in Berlin are reminded that the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth is to be celebrated today at 4 p.m. at the hospitable home of the American Ambassador and Mrs. David Jayne Hill, Bismarck Strasse 4, when all Americans in Berlin, resident or transient, who wish to honour the memory of Lincoln will be welcomed. There will be short addresses commemorative of Lincoln by Exchange-Professors Adler and Davis and by Consul-General Thackara.

This is the first special celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday which has yet been held in Berlin, although the day is a legal holiday in many States of the Union. The fact that this is the centennial of Lincoln's birthday is said to be responsible for Ambassador Hill's introduction of special commemorative festivities, though it is safe to say that an annual celebration of the great emancipator's birthday would be an innovation warmly welcomed by the American Colony in Berlin.

The success of the German-American professional exchange-system is beginning to stimulate in other countries of Europe a desire to follow Germany's example. News reaches Berlin that the University of Helsingfors, Finland, has commissioned the Finnish poet and lecturer, M. Herman Montague Donner, now resident in New York, to arrange for an interchange of university lecturers between the Finland University and leading American institutions of learning. President Eliot, of Harvard University, was invited to deliver the first lecture at Helsingfors University, which promised in return a course of lectures at Harvard by one of the University's best professors. Dr. Eliot discussed the subject at length with Finland's representative, but was obliged to finally decline owing to previously arranged plans for the coming year following his retirement from the presidency of Harvard.

Lieutenant-Commander Belknap, American Naval Attaché in Berlin, is expected to return at the end of this month from Southern Italy, where he is still on duty inspecting the erection of the relief buildings being put up by the American Government for the benefit of the sufferers at Messina.

Mr. Vernon Spencer, the Berlin piano pedagogue has issued about 200 invitations to three Piano recitals and a lecture-recital to be given on four Thursday afternoons from four to six p.m. at the American Woman's Club, Münchener Strasse 49. Yesterday Mr. Minor Walden Gallup rendered an interesting programme. On Thursday, February 18th, Miss Marie Sloss will play the Chopin twenty-four Preludes, and the Rubinstein and Grieg Concertos. On February 25th Mr. Lloyd Weston Robbins will play the Beethoven C-minor Concerto and nine Chopin studies; March 4th Mr. Spencer will play and give a lecture on "The Principles of modern Piano Pedagogy," and Mr. Ellison van Hoose and Mrs. H. H. Lemmel will sing songs of Mr. Spencer's.

Emperor William be a source of greater satisfaction than to the German Ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich, who during his stay here has worked quietly and sincerely for a better understanding between the two countries. While he has been here, Count Wolff-Metternich has made many friends by his consideration, and by the tact which he has often shown under difficult circumstances; and the present meeting of the two monarchs can in a certain degree be regarded as the crowning of his efforts, not only to gain personal friends, but to awaken among them a better understanding of German feeling.

The *Daily Graphic* writes:—"The German-French agreement respecting Morocco is a very gratifying token of the conciliatory disposition prevailing on both sides, and will perhaps contribute to bring about a cordial understanding. If the friendly mediation of England can be of advantage, it will gladly be given."

In the opinion of the *Standard*, nothing could have more truly reflected the relations existing and the feelings prevailing between the two nations than did the speeches made by the two Sovereigns. In manly and unaffected phrase, as became two powerful rulers, they gave expression to their personal relations and to their hope that friendship will be established between the two countries. Apart from peace-disturbers and fighting-cocks, there is no one in England or Germany who does not in his heart share the wish of the rulers.

The *Daily Telegraph* observes that "the King's visit to Berlin is evidently accompanied by success, as to which we were never in doubt, inasmuch as the laws of hospitality are nowhere better understood. Their Majesties could hardly have been better received if they had stood at the head of an allied and friendly nation. But better than all pomp and splendour is the obvious sincerity of the personal greeting which the Emperor offered to his exalted relatives, and the warmth of the welcome on the part of the population. Nothing will contribute more to dissipate the atmosphere of sus-

"Although we say it as shouldn't," undoubtedly one of the finest and most *vornehm* pieces of decorative work in Unter den Linden was that which transformed the corner block of business-houses next to Hotel Adlon, and which, it transpires, was carried out by an English decorating firm, Waring and Gillows, of Oxford St., London. A truly regal effect was given by the use of unlimited lengths of pale purple silk fringed with silver, while the balcony facing the Linden was draped to resemble a canopy, the interior of white silk being brilliantly illuminated from below by invisible lights. English and German mottoes in silver lettering gave a finishing touch to an artistic masterpiece, which is apparently winning whole-hearted admiration from thousands of native critics.

Mrs. Cornelia Rider-Possart, an American pianist, gave her annual Berlin concert with the Philharmonic orchestra under Professor Arthur Nikisch on Saturday night. Mrs. Possart is the wife of the Berlin theatrical censor and the daughter-in-law of Ernst von Possart, the celebrated actor.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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

picion than the new German-French Morocco agreement."

The *Daily Chronicle* thinks that "the King's reply to the address of the British Colony at the British Embassy in Berlin has a far wider application, and stands as an appeal to all his subjects to support the efforts of the King."

RUMoured INDISPOSITION OF THE KING.

Reports were current yesterday afternoon that the raw weather had affected King Edward to the extent of producing bronchial catarrh and inflammation of the mucous membrane, and that his Majesty was being treated by Dr. Richard Löwenberg, the well known laryngologist. It is further stated that the physician advised his Majesty not to leave his room while the present bitter weather prevails, and that in consequence of this unfortunate indisposition the Potsdam visit was postponed. The King, so the reports continue, had a somewhat lengthy consultation with Dr. Löwenberg yesterday, and will again be examined by him. It is authoritatively stated that his Majesty's indisposition gives no cause for anxiety, and it is probable that it will be of but brief duration.

HONOURS FOR THE KING'S SUITE.

The Emperor has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle on Viscount Althorp, the Lord Chamberlain, and on Sir Charles Hardinge, Under Secretary of State; the Order of the Red Eagle, first class, on Earl Howe, Lord Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra; the Order of the Red Eagle, second class, on Count de Salis, Councillor to the British Embassy; the Crown Order, of the first class, on Earl Granville, Lord in Waiting, and on Sir James Reid, Physician in Ordinary; the Crown Order of the second class on Colonel Streatfeild.

The Emperor has presented his portrait (engraved by Lenbach and in a Florentine frame) to the Earl of Crewe; and his photograph (framed) to Admiral Sir Day Bosanquet, to Lieut. Col. Ponsonby,

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Symphony Concert 1 at 8.30
Royal Theatre	Wilhelm Tell " 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.
Deutsches Theater	Die Lehrerin 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Der Graf von Gleichen 7.30
Lessing Theatre	Rosmersholm 8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsre Leut. 8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I. Teil 7.30
Kleines Theatre	Moral 8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionshochzeit 8
Comie Opera	Toska 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie 8
Lustspielhaus	Seine kleine Freundin 8
Schiller Theater O.	Comtesse Guckerl 8
" Charlotten-	
burg	Charleys Tante 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Lumpaci Vagabundus 8
Luise Theatre	Das Mädchen auf Irrwegen 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Warenhausräulein 8
Trianon Theatre	Der Satyr 8
Thalia Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn 7.30
Urania Theatre	Von Abbazia nach Korfu 8
Theatre des Westens	Der tapfere Soldat 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Narziss 8.15

Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — adellos 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 Pchesina. Der lustige Ehemann 8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Apollo Theatre	Onkel Casimir. Spezialitäten 8
Casino Theatre	Russland 8
Gastspieltheatre	Ein toller Einfall (H. Lange) 8.30
New Theatre	Die fremde Frau 8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands 8.15
Parodie Theatre	Der geschundene Raubritter 8.30

RECREATIONS OF A DEAN.

The *World*, in an interesting sketch of the Dean of Carlisle, well known to Londoners as Canon Barker, says:—"An ardent fisherman, he finds pleasure in salmon-fishing in Norway and Scotland; and he tells with relish the story of how on one such expedition he landed a twenty-eight pound salmon after an exciting thirty minutes' sport. The Dean is a keen golfer and motorist. In the fine Mercedes landaulette presented to him by his admiring parishioners at Marylebone, he will sometimes drive from eighty to ninety miles in an afternoon. In a period of four months he and Mrs. Barker have travelled over five thousand miles. Mrs. Barker is quite as enthusiastic a motorist as her husband. She assures her friends that the journey from Harley House to the Carlisle Deanery, a distance of three hundred miles, accomplished in eleven hours, is vastly more comfortable in the Mercedes than in a railway train.

to the Countess of Antrim, and to the Honble. Charlotte Knollys.

ITALIAN PRESS COMMENT.

Rome, February 11.
The *Tribuna* writes, with reference to King Edward's visit to Berlin: "Another cause of apprehension has disappeared. The political horizon is now clearer towards the West and North. The visit of the King of England to Berlin, and the German-French agreement are demonstrations of peace and of European solidarity." The journal expresses its satisfaction hereupon and its hope that these events may react favourably on the Balkan affairs; and proceeds to remark: "It is impossible that the great Powers, which have discovered grounds for an understanding and for promises of peace in questions that divided them, would run the risk of seeing peace endangered by their neglecting questions in which they are less directly concerned."

DIPLOMATIC DEJEUNER.

Yesterday evening's *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* contained the following:—

"The Foreign Secretary of State and Baroness von Schoen gave a déjeuner this morning, to which were invited the Earl of Crewe, the British Colonial Secretary; Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office; Sir Edward Goschen, British Ambassador in Berlin; Count de Salis, Councillor to the British Embassy; the Duke of Trachenberg; State Secretary von Bethmann-Hollweg; Colonial Secretary Dernburg; Count von Seckendorff, Oberhofmeister; Ambassador von Holleben; Count Wolff-Metternich, German Ambassador to the Court of St. James; Dr. von Schwabach, British Consul-General in Berlin; etc. etc."

ARREST OF THE POLICE AGENT AZEFF.

St. Petersburg, February 10.
The secret police agent Azeff was arrested the day before yesterday at Torijoki, in Finland.

DRESDEN

Otto Mayer, PHOTOGRAPHER
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succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Eib.

We regret to announce that H.M. the King of Saxony met with an accident on Wednesday afternoon. His Majesty fell on the stairs in the castle, spraining his right hand and fracturing the second and third metacarpal bones. The result of the X-ray examination which was made at the military hospital, has been satisfactory in so far as it has shown the fractures not to be complicated. The King is perfectly well in every other respect, but has abandoned his proposed visits to Altenburg and Leipzig.

It will be of interest to many of his friends in Dresden to hear that Dr. Schumann Leclercq, who is a native of Dresden, and who is now one of the most prominent physicians at Carlsbad, has recently received the Knight's-cross of the Legion of Honour from the President of the French Republic.

Tomorrow, Saturday, "Tristan und Isolde," by Richard Wagner, will be performed at the Royal Opera House with the following cast: *Tristan*: Herr von Bary, *Isolde*: Frl. Zoder, *Marke*: Herr Perron, *Kurvenal*: Herr Scheidemantel, *Melot*: Herr Nebuschka, *Brangäne*: Frau Bender-Schäfer, *Seemann*: Herr Grosch, *Hirt*: Herr Rüdiger, *Steuermann*: Herr Büssel.

In consideration of Frau Krull's indisposition, "Elektra," Richard Strauss' musical tragedy, could at first not be entered on the repertoire for this week. As, however, Frau Krull is now recovering, the repertoire as announced, will be changed and "Elektra" will be given next Sunday, the 14th inst., instead of "Margarethe."

On Tuesday afternoon a lively incident attracted many spectators to the banks of the Elbe. Three very large barges got adrift in the "König Albert Hafen," and the rapid current promptly swept the unwieldy craft headlong down stream. Two swift steam tugs rapidly took up the pursuit and soon succeeded in capturing two of the errant barges, which were secured and anchored near Briesnitz. The remaining one had a longer span of liberty, and reached the mouth of the Schonerbach before the pursuers came abreast and managed to scramble on board. Had there been much traffic on the river at the time the incident might have proved disastrous; as it was, popular interest ran high as the three mastodons sped merrily down the river followed by the puffing, excited little tugs.

Referring to the comments in the London press as to the big drum in Strauss' "Elektra" being beaten with a birch rod, Mr. F. H. Blandford writes to the papers to point out that Dr. Strauss is only re-introducing the original method of beating it. He adds, "The big drum formed part of the Turkish or Janissary music introduced into Western Europe in the time of Augustus II., Elector of Saxony,

LOST. A large reward will be given for the return of a gold link Bracelet, lost in the corridor of the 2nd Rang of the Opera House on Saturday, January 16th. The Bracelet is particularly valuable to the owner for the sake of the giver.
Address: **Pension Schaumberger, Lüttichau Str. 25.**

PENSION MECKLENBURG, Berg Strasse 23 (villa), will sell piano and furniture of ten-roomed house separately or in sets.

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and Frederick II. of Prussia, and it was played in Turkey and originally in Germany by being struck with a felt-headed drumstick on one side for the accented beats and with a birch rod on the other side for the unaccented beats, or, according to Kastner, 'avec une verge de fer.'

The birch rod, Mr. Blandford goes on to point out, was indicated by Mozart in his "Entführung aus dem Serail," and, whether indicated or not, would be properly used in Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens" and in some of Gluck's music. In modern times, it has been used in some of Mahler's symphonies. "I thought," adds the correspondent, "I knew most of the dodges for producing odd sounds in the orchestra, but was amused a few days ago to come across a new one, which consisted of knocking together two half cocoa-nut shells. The effect was rather like a pair of castanets, but with a peculiar and rather effective hollow quality of tone."

Herr Schnelle, the proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, is about to cede his place to Herr Arthur Becker, a native of Dresden, the owner of the Grand Hotel Imperial and Metropole at Chamonix and formerly manager of the Hotel Bristol, Naples, and Excelsior Palace Hotel, Palermo. Herr Becker will take over the Grand Union Hotel of Dresden on April 1st; he will, however, continue to conduct the management of the Grand Hotel Imperial and Metropole at Chamonix as heretofore.

This evening the 35th performance of the "Dollarprinzessin," operetta in three acts by A. W. Willner and Fr. Grünbaum, music by Leo Fall, will take place at the Central Theater.

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.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending about 8.45

V. Symphony Concert. A Series.

First performance:

- (1) Variations and Fugue (op. 97) W. Berger.
 - (2) Overture, "Genoveva" R. Schumann.
- In commemoration of the 100th birthday of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (born on the 3rd of February 1809)
- (3) Scottish Symphony Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.

Public rehearsal of the concert will take place 10.30 a.m.

Saturday night Tristan und Isolde at 6
Sunday night Elektra " 7.30
Monday night Eugen Onegin " 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight Die Liebe wacht at 7.30
Saturday night Agnes Bernauer " 7
Sunday night Die glücklichste Zeit " 7.30
Monday night Donna Diana " 7.30

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

H.I.H. the Archduchess Maria Josefa of Austria and Prince and Princess Johann Georg have repeatedly visited the art-exhibition of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse, and inspected the paintings—by R. Riemerschmid, T. Bohnenberger, and P. Ehrenberg, all of Munich, and by E. von Zerliczy, of Dresden, and others—which are there exhibited.

Professor Max Pauer will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on Saturday next, the 13th instant. The *Musikalische Wochenblatt* writes of a similar performance: "A Max Pauer pianoforte recital is an inward experience. He retires respectfully before the work of art and yet puts his whole self, his own soul, into it. As a Schumann player he is unequalled, as good even as his eminent father, with the true Schumann traditions. As a Liszt player he is incomparable in the representation of the lyrical episodes. His technique is of crystal clearness and evenness; his phrasing combines the greatest sharpness with the warmest soul-feeling."

The programme for the fifth and last Philharmonic concert on the 16th instant, Tuesday next, will be as follows:—Overture, "Ihr Baalspriester," Aria from "Der Prophet," by Meyerbeer, with orchestra. Rachmaninoff's Pianoforte Concerto No. 2, with orchestra. Songs: "Mit deinen blauen Augen," by Strauss; "Abendlied," by Leo Blech; "Der Freund" and "Heimweh," by Wolf. Pianoforte solos: two Preludes, Lento, Alla marcia, by Rachmaninoff. Songs: "Warum sind denn die Rosen so blass," by Cornelius; "Eingehüllt in graue Wolken" and "Hoffnung," by Grieg. The soloists will be Hofopernsängerin Ober, from Berlin; and Herr Serge Rachmaninoff.

Fritz Kreisler (violin) will give a concert at the Palmengarten on the 3rd of March.

ROYALIST DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS.

Paris, February 10.

Another Royalist demonstration was made today against Professor Thalamas. The demonstrators endeavoured to force their way into the Ministry of Justice, but were stopped. Several arrests were made by the police.

WORK PROGRESSING IN CALABRIA.

Reggio di Calabria, February 10.

After two days of strong winds and rain the weather has again become fine, permitting the resumption of the work of erecting huts. The number of shops re-opened is increasing daily, and the scenes in the streets become more and more animated. Some of the troops have left Reggio today.

STRIKE DISTURBANCES IN ARGENTINA.

Buenos Ayres, February 10.

Two people were killed and several wounded in the course of yesterday's strike demonstrations in Rosario. The Town Council has suspended the operation of the new taxes. The strike continues, and the people call upon the Town Council to resign. A further telegram of the same date states that the mob in Rosario plundered the central market; that the Bourse is closed, and that the Town Council has resigned.

THE JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

New York, February 10.

The Japanese Consul-General has published statistics, showing that the number of Japanese immigrants into America in the month of December, 1908, was 300, and the number of returning emigrants in the same period 1,007.

STRANGE MILITARY ESCAPEDE.

Paris, February 11.

A report from Nancy states that last night three troopers of the Dragoon regiment stationed at Lunville deserted with their horses, after breaking open one of the barrack gates with axes. All the gendarmes and Customs posts on the frontier were at once warned by telephone to keep a sharp lookout for the men, and one of them was stopped and arrested. The other two got clear away into German territory.

WINTERY WEATHER IN MILAN.

Milan, February 10.

The spring weather which has prevailed for the last fortnight has suddenly come to an end. It is snowing heavily in and around Milan, and the cold is intense.

A SPANISH-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

Rotterdam, February 10.

The *Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant* learns that the Spanish-German agreement with respect to Morocco is being drawn up.

FATAL LANDSLIPS IN COSTA RICA.

New York, February 10.

News has been received from Galveston of landslips having caused great devastation and loss of life at Puerto Limon, in Costa Rica.

LATER TELEGRAM.

THE BRITISH-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DENIAL.

London, February 11.

Today's *Birmingham Daily Mail* states that Mr. Chamberlain has telegraphed from Cannes, denying the report published by a Berlin paper that during the Boer war proposals were made which aimed at the conclusion of a British-German alliance and the exclusion of France from Morocco.

(In connection with this telegram, see despatch from our London correspondent on page 1.—Ed. D.R.)

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Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

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Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, English, German,
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Boarders received.

H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

Flowers for Hats, vases, ball dresses, ostrich leathers, heron
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Take your meals

in the Vegetarian Restaurant at Moritz Strasse 14,
largely patronised by English and Americans.

Pension von Oertzen

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Best situation. Highly recommended, comf. sunny rooms, best cuisine.

Concert Agency F. Ries
Friday, February 19th, 7.30 p. m., Künstlerhaus:
SONATA EVENING
Palma von Paszthory (violin)
and **Paul Aron** (pianoforte)
Tickets at 4, 2½, 1½ marks from **F. Ries and Ad. Brauer**, 9-1, 3-6 o'clock.

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THE CENTENARY OF DARWIN.

Charles Robert Darwin, the apostle of evolution and progression by natural selection, was born at Shrewsbury, England, on February 12, 1809. It is probable that no great mind has been subjected to so much popular misunderstanding and misinterpretation as his. The ordinary individual, if questioned as to Darwin's connection with scientific research, is more than likely to reply, "Oh, he said we were all descended from monkeys, or some rubbish of that sort!" Darwin had the misfortune to spring his gigantic revelations on the world at a time when elementary education was the shibboleth of the State. Never has the truth that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" been more emphatically demonstrated than by the popular attitude towards Darwin. Had he lived a generation or so before his time, his daring theories would have been limited to investigation and circulation among his scientific compeers. As it was, they were bandied about and criticised, condemned, or wholly approved by countless pseudo-scientists whose utter ignorance of the rudiments of their subject was only surpassed by their brazen presumption. The *Origin of Species*, the great work of Darwin's life, was published in November 1859, and to say its appearance caused a sensation would be to state the case too mildly. Contrary to general belief, he was not the first scientist who has expounded the principles of evolution. His grandfather, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, also a genius, had made suggestions upon the origin of species in many respects similar to those which were later elaborated by Lamarck. As early as 1813 W. C. Wells suggested hypotheses substantially the same as natural selection, and in 1831 Patrick Matthew dealt at length with the same theme. But it was the misfortune of these pioneers that their views were lost sight of, and produced no effect on contemporary opinion. To Darwin, however, stands the credit of having dealt more exhaustively and lucidly with these hypotheses; indeed, so striking and incontrovertible is the evidence he adduces in support of his theories that some have assumed the character of facts. Since the *Origin of Species* appeared, it has been followed by an ever increasing stream of publications on the same basis, so that scientific and general interest is kept well alive. Darwin wrote other treatises of weight and merit, and a study of his work reveals the patient thinker, the indefatigable worker, and the confirmed seeker after truth. His studies during the latter portion of his life were hampered by ill-health, but bodily weakness never prevented his abnormally active brain from exercising its functions. When on April 19, 1882, he died and was accorded a place among the great dead in Westminster Abbey, he left the scientific treasury of the world incalculably richer. It is universally recognised that the result of his life's

work has provided matter for a century's investigation, and it is quite impossible to hazard a guess at the results which may yet be attained by the careful working out of the Darwinian principles as a whole.—During his life he was frequently abused by prominent clerics for his "atheistic" publications, a fact which irresistibly recalls Omar Khayyam's crushing retort to his theological vilifiers:

Of my base metal may be filed a key
Which shall unlock the door you howl without!

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN'S VISITOR.

Like so many of his countrymen, Dr. Fairbairn has (says M.A.P.) a fund of dry humour. In a speech once he told how a gentleman of the "voluntarily unemployed" class approached his house. "Is his rivivence in?" The maid, who had opened the door, smiled at this designation of her master, and replied, "Yes, he is in, but very busy. What is the message?" "Tell him I'm a Scotchman and a Presbyterian an' I'd like a little assistance." "You have come to the wrong place," said the maid; "my master is Irish and a Methodist." "Glory be!" ejaculated the unabashed Irishman. "Sure, me mother was Irish an' her father was a Methodist. That's where I get a bit of the brogue, an' as for me Methodist grandfather he was a great hand for attendin' mass in that church."

A THREATENED INDUSTRY.

According to a Paris contemporary, one of the most important of French industries is threatened, that of the corset. It is not, we read, "the corset de luxe, that marvel of grace, of which we alone possess the secret, but the ordinary corset worn by the wife of the small shopkeeper or workman." The time was when the foreign corset was a rarity, but now the market is invaded. In 1900 about 3,000 were imported; today the number mounts up to 40,000. The complaint goes out not only against Germany, but also against Belgium and the United States. Our contemporary calls upon all French women to agree to a self-denying ordinance to wear only corsets made at home.

DR. PARKER AND BURNS.

Having only lately commemorated Burns' birthday the high tribute by inference paid by the late Dr. Parker to the Scottish poet will not be read without interest. The following letter written to the late Mr. John Rae-Brown explains itself:—"My dear Sir,—Your most kind letter finds me here. With long notice I could make little of so large a theme as Burns, but with practically no notice I simply dare not touch it! I cannot hang my hat and coat on the horizon. Some things are beyond the noblest of us, and this is one of the things out of reach."

CENTENARY OF VERDI.

At Milan will be opened in 1913 an international exhibition of music. The time chosen for the opening will be the centenary of the birth of Verdi. There will also be inaugurated a statue to the composer in the grounds of the retreat for old singers and musicians founded by Verdi. On the same occasion an unpublished work of the master will be performed. The manuscript was found in a chest in his villa at Santa' Agata. By his will, Verdi ordered that the contents of this box were to be destroyed, but his executors, as in the case of Vergil and his *Aeneid*, ignored the testator's wish.

AN ARGUMENT FOR PROTECTION.

A telegram from New York states that the Mayor of Detroit recently received a letter from Mr. C. R. Hollander, the New York representative of the Fiat Automobile Company, stating that if the import duty on automobiles is not lowered, as Congress thinks of lowering it, the Fiat Company has decided to transfer a part of their factory from Turin to America; and enquiring what privileges Detroit would grant them. The Protectionists intend to use that statement as an argument against tariff revision.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
Friday, February 12th. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p. m. Choir Practice.
Sunday, February 14th. *Sexagesima.* 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p. m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, February 17th. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, February 18th. 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion.
Friday, February 19th. 10.0 a. m. Matins. 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.
Friday, February 12th. Litany 10.0 a. m.
Sunday, February 14th. *Sexagesima.* Holy Communion 8.0 a. m.
Sunday School 10.0 a. m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a. m.
Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p. m.
Friday, February 19th. Litany 10.0 a. m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M.A., Rector.

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

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
North-easterly winds, cloudy, no heavy showers, very sharp frost.