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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 JAPANESE QUESTION. THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

(From our New York correspondent.)

The problem of Japanese immigration is becoming more complex as the days pass. The Pacific Coast complains that the possible dangers arising from the free entrance of Japanese settlers cannot be gauged by Eastern observers, who are thousands of miles removed from the scene. These dangers, it is contended, are thoroughly recognised by responsible Pacific Coast opinion, hence the seemingly arbitrary legislative measures which are now the subject of debate at Sacramento. On the other hand, a great weight of Eastern opinion is strongly against the action of the Californian authorities, which is described as gratuitously insulting to a friendly nation and a certain cause of renewed tension between Tokio and Washington. President Roosevelt, as you know, has made the matter a subject of closest personal attention, and several sharp messages have been despatched from White House to Governor Gillett of California, urging him to use his influence against the passage of the obnoxious anti-Japanese Bills. What the Japanese themselves think it is impossible to judge, in view of the amazing reticence which is exhibited by representative Tokio journals. Certainly they would have good grounds for strong comment, but it is believed that official influence is at work there in an effort to prevent fuel being added to the fire by angry native press outpourings. The entire question is one of interest to Europeans, but it is also one in which the difficulty of balancing respective merits is most pronounced. The Californians and Pacific Coasters generally say, with apparent reason, that none but themselves are competent to deal with the situation, and that deal they will, censure from White House notwithstanding. Oregon and Washington are solid in support of this attitude, while British Columbia long ago hoisted the "White Canada" banner. It is impossible to deny that the praiseworthy qualities of the Japanese settlers have caused them to loom large in the public eye. Had they been shiftless, idle transients, content to scrape a living by resorting to any odd job, and given evidence of no sound business instinct, it may be safely said that they would have been tolerated with amused contempt. The fact is, however, that where the Japanese goes he takes root and spreads his branches in a truly remarkable manner. If Californian reports are to be believed, an enormous amount of property and vast business interests are already in the hands of the gentle Nipponese, who lies low and says nothing while he ousts his white neighbour by sheer superiority of hard work. Colour is lent to this theory by the fact that the anti-Japanese agitation was originally started by the labour element in those parts; but now that the campaign is being actively prosecuted by leading men of the State, the hypothesis becomes untenable. The present recrudescence of the trouble is doubly unfortunate, coming as it does just after the conclusion of the agreement with Japan which was expected to remove all difficulties in the way of cordial mutual intercourse. The Mikado's Government has done its best to restrict emigration to America, and consistently displayed a most conciliatory spirit. But the Yellow journals of the West insist upon painting the Japanese as an insidious and ever-growing menace, who must be forcibly suppressed before they become too formidable. Developments are imminent, but whether they prove serious or not depends entirely upon the Western spokesmen, who, on the one hand, are influenced by popular opinion in their electoral districts, and, on the other, are anxious to disprove the Eastern allegation that a few Western States are defying the will of the Union. Practically the entire New York press, with the exception of the *Herald* (the pro-Chinese and anti-Japanese organ) and Mr. Hearst's journals, strongly condemn the attitude of California.

LAST OBNOXIOUS BILL THROWN OUT.

Sacramento, February 11.

The State Assembly of California has rejected the last anti-Japanese resolution, which asked that a plebiscite should be taken on the question of Japanese emigration.



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CABINET MINISTERS AT BAY.

AN EXCITING SESSION EXPECTED.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, February 11.

The safety valve has been screwed down over the seething turmoil of the Cabinet, but occasionally a jet or two finds exit to warn the public of the unrest within. It is now definitely known that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill are the only two remaining Ministers who stand out against the demands of the Admiralty, the other malcontents having been won over by the persuasive efforts of Mr. Asquith. But so fierce a resistance is put up by the two honourable gentlemen that the projected programme of six Dreadnoughts for this year's Navy Estimates is by no means certain of materialisation. When disunion first broke out, we are told, the Lords of the Admiralty at once informed the Cabinet that unless their programme was accepted they would resign in a body. Obviously such a step would have plunged the Government into hot water with the electorate, and therefore, since the resignations have not yet been announced, it is presumable that the Admiralty programme has been accepted. Messrs. Lloyd George and Winston Churchill are playing a dangerous game. The present Administration will enter upon the Session which opens next Tuesday already heavily embarrassed with unsettled election pledges, and burdened with a record of legislation which, good or bad, has called forth protests from some of the most influential interests in the United Kingdom. By making the Navy its principal platform the Unionist party has an enormous advantage, for on this question the country may be said to be united; hence the lack of strategy evinced by the two Ministers mentioned above in opposing what the Admiralty has advised the nation is the "irreducible minimum consistent with national safety." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Administration undoubtedly came into office pledged to drastic economy in connection with the Army and Navy, and that pledge was later acknowledged by Mr. Asquith. It has so far been rigidly adhered to, so rigidly, in fact, that experts claim the efficiency of both Services has received a crushing blow. Further parsimony in this direction would certainly contribute to shattering the prestige of the Cabinet, and in the present state of the political firmament might bring the General Election several months nearer than even the most optimistic Unionist hopes for at the moment.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

London, February 12.

In this morning's *Daily Mail* it is declared that the Government has every intention of redeeming the promise made by Mr. Asquith on November 12th last, regarding the Navy. The journal states that the naval programme for the coming financial year will provide for the laying down of five improved "Dreadnoughts," with a reservation to the effect that a sixth similar vessel will be built if marked progress is made with the German shipbuilding programme. The programme also entails the immediate expenditure of three or four millions sterling more than the preceding Estimates. The command of the new North Sea Fleet will be delegated to a Vice-Admiral, who will also exercise jurisdiction over the Channel and Home Fleets.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

GALA PERFORMANCE AT THE OPERA.

(From our Berlin correspondent.)

The invariable brilliance of a gala performance at the Berlin Royal Opera House was many times outshone on Thursday night, when a performance of the Emperor's Assyriological pantomime "Sardanapalus" was given in honour of the Royal visitors. The glitter of rows upon rows of military uniforms in the parquet, and the brilliant array of costly toilettes and jewels in the balconies, to say nothing of the floral decorations of the balconies themselves, all made up a dazzling picture, culminating in the splendence of the Imperial box. Seventy Royal and distinguished guests were its occupants, forming a splendid setting for the four central figures—the Emperor and Queen Alexandra, with King Edward and the Empress on their right. Queen Alexandra's wonderful charm and grace of manner came fully into evidence on this occasion. She looked radiantly beautiful in a pale blue dress, clouded in silver, and was the cynosure of admiring eyes in every part of the building. She followed the pantomime with lively interest, and the Emperor was untiring in his efforts to explain exactly what was going forward, devoting his entire attention to his beautiful partner; while the Empress was hardly less vivacious in her explanations to King Edward. In fact, both the Emperor and the Empress were visibly at the greatest pains to render the Assyriological production intelligible and entertaining to their guests.

King Edward, by the way, looked exceedingly well, wearing the uniform of a German Admiral, with the orange band of the Black Eagle Order; the Emperor was clad in the uniform of his English Dragoon regiment. Their Majesties bowed three times to the audience before taking their seats. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess also had seats in the box.

As comparisons between the German and British rulers are the order of the day, it was particularly interesting to remark the English reserve of manner as shown by the King and Queen, in contrast to the vivacious gesticulations which characterised the conversation of the Emperor and Empress. King Edward greatly pleased the audience by the unconventional use he made of his opera-glasses, which he levelled at all parts of the house, exhibiting the greatest interest in the audience and the decorations. The latter were really magnificent, the Imperial box itself, which occupied about two-thirds of the grand tier, being a mass of hanging Marechal Niel roses, the Empress's favourite flower, and pink carnations. In addition to this lavish display, the balconies were adorned with exquisite festoons of pink carnations and hanging Persian rugs of delicately tinted silk, arranged at intervals between the festoons of flowers. A somewhat un-English feature of the performance was the fact that no national hymns or similar music announced the approach of the Royal party to the box. Moreover, as this was a gala performance, there was an entire absence of applause throughout the evening. These features gave a somewhat unique character to the whole, but the performance was none the less a spectacular show which would certainly be difficult to surpass. Their Majesties remained in the

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

The promenaders before the Palace of the German Crown Prince recently witnessed an amusing incident. They saw approach a window a tiny figure which they recognised as that of their future sovereign, the eldest son of the Crown Prince. With difficulty he mounted a seat at the window, holding in his hands a malacca cane. The passers-by interested soon increased, and viewed the young prince with kindly eyes. Seeing that the people were interested, he did his best to open the window that they might see him the better, but in this he was foiled.

The Prince using his cane—or rather his father's—as a gun, shouldered it and commenced to walk about with befitting gravity and stern mien before the spectators. He presented arms with precision, worthy of a descendant of Frederick the Great. The "parade" lasted about five minutes, to the delight of the spectators, but it terminated suddenly. A large hand from behind snatched away the young Prince, thereby bringing his popularity to an ignominious end. It seems that the little prince had escaped from the nursery, and for a quarter of an hour the palace had been in a state of commotion, hunting high and low for his Imperial Highness, who, by the way, is 2½ years old.

A contemporary records a very pretty incident in the intercourse of the two monarchs at Berlin. When the King, who felt the cold, desired to change into a warmer overcoat on his arrival, the Kaiser took the garment out of the hands of the servant who brought it and put it on his guest himself. Not only did he do this, but he insisted on fastening all the buttons with the greatest care. Perhaps Edward VII. is the only King in all history who has ever been valeted by an Emperor.

On Thursday evening a young man appeared at one of the police offices and reported that he had seen the Berlin "Jack the Ripper" in the subway under the high-level railway between Warschauer Strasse and Roscher Strasse. He described the man referred to as of middle height and slight build, wearing a rather shabby black overcoat and stiff black hat, and looking like a shop assistant who had come down in the world.

house during the interval between the scenes, and at the close of the performance held a reception in the foyer.

The visit to the Imperial residential city of Potsdam which was to have been made yesterday, instead of on Thursday, when it was postponed owing to the severely cold weather, was cancelled yesterday morning, as the cold was still very intense.

King Edward has conferred the Royal Victorian Order with the Star on Ober Burgomaster Kirschner, and written him an autograph letter couched in friendly terms and enclosing a cheque for a hundred pounds for the poor of Berlin. Burgomaster Reicke and Herr Michelet, the Chairman of the City Council, have received the Royal Victorian Order with the Ribbon. Fri. Kirschner was presented with a valuable brooch.

Luncheon was served yesterday at 2 o'clock in the small dining-room for the Emperor and Empress *en famille*. The King sat between the Empress and the Crown Princess; opposite to him was the Queen, with the Emperor on her right and the Crown Prince on her left.

The King had previously taken an hour's drive with Prince Henry to the Grunewald in an automobile.

Queen Alexandra and the Empress visited the Monbijou Palace at noon yesterday by automobile, to view the Hohenzollern Museum. The Royal ladies were received by the Emperor, who had arrived beforehand. Later on the Queen and the Empress visited the Virchow Hospital.

The Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle Order upon Lord Grenfell.

KING EDWARD'S HEALTH.

Berlin, February 12.

The reports published in local newspapers, to the effect that the King of England has consulted a Berlin physician and in accordance with his advice has undergone a certain treatment, are misleading, as there has been no occasion whatever for such a proceeding. All that has occurred is that, at the suggestion of a lady of high rank in Berlin society, who asked the King to receive the physician in question, his Majesty saw him once only and then in the presence of the Physician in Ordinary in attendance. The further statement that the King has followed the Berlin physician's advice is also untrue, as is also the inference that the drive to Potsdam and other arrangements for his Majesty were countermanded in pursuance of that advice.

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THE DEPARTURE FROM BERLIN.

Berlin, February 12.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra privately took leave of their Imperial hosts and other members of the Imperial and Royal family in the courtyard of the Palace before leaving for the Lehrter Bahnhof this afternoon, wither they were accompanied by the Emperor and Empress. In spite of the severe cold, large crowds had gathered along the route, and their Majesties were warmly cheered. On the platform of the station had assembled Sir Edward Goschen and members of the Embassy Staff, the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bliow, and the German Ambassador to England, Count Wolt-Metternich, besides many representatives of the British Colony. The leave-taking between the monarchs was cordial in the extreme; both repeatedly kissed each other, and King Edward also saluted the Empress on the cheek and hand. As the Royal train steamed out, at 5.10 o'clock, the King and Queen remained at the window of their saloon, waving a last farewell.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, February 11.

In the debate in the Chamber on the proposed amnesty for persons convicted of offences in connection with the strikes at Vigneux and Villeneuve, M. Sembat, a Socialist deputy, asked that the amnesty should be extended to cover utterances in speeches and in the Press, in other words to anti-militarism and anti-patriotism. M. Clemenceau, the Premier, in his reply, expressed the hope that strikers would ultimately see that they must have recourse to the law for redress and not to force; but no Government, he said, could pardon anti-militarism. The Government would also consistently oppose the reinstatement of dismissed officials. M. Sembat's amendment was eventually rejected by 373 votes to 96, and Article 1 of the Bill, which grants an amnesty to persons convicted of offences during the strikes at Vigneux and in other places, was passed.

THE PORTUGUESE IN CHINA.

Lisbon, February 11.

The frontier question affecting the Portuguese possessions in China is settled. The Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Ambassador have signed an agreement, under which each of the Powers will appoint a Commissioner with full power to settle the boundary of Macao and the other Portuguese possessions.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	La Traviata	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Ein Fallissement	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theater	Revolution in Krähwinkel (Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Der König	8
Berliner Theatre	Herodes und Mariamne	8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust (Jos. Kainz)	7.30
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionhochzeit	8
Comic Opera	Lazuli	8
Residenz Theatre	Kammer dich um Amelie	8
Lustspielhaus	Seine kleine Freundin	8
Schiller Theater O.	Herr Ministerialdirektor	8
" Charlottenburg	Ein Volksfeind	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Husarenlieber	8
Luisen Theatre	Die Ehre	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	closed.	
Trianon Theatre	Der Satyr	8
Thalia Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn?	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
Walthalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folles 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
New Theatre	Die fremde Frau	8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelhands	8
Parodie Theatre	Der geschundene Raubritter	8.30

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.

THE MOROCCAN AGREEMENT.

Madrid, February 11.

At today's meeting of the Senate, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question as to the German-French Morocco agreement, assured the House that Spanish interests were fully secured by it, and said the Spanish Government congratulated itself on the *entente*, which it considered to be of the highest importance for the peace of the world. Senor Montero Rios, formerly Prime Minister, said the agreement seemed to him to influence Spanish interests unfavourably.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs described that impression of Senor Rios as quite unfounded, and reminded him that the conditions affecting industrial undertakings were regulated by the Act of Algeciras. Senor Rios remarked that the Prime Minister had given no precise answer as to the participation of Spain in industrial undertakings, and that he assumed the Minister had reasons for not speaking on the subject.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that the Government was concealing nothing.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

New York, February 11.

The *Evening Sun* publishes the draft report of the engineers who inspected the Panama canal. The report advocates the continuation of the work.

KING ALFONSO AND KING MANUEL.

Lisbon, February 11.

The King of Spain will arrive here tomorrow to pay a visit to the King at the Villa Viscosa. The Lisbon official Gazette *Noticias* expressly declares the rumours of a Spanish-Portuguese alliance to be unfounded, and states that the visit is of a purely family character.

GENEVA RAILWAY STATION DESTROYED.

Geneva, February 12.

The Cornavin passenger station here was destroyed by fire early this morning. The safe, baggage, and archives of the station were saved from the flames. The fire is believed to have been caused by an overheated stove. Railway communication was re-established by seven a.m.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN THE SOUTH.

Milan, February 11.

Such a snowfall as has occurred in Genoa and all along the Riviera has not been known there for years. In Genoa the snow is two feet deep, and all traffic in the streets is suspended.

DRESDEN

In view of the heavy demand for copies of the *Daily Record* of yesterday, containing Lincoln's portrait and the reproduction of a letter in his own handwriting, early application should be made at the offices of this paper (Struve Strasse 5), as the supply is rapidly disappearing.

Many of our readers will be interested to learn that Miss Hilé Brinkley, who pursued her studies here under Mr. Percy Sherwood, has passed her examination at the Royal Academy of Music in London, and thus become a L.R.A.M.

Prince Fürstenberg, at present Councillor to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy at St. Petersburg, will be the new Austrian Ambassador to the Court of Dresden, in succession to Baron Braun, who has been transferred to Athens. Prince Fürstenberg was born in 1867, and in the course of his diplomatic career has been attached to the Austro-Hungarian Embassies in Rome, St. Petersburg, Paris, and Brussels.

The tenth Organ Recital of the season at the American Church of St. John will take place tomorrow (Sunday), at 5.30 p.m., with Mr. W. H. Williams at the organ. The programme will be as follows:—

(1) Fantasia and Fugue in E, J. S. Bach. (2) Aria from the Messiah: "He was despised," Händel. (3) Introduction and variations on an original Theme, Hesse. (4) Sacred song: "By the waters," Dvorak. (5) Third organ Sonata: "Allegro maestoso e con fuoco," Guilmant. (6) Offertory: "Sarabande," Muffat.

Soloist: Miss Geraldine Wilson, contralto.

Frau Krull has unfortunately not recovered sufficiently from her indisposition so as to be able to undertake the enormous task of singing the part of *Elektra* on Sunday next. Accordingly the repertoire has been changed again, and "Margarethe" will be given tomorrow, instead of "Elektra."

With the first performance of "Götterdämmerung" in Monte Carlo, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the "Nibelungenring" has been entered on the permanent repertoire of the Monte Carlo opera. Director Gunzbourg intends to give three complete performances of the "Ring" every year, and for these he will engage only first class artists, in competition with Bayreuth.

The Matinée given at the Vereinshaus on Wednesday, which had been arranged by Miss Boyd and her friends, for the benefit of the victims of the earthquake catastrophe in South Italy, was crowned with the complete success which the excellent management of the organising staff, no less than the good cause, deserved. The first part of the programme consisted of musical pieces by eminent artists who had most kindly given their services, and whose performances were thoroughly enjoyed. Then came an interlude in which two children, Sybilla Ganser and Pia Ultscher, pupils of Miss Flint, danced very prettily a Tambourine dance and a Baby dance.

The *pièce de résistance* was the play "My Lord in Livery," which was neatly staged and acted with great spirit. *Sybil* (Miss Boyd) and her two friends *Laura* (Miss Evelyn Daniell) and *Rose* (Miss Muriel

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Daniell) formed a charming, well-contrasted, and altogether most effective trio, both in their drawing room and when disguised as servants in the smart scene with *Hopkins*, the new footman. Colonel Daniell, as the butler *Spigott*, was superb, in figure, voice, and gesture. Mr. Nisbet Blyth, in the title-role, very admirably combined the characters of naval officer, footman, and burglar, and deserved the ring he so gallantly won and, alas! restored. His Minuet with Miss Boyd was perfect. Mr. Quincy Green as *Hopkins*, and Master Macaulay as the *Page* in buttons, were also excellent.

The second and test performance by pupils of the Royal Conservatorium, which included orchestral and concerted pieces, introduced some very talented and well-trained students to the many friends of the institution. The performance of the violinist from Professor Petri's class deserves special commendation; and a pupil of Frl. Orgeni sang *Agathe's* aria in "Der Freischütz" excellently. Herr Striegler conducted the orchestra with calmness and with certainty.

Many will be interested in witnessing the arrival and the transport of the Circus Sarrasani to its destination on the open space near the Gerok Strasse. The Circus will arrive in Dresden on Friday, the 19th inst., by a large special train, and the first Gala Performance will take place the same evening at 8 o'clock. In order to facilitate the ordering of tickets the circus will have telephone connection (number 863). Tickets will be sold at the cigar-store of Herr Carl Weiss, in the Victoriahaus, corner of the Waisenhaus Strasse, and at the corner of König Johann Strasse and Altmarkt. A special train consisting of 30 travelling cars and several locomotives belonging to the circus arrived on Wednesday last, and the erection of the tents has already begun.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the historical Wagner Concert at the Gewerbehaus this evening, in commemoration of the 26th anniversary of the great composer's death, will be as follows:—

(1) Overture, *Rienzi*. (2) Steuermannslied und Matrosenchor, from "Der fliegende Holländer" (1845). (3) Elisabeth's prayer, "Tannhäuser" (1845). (4) Tonbilder, "Lohengrin" (1847). (5) Vorspiel und Liebestod, "Tristan und Isolde" (1849). (6) Walters Preislied, paraphrase for violin, from "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" (1867). (7) Einzug der Götter in Walhalla, "Das Rheingold" (1874). (8) Ritt der Walküren, "Die Walküre" (1874). (9) Schmiedelieder, "Siegfried" (1874). (10) Vorspiel, "Parsifal" (1882).

The programme of the Soirée with theatricals and ball, which is to be given by the Lehmann-Osten

Choir on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, in the festively decorated hall of the Concert House in the Zoological Gardens, will include: comedies, performed by members of the Choir; solo pieces for the voice, violin, and violoncello, and choral works for female choir and mixed choir, by Mendelssohn, Lortzing, Brahms, Bargiel, and Fuchs; orchestral pieces by the band of the Schützen regiment; and dances concluding with the scene "Tanz der Frühlingsblumen." Particulars may be obtained at the Secretary's office, Walpurgis Strasse 18, I. (Telephone 374).

At the concert to take place in the Künstlerhaus on the 18th inst., Herr Sergei Kussewitzky will be assisted by Henri Casadesus (Viola d'Amour) and Fritz Lindemann (pianoforte).

Paul Aron, who will give a concert on the 19th inst., at the Künstlerhaus, assisted by the violinist Palma von Paszthiry, a favourite pupil of Joachim, is a pupil of Prof. Teichmüller, of Leipzig.

Erika von Binzer (pianoforte) and Nina Rode (violin) will give a concert on February 27th in the small hall of the Gewerbehaus.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6, ending about 10.30

Tristan und Isolde.

Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Tristan	Herr v. Bary.
King Marke	Herr Planschke.
Isolde	Fräul. Zoder.
Kurwenal	Herr Scheidemantel.
Melot	Herr Nebuschka.
Brangäne	Frau Bendt-Schäfer.
A young sailor	Herr Grosch.
A shepherd	Herr Rüdiger.
A steersman	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Tristan has been over to Ireland to woo the princess Isolde for his uncle King Marke. Isolde loves Tristan, and finding him cold to her, attempts to poison herself and him; but Brangäne, her attendant, changes the poison for a love-potion. Under its influence, Tristan and Isolde have secret interviews after her marriage with Marke, but they are betrayed by the King's friend Melot. Tristan attempts to escape with Isolde, but is severely wounded by Melot. Kurwenal, his faithful servant, takes him to Brittany, and they watch in vain for a ship which is bringing Isolde to nurse him. When it comes in sight Tristan tears off the bandages from his wound and expires in Isolde's arms. King Marke has followed her, and Kurwenal kills Melot when he enters. Marke mourns over Tristan, and Isolde pours out a song of greeting to her beloved and falls dead at his side.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Sunday night	Margarethe	at 7
Monday night	Eugen Onegin	" 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

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

(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.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition to appear next week:
Vol. 4097. "The War in the Air" by H. G. Wells.

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THE GERMAN LEGATION MYSTERY.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST SECRETARY.

Santiago de Chile, February 12.

Herr Beckert, the fugitive secretary of the German Legation here, has been apprehended at Chillan. It is now practically certain that the charred body found among the ruins of the Legation is that of Ezequiel Papiá, who was in the employ of the Legation as doorkeeper. Public opinion charges Herr Beckert with the murder of the doorkeeper and the burning of the building. His motive, it is said, was the destruction of proofs of his misuse of the Legation funds, 25,000 piastres having disappeared from the safe.

GERMAN STATE INSURANCE PRAISED.

London, February 11.

The four members of the Labour party in Parliament who were deputed by the Trade Union Congress to study the State system of insurance

against accidents, sickness, and invalidity in vogue in Germany, have made their report, which states that the system works extremely well.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

Madrid, February 11.

At the Ministerial Council held today and presided over by King Alfonso, the Premier made a report on the political situation abroad and at home; referring particularly to the meeting of King Edward and the Emperor William, and to the German-French Morocco agreement. That agreement, he said, would be advantageous to all the Powers interested in Morocco, since it would remove all ground of uneasiness as to the attitude of Germany.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Paris, February 12.

According to the *Petit Parisien*, the Minister of Marine, with the approval of the Cabinet and in order to supply the need of naval guns, will at

once order 134 pieces of ordnance of 12-inch, 9-inch, and smaller calibres. He will also call for tenders for guns and armour plates.

OSCAR WILDE ALIVE?

Rome, February 11.

The *Tribuna* hears from Turin that the English writer Oscar Wilde, who died in Paris on the 30th of November, 1900, and was buried there after many friends had seen him on the bed of death, has appeared and been recognised by several people in Turin.

GIGANTIC IMPERIAL MANOEUVRES THIS YEAR.

Berlin, February 11.

The autumn manoeuvres, which are to be held this year between Stuttgart and Heilbronn, will be the greatest ever seen in Germany. Nearly a quarter of the entire German army, including the whole Bavarian army, will manoeuvre before the Emperor.

GREAT BLIZZARD IN AMERICA.

New York, February 11.

A great snow blizzard is reported to have swept down from the North-West, levelling large numbers of houses and trees and blocking the railways and the highroads with great snowdrifts. It is intensely cold, and at Kansas City the thermometer fell 50 degrees during the space of six hours.

LINER DAMAGED IN THE GALE.

Captains of steamers arriving at New York state that the fogs along the Atlantic seaboard have been succeeded by steadily increasing winds and heavy seas. The "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," of the North German Lloyd Line, arrived off the Hook in a rather battered condition. She experienced unpleasant weather all the way from Bremen, but made a good run notwithstanding. On Monday mountainous seas were encountered, and her deck rails were carried away. Her commander estimates that on that day the velocity of the wind was at least 75 miles an hour.

IN A NUTSHELL.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

"His Majesty's (King Edward's) definite assurance that his visit was directed not only to recall to the world a close family relationship, but to assure it of his earnest desire to strengthen the friendly dispositions between the two countries will be everywhere appreciated.

"This object will be best attained by a perfectly frank recognition on both sides of the necessities of each other's position in the world. The graceful allusion of the Emperor to the World-Empire of Great Britain suggests in a sentence what must ever be the keynote of British policy. The maintenance of that Empire in its integrity, the protection of its enormous ocean-borne commerce, and the safeguarding of the shores of this, its island citadel, connotes a Navy of overwhelming strength, since upon this our national existence depends. In Germany the conditions are to some extent similar, for if her coastline is comparatively small, her land frontiers necessarily need the watchfulness of a great Army, whose size and efficiency can only be an object of admiration to the English people. Nor is there any disposition to deny to Germany the right to such extension of her Naval power as she may deem necessary for her legitimate purposes. It is for our rulers to take care that the advance in the Navies of any great maritime people shall not either singly or together deprive us of our supremacy on the sea. Such, we are persuaded, are the lines upon which the policy of both countries should be conducted, and which we hope and believe the Royal courtesies at Berlin will strengthen and confirm."—*Globe*.

JACK BINNS IN LONDON.

INTERESTING PRESENTATION TO "C.Q.D." HERO.

London, February 11.

However weighty may have been the views of Carlyle as to the advisability of hero-worship, Mr. Jack Binns, wireless telegraph operator of the "Republic," holds an opinion contrary to that great authority from the hero's point of view. After having been almost smothered in the embraces of chorus girls in New York and deafened with pæans at his native Peterborough, he had to wind-up an interview with some thirty Pressmen at the offices of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company yesterday afternoon by making a speech. He blushed when he rose, and he was still blushing when he sat down.

Col. Sir C. Euan-Smith welcomed the hero, who, by remaining at his post and flashing the "C.Q.D." signal for help, saved the lives of the passengers on board the "Republic."

Mr. Marconi said he had had many opportunities of appreciating the value of the company's wireless telegraph operators, and he had never had any doubt that in a case of peril they would utilise the means at their disposal for obtaining help from other vessels. He congratulated the company on having Jack Binns on its staff, and he congratulated Jack Binns on having been the first to show the world how much wireless telegraphy could do in saving life at sea.

The inventor then handed to Mr. Binns a gold watch with the inscription:—

"Presented by the Directors of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company to Mr. J. R. Binns, telegraphist-in-charge R.M.S. "Republic" on 26th January, 1909, when in collision with S.S. "Florida," in recognition of the efficient discharge of his duties on that occasion."

Mr. Binns, with much embarrassment, thanked the directors, and said that the gift gave him much pleasure, especially as it came from his employers. He hoped he would always be able to do his duty in future (applause).

DRESDEN

Pension Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

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Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

corner of Zahns Gasse.

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A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

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Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

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. 11.0 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.

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.

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.

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.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

The Roman journal *Messaggero* laments the three-cornered agreement with regard to Abyssinia, for it considers that the agreement has resulted in Italy giving up entirely its rights to "peaceful penetration" in favour of England and France. The *Messaggero* draws attention to the very great commercial concessions and advantages which the recent German commercial missions have succeeded in obtaining from the Negus Menelik, and the journal referred to says that "a very dark future is in store for Erithrea," the Italian dependency on the coast of the Red Sea; in fact, it calls upon the Italian Government to be on its guard to protect from complete ruin the remains of Italy's possessions along the Red Sea, possessions which were won at the cost of such terrible sacrifice. The area of Italy's African dependency is about 88,500 square miles, with about 670 miles of coastline.

RULERS OF THE WORLD.

Propos of the birthday of the Kaiser, a Paris contemporary compiled the ages of the principal rulers. Among those who have passed 50 years of age we find the following:—Francis Joseph, 79 years; Leopold II., 74; Charles of Roumania, 70; Edward VII., 67; Frederick VIII., 66; Abdul Hamid and Menelik, 65; George I. of Greece, 64; and Gustav V. and Theodore Roosevelt, 51. In the list of those who have not reached 50 years are:—Ferdinand of Bulgaria, 48 years; Victor Emmanuel II. and Nicholas II., 40; Haakon VII. and Mahomet-Ali-Mirza, Shah of Persia, 37; Mulei Hafid, 36; the Khedive of Egypt, 35; the Queen of Holland, 29; Alphonse XIII., 23; and Manuel II. of Portugal, 20. The President of the French Republic and the Pope are ignored.

EAST AND WEST.

An amusing story is related by a Paris contemporary of the experiences of M. de Lagrene, who was sent on a diplomatic mission to China in 1844 under Louis Philippe. The Ambassador was staying at Macao, and one morning was brought to him a great roll of paper from 25 to 30 metres in length. What did it contain was the thought that was uppermost with the mission. Was it a concession? The Chinese interpreter soon set doubts at rest. It was, he explained, the *carte-de-visite* of the Celestial plenipotentiary. When they had unrolled the missive to the extent of 15 metres, the floor of the hall being well covered, they stopped. In return for this exquisite politeness the French Ambassador was only able to return his modest visiting card.

OVERLOOKED.

We note what seems to us a flaw in the picture circulated by the London Artists' Corps satirising the Modern Young Man. He is represented as sitting in an arm-chair reading a paper, on which in large letters are the words "Football Results." That is to say, the football news is on one page of the paper, and he is reading another. What evidence have we that he is not studying an article on Military Tactics?

A PRESENTIMENT.

The French Consul at Messina, M. de Pommeyrac, who lost his life in the earthquake, seems to have had a presentiment when he left France that he would not return. His term of service was running out, and he applied to be appointed to Florence. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, in recognition of M. de Pommeyrac's services, wished to oblige him, but Florence not being vacant, he appointed him to Messina. A friend who congratulated M. de Pommeyrac on the appointment, in wishing him farewell, observed that he ought to be happy. "You have a fine post," he added. "Without doubt. It is in Italy, and Messina has a splendid climate, but I regret I am not going to Florence. I do not know why, but I have a presentiment that you will never see me again," was the prophetic response of the departing Consul.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S.S. Co. Dresden office.

Fr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"König Albert," from New York for Genoa, left Algiers Feb. 10th.
 "Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, passed Sicily February 11th.
 "Friedrich der Grosse," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Sydney February 11th.
 "Königin Luise," from Genoa for New York, passed Azores February 11th.
 "Oeben," from Bremen for Japan, left Rotterdam February 11th.
 "Scharnhorst," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York February 11th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

North-westerly wind, cloudy, snow, temperature not much altered.