

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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## KING EDWARD'S JOURNEY.

Paris, March 6.

President Fallières paid a visit to the King at the British Embassy after luncheon. In the evening His Majesty dined with the President at the Elysée. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs and the British Ambassador were present. Military honours were paid to the King on his arrival and departure.

Paris, March 7.

King Edward left Paris for Biarritz this morning.

## THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND'S HEALTH.

It is officially stated that the Queen is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

## THE NEAR EAST.

TURKEY AND SERVIA.

PRESS OPINION.

Constantinople, March 8.

The *Tanin* writes, with reference to the idea of pacifying Servia with a railway in the Sandjak: "It is unjust to bring Turkey into the matter of compensations for Servia. Turkey has gained nothing; she has only lost, but she keeps silence for peace's sake. An attempt to oblige Turkey to compensate Servia and Montenegro, if only by granting railway concessions, would be an injustice, and would exhaust the patience of Turkey."

## OPINION OF SERBIAN POLITICIANS.

Belgrade, March 6.

The contents of the Serbian Note to Russia, as published by the St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency—to the effect that Servia wished neither to occasion war with Austria-Hungary nor to alter her friendly relations with that country; that, in connection with the Bosnia-Herzegovina question, she made no demand on Austria-Hungary for territorial, political, or economical compensation, but trusted entirely to the sense of justice and the wisdom of the great Powers—is explained in political circles here to mean that Servia neither claims nor will claim territorial compensation, but that she confidently expects that the justice of Europe will secure it for her; as, after Turkey's cession of her rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, only the Powers signatory to the Berlin treaty, who had given Austria-Hungary the mandate to occupy those countries, could decide their fate. Russia, by her independent action, had constituted herself Servia's attorney. Servia's answer had transferred the centre of gravity from Belgrade to St. Petersburg; and the Serbian Government had at the same time shifted the responsibility from the Serbian people and from its own shoulders to those of the Russian Government, which could not now recognise the annexation until Servia's claims are satisfied. If, however, Russia should recognise the annexation without securing consideration for Servia's claims, she would release Servia from all obligations to Russia and to the peace of Europe. The success of the Serbian answer lay in the result that Servia's claims would now be laid before the great Powers of Europe through the medium of Russia, Servia being thereby freed from care and trouble in the matter.

## AUSTRIA ASKS SERVIA'S INTENTIONS.

A DECIDED MOVE.

The Austro-Hungarian diplomatic representative at Belgrade, Count Forgach, had received instructions, to inform the Serbian Government that the Governments of the dual monarchy regretted not to be able to put the commercial treaty with Servia before their parliaments, in view of Servia's attitude during the last months. In addition thereto Count Forgach was to inform the Serbian Government that Austria-Hungary confidently hoped that Servia—which, as is generally believed, has decided to accept the advice of the Powers and change her policy with regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina—will com-

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municate this her decision to Austria-Hungary, together with her assurance that it is her intention to maintain peaceable and friendly relations with her neighbour. As soon as such a communication would have been received by the Austro-Hungarian Government they were prepared to negotiate with Servia as to economic questions.

Belgrade, March 6.

At noon today the Austro-Hungarian Minister Resident communicated to the Serbian Government the views of Austria-Hungary with regard to the question of a commercial treaty. The report that the Minister asked for an audience with the King is entirely unfounded.

## MONTENEGRIN PRESS OPINION.

Cetinje, March 7.

The official *Gazette*, in a leading article on the agreement between Austria-Hungary and Turkey, remarks: "We leave it to the Powers to judge whether it is allowable that anybody appropriates what has been entrusted to him. The Powers, at the Berlin Conference, entrusted Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary because those provinces were a cause of dispute between the Serbian Principalities and Turkey. By this action the dispute remained unsettled. Consequently Austria-Hungary has, by her agreement with Turkey, taken the place of Turkey in the unsettled dispute with the Serbian Principalities, and has, therefore, not acquired ownership but has become a party in the dispute with the Serbian States."

## SERBIAN WAR BUDGET INCREASED.

Belgrade, March 6.

According to the *Politika*, the financial Committee of the Skupstina has approved the increase of this year's budget of the Minister of War by 15,000,000 dinars (francs) in addition to the extraordinary armaments credit of 33,000,000 francs. The former amount is to be raised by a 30 per cent. increase of the taxes.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND FRANCE.

Paris, March 6.

The Austrian Ambassador called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, this morning to communicate to him the text of the agreement between Austria-Hungary and Turkey. It is understood that the Ambassador, in the course of conversation, also spoke of the desire of Austria-Hungary for a peaceful settlement of the Balkan question. M. Pichon received the Russian Ambassador later.

## QUEEN VICTORIA.

A SURVEY OF HER LIFE.

At the Royal Institution in London last Friday night Viscount Esher delivered a lecture on "The Letters of Queen Victoria."

During the course of the lecture, a London contemporary reports, Lord Esher read several hitherto unpublished entries from Queen Victoria's journal, revealing the simple and girlish personality of the Queen when she was first burdened with responsibilities of State.

"The Queen thoroughly believed in herself as the Sovereign of the realm," Lord Esher said. "She took herself seriously," as the saying goes. She never doubted that the people were her people, that the Ministers and Parliament existed to assist her to govern, and that the country was hers. The crown was not the coping-stone, but the foundation of the fabric of government."

"This outlook," Lord Esher explained, "was the source of the Queen's influence, and sometimes the cause of her few mistakes. She wished to know everything that her Ministers were going to do. She became insatiable for detail. She believed that central and independent criticism by the Crown was the way to avoid the danger which beset constitutional monarchies of leaving the government in the hands of specialists. The real power of the Crown lies in the power of influence," Lord Esher said, "and not by direct action. She showed courage to act alone, and 'confidence in my country.' In the dismal, gloomy winter of 1854 (Crimean War), in the terrible summer of 1857 (Indian Mutiny), and in the dark days of 1900, these two qualities never deserted her. 'All will come right' was her constant cry. The Queen never initiated policy, but she assisted Ministers to carry out their policy. If the remarkable correspondence between Lord Beaconsfield and Queen Victoria were published nothing would be found more striking than the minute care with which he, notwithstanding his perspicacity and infinite resource, reasoned and debated in daily letters and memoranda the successive stages of his foreign policy."

"The whole efforts of the Queen were in the interests of peace. There are no instances where she can be shown to have favoured war. It was largely due to her that England was not dragged into the conflict between Prussia and Denmark in 1850. In 1861, in a time of national heat, this country, as her correspondence shows, was saved from a conflict with the United States."

Lord Esher pointed out that he had enjoyed exceptional opportunities of examining at first hand the inner history of Queen Victoria's long reign, during which every document was preserved, even the least important of telegrams.

"I can find no trace of any grave mistake committed by the Queen in her capacity as Sovereign. Perhaps the only fault was her seclusion from 1861 to 1874, when she allowed her claim as a woman to take precedence of her position as Queen."

When the late Queen was thirteen years old her life, as described by herself, began, for on that day her mother gave the Princess a small octavo volume, half bound in red morocco, with the words, "Princess Victoria" stamped on the side. The first entry was as follows:—

This book mama gave me that I might write the journal of my journey to Wales in it.

VICTORIA.

The last entry was dictated and dated January 12, and the Queen died on January 22, 1901. These journals would never be seen hereafter in their entirety. By the Queen's express wish they have been carefully examined by her youngest daughter, who with infinite labour had copied in her own hand many volumes of them, excising passages which the Queen desired should not be seen by any eye but hers.

At the age of thirteen and a half, a child Princess, with hundreds of dolls which she labelled with the names of famous people, she wrote this typical entry in her journal: "Thursday, February 21, 1833.—I awoke at seven and got up at eight. At nine we breakfasted. At half-past nine came the dean till half-past eleven. At ten minutes to twelve we went to pay a visit to Aunt Gloucester. At half-past one we lunched. At two came the Du-

(Continued on page 4.)



# BERLIN

Mrs. J. T. Oxtoby, Miss Oxtoby, of Saginaw, Michigan, and Mr. F. B. Oxtoby, of Chicago, who have spent the winter in Berlin, leave this week for Italy.

The sombrely-panelled auditorium of the Royal Ethnological Museum was crowded far beyond the last sitting-place on Saturday evening, when Mr. Walter McClintock's lecture on the Blackfoot Indians was delivered in German by Professor Carl von den Steinen. For an hour and a half the lecture held the absorbed attention of an audience consisting largely of German *Gelahrten* and their ladies, with a sprinkling of every-day Berliners, and a still smaller leavening of Mr. McClintock's fellow-countrymen and women, who occupied places of honour down in the front of the amphitheatre.

Mr. McClintock's series of tinted lantern slides which last year made such an impression on an audience in the same museum, were this year supplemented by photographs taken last midsummer at the "Sun Festival" of the tribe. All the various stages of the characteristic Indian ceremony were shown in striking photographic slides, concluding with the repetition of the impressive Indian prayer of intercession to the Sun-God for the welfare of the tribe.

The Indian songs reproduced by Mr. McClintock—an Indian riding-song, to the accompaniment of bells; an Indian war-song; song of Indian children at play, and an Indian love-melody—seemed to be easily the most popular feature of the evening.

Professor Carl von den Steinen, at the close of the lecture, apparently echoed the cordially-felt sentiment of the audience when, speaking in English, he asked Mr. McClintock to "accept the sincerest of thanks for his interesting observations, his charming pictures, and his lovely songs."

The attention of Americans is called to the wonderful floral display which will tomorrow (March 10), the anniversary of her birthday, adorn the statue of Queen Louisa in the Tiergarten. Annually, on this day, the crowd of visitors anxious to honour Queen Louisa and to see the phenomenal array of flowers is so great that the police are called out to regulate them, the people being admitted within sight of the statue in successive companies. This continues from about 9 a.m. to sun-down.

Mrs. William Irvin and Miss Irvin expect to sail on or about March 15 to accompany the remains of the late Dr. William Irvin to America for burial.

Many Americans were present at Marcella Sembrich's concert on Sunday, at midday, in the Philharmonie. An additional "drawing-card," in the eyes of the Colony, was the fact that Mr. Frank la

Forge, the talented young American who toured with Sembrich two years ago, acted as her accompanist.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nevin, who lately left Berlin to go South for the benefit of Mr. Nevin's health, have had a delightful Italian trip and are now in Cairo, Egypt, with Berlin friends, Mr. and Mrs. Goetschius, of New York, who spent a part of the winter at Motz Strasse 36.

Mr. Nicholas H. Edwards, of California, who has been connected with the American Bank in Berlin for the past two years, and who had lately been suffering from an acute attack of blood-poisoning of the arm, is now well on the road to recovery.

Mr. Wm. Whyte Campbell, originally of Edinburgh, Scotland, now of Colorado Springs, has been sight-seeing in Berlin in the course of a Continental tour, and left on Sunday night for Paris.

Mrs. Jamie Duncan Hill, of New Orleans, who has been well known in the American Colony for the past six months, expects to leave in about a fortnight for Dresden and South Germany, en route to Paris, where she will visit for several months before sailing for America—probably via England and Scotland.

Miss Idelle Morrison, of California, who has been spending the winter with Mrs. Bernard Goldsmith at Regensburger Strasse 28, left on Monday with Dr. Babcock's party for the Spring tour to Italy and Greece. Miss Morrison will return to Berlin in about two months' time, at the end of the tour, and will probably spend the summer with friends in Norway.

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## 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.

## FRENCH MILITARY BALLOONING.

### BALLOONS NOT TO CROSS THE FRONTIER.

Paris, March 7.

As a number of French officers who had made an ascent in a balloon landed in Germany, the Minister of War has issued an order that military balloon expeditions must not extend beyond the frontier.

## RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

### MONUMENT TO RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

In an Imperial Rescript addressed to the Premier, the Czar commands the formation of a special committee for the organisation of a national subscription for the building of a cathedral to perpetuate the memory of the Russian soldiers who died for their country on the battlefields of Manchuria.

Like the committee which was formed last year, under the presidency of the Queen of Greece, to erect a memorial to the Russian sailors who lost their lives in the battle of Tsushima, the new committee will enjoy the patronage of the Czarina. It will be presided over by the Grand Duchess Olga, the sister of the Czar, and the vice-presidents will be M. Akimoff, President of the Council of the Empire, and M. Khomiakoff, President of the Duma.

### HONOURS FOR THE BROTHERS WRIGHT.

Munich, March 6.

The Technische Hochschule here has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Technical Science on Mr. Wilbur and Mr. Orville Wright, in recognition of their achievements in solving the problem of flying.

### THE AUSTRIAN PRESS SANGUINE.

Vienna, March 6.

The Neue Freie Presse writes: "Diplomatists here are pleased at the step taken by Count Forgach at Belgrade today; they believe that this mission of the Austrian Minister Resident will have contributed much to the clearing-up and improvement of the situation. The communication of Count Forgach to the Serbian Government was couched

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

**ST. 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.  
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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Symphony Concert . . . . . at 7.30
Royal Theatre	closed.
Deutsches Theatre	Revolution in Krahwinkel (Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen . . . . . 7.30
Lessing Theatre	Griselda . . . . . 8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut . . . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I. part . . . . . 7.30
Kleines Theatre	Moral . . . . . 8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionhochzeit . . . . . 8
Comic Opera	Die Fledermaus . . . . . 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie . . . . . 8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubessel . . . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Rechts herum . . . . . 8
burg	Die Karolinger . . . . . 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Schl. gende Wetter . . . . . 8
Luisen Theatre	Bis früh um fünf . . . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Warenhausfräulein . . . . . 8
Trion Theatre	Der Satyr . . . . . 8
Thalia Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn? . . . . . 8
Urania Theatre	Auf den Trümmern Messinas . . . . . 8
Theatre des Westens	Der tapfere Soldat . . . . . 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Der Schwabenstreich . . . . . 8.15
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello . . . . . at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin . . . . . 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Berl. Operetten Theater	Das Himmelbett . . . . . 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Folies Caprice	Ein lediger Ehemann . . . . . 8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Apollo Theatre	Der junge Papa (Spezialitäten) . . . . . 8

throughout in very friendly terms. Serbia, who wishes now to communicate to the great Powers a Note in reply, as revised by Russia, will promptly receive from England, France, Italy, and Russia the answer that those Powers can do nothing for her. Serbia will then enter into direct negotiations with Austria-Hungary, a step which will have been much facilitated by Count Forgach's proceeding today. In those negotiations, however, Serbia will express the wish that certain questions not directly affecting the political and economical relations between the two countries may be laid before the European Congress after an agreement has been reached."

## FRENCH PRESS OPINION.

Paris, March 7.

The Temps, commenting on the step taken yesterday by the Austro-Hungarian Minister Resident in Belgrade, says it must not be regarded either as an ultimatum or as a trap. On the contrary, appearances warrant the belief that Freiherr v. Aehrenthal sincerely wishes to contribute his share towards the attainment of an understanding. Serbia ought to take the interests of Austria-Hungary into consideration.

## THE PORTE SATISFIED.

Constantinople, March 7.

The Sabah says that the Porte has informed the Minister of War that Serbia and Montenegro have given an assurance that the extraordinary warlike preparations are not directed against Turkey.

## DIFFERING BROTHERS.

The Solicitor-General for Scotland, who has managed to retain his seat in Edinburgh, but with a greatly reduced majority, is one of three brothers, sons of the late Mr. John Dewar, the Perth whisky distiller, who have in turn become M.P.s. Two of them are Radicals in politics—the returned member and Sir John Dewar, who sits for Inverness-shire. The other, Sir Thomas Dewar, is a stalwart Unionist, and represented St. George's-in-the-East from 1900 to 1906. The two knighted brothers control the destinies of the firm established by their father.

## FOR SUMMER WHITE HOUSE.

### BILL TO ERECT MANSION AT WEST POINT FOR PRESIDENT—TO COST \$250,000.

Representative Landis, of Indiana, wants a summer White House constructed for the President of the United States. He has introduced a bill to appropriate \$250,000 to erect within the United States military reservation at West Point, N.Y., a suitable residence and office building, which shall be available as an official summer residence and executive office.

The building is to be designed "the Country White House."

## THE BLIZZARD IN WASHINGTON.

The passengers who travelled in the various trains from New York in order to witness the inaugural ceremony at Washington, had a terrible time during the journey.

The blizzard caused huge drifts in which the trains were stuck for hours, and there does not appear to have been a train that accomplished the journey of 226 miles in less than nineteen hours.

Two persons died from the cold, while no fewer than one hundred travellers are suffering from exposure.

Sixty miles of telegraph poles are down, and communication is being conducted with the outside world with the utmost difficulty.

## ERBSLÖH IN DANGER.

### DESCENT IN NORDERNEY.

Norderney, March 7.

The balloon "Elberfeld," which started from Barmen, landed here this afternoon. At a height of 9,000 feet it had become enveloped in fog, and been driven out to sea without the occupants being aware of their danger. In landing one of the passengers sustained a fracture of the collar-bone. The aeronaut Erbslöh was in charge of the balloon, and the passengers numbered three: a gentleman and two ladies, all belonging to Barmen.



# DRESDEN

H.R.H. Prince Johann Georg visited the art gallery of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse, and viewed the exhibition of Prof. Emil Hegenbarth's pictures with the greatest interest. —†—

Jacques Thibaud, who gave a violin concert on Saturday last, belongs to those reliable artists who can never fail no matter what task they may have set themselves, and always do justice technically as well as musically, to the works they play; a certain drawback, however, consists in a lack of personality which may sometimes be noticed. Thibaud proved himself a fine musician by the rendering of Handel's Sonata in D, which he played in beautifully full tones, and of two Romances by Beethoven interpreted in a lyric style. At this point he was not sufficiently assisted by Herr Rudolf Zwintscher who treated the piano part too much as accompaniment and played the independent solo parts for the piano correctly but without feeling. On the other hand, his interpretation of three graceful little Intermezzi by Schubert was very much better than that of Beethoven's profound ideas. Herr Thibaud gave an exhibition of his grand technique in the playing of the well-known "Symphonie Espagnole" by Lalo which, however, it was painful to hear so soon again. It appeared to me that in this piece neither the purity of the tone nor the clearness of the runs were quite up to the usual mark of perfection, in consequence of his slurring caused by too great haste. The mild, not blinding lustre of his melodious playing was demonstrated to its full extent in the playing of three small bravourapieces which, on the stormy applause of his enthusiastic audience, were followed by several encores. —†— F.Z.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry regiment No. 177, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

## SPORT.

### RESULT OF THE ICE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT IN BERLIN.

The Ice Hockey Tournament played last week in the Berlin Eispalast was won by the Dresden Akademischer Sport Klub on Saturday night from the Brussels Ice Hockey Club, after a most exciting match. Six teams competed, and played in the following order:—

Berlin H.C. ....	Berlin H.C.
Charlottenburg S.C. ....	11-0
Berlin S.C. ....	Berlin S.C.
Prag C.S.H. ....	7-2
Brussels I.H.C. ....	Brussels
Berlin H.C. ....	3-1
Dresden A.S.C. ....	Dresden
Berlin S.C. ....	3-1
FINAL Brussels I.H.C. ....	Dresden
Dresden A.S.C. ....	5-3

### THE FINAL MATCH.

The final match for the Cup offered by the B.Z. am Mittag was started last Saturday at 10 p.m. The ice, which had been used for two hours before the hockey game by the figure-skaters, was much chipped and so rough that it greatly impeded accurate shooting; this, however, probably handicapped both teams equally, but it is very likely that the scores would have been higher if the ice had been smooth.

During the first few minutes of play, the puck was at one end of the rink and then at the other, the forwards of both teams time after time only just failing to score. After about ten minutes of this, however, Hartley got through the Brussels defence and scored for Dresden. The Brussels forwards then made a series of fast attacks upon the Dresden goal, but were stopped every time either by Jacobi and Tavel, who worried the opposing forwards into wild shooting, or by Collett and Marcuard, the former by body-checking, and the latter, as goal-keeper, by stopping several swift and hard shots. Shortly before half-time, however, the Dresden forwards made several rushes on the Brussels goal, and Hartley again landed the puck in the net from a pass from the wing. The score at half-time, therefore, was 2-0 in favour of Dresden.

The play during the second half was very similar in evenness to that of the first; the score, however, was made equal. Duden, the Brussels captain, broke twice through the Dresden defence, and

scored for his side in the first twelve minutes. The rest of the half was a hard struggle, unattended, however, by any scoring. The match was therefore prolonged by two extra five minute periods. In the first extra period Hartley added one more goal to the Dresden score, and yet another in the first minute of the second period. Coupez, the Brussels left wing, soon after scored for the Belgians with a splendid left-hand shot from the side of the rink. Brussels again made a fine attack, but Marcuard saved his goal from two hard, low shots sent in quick succession, and the puck was sent up the wing, whence it was passed to Hartley, who took it through and scored the last goal less than a minute before time was called. The final score was Dresden A.S.C. 5, Brussels I.H.C. 3.

The line-up of the Dresden team was as follows:—

Left wing: Tikkannen.  
Centre: Hartley.  
Right wing: Greene.  
Half-back: Tavel (Captain).  
Left-back: Collett.  
Right-back: Jacobi.  
Goal-keeper: Marcuard.  
Goals were scored by:  
Hartley (5), Duden (2), Coupez (1).  
Umpire: Dreyer, Berlin S.C.

## FOOTBALL.

In the football match played on Sunday afternoon, the Dresdner Sport Club IV beat the Ring III, 9:3, and the Dresdner Sport Club I the Dresdner Fussball Club v. 93 I, 7:2.

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

### ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Tuesday, March 8th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Wednesday, March 10th. 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany and Address.  
Thursday, March 11th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, March 12th. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
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.

Tuesday, March 9th. Service 4.0 p.m.  
Thursday, March 11th. Service 4.0 p.m.  
Friday, March 12th. Lecture on Ephesus illustrated by Mrs. T. H. Norton in Hotel New York 3.0 p.m.  
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

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

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

## MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. Co. Dresden office.  
Fr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49.

## YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Japan for Hamburg, left Amsterdam March 7th.  
"Princess Irene," from New York for Genoa, left New York March 6th.  
"Cassel," from Baltimore for Galveston, left Baltimore March 6th.  
"Konigin Luise," from New York for Genoa, passed Vellas March 5th.  
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Colombo March 7th.  
"Bolow," from Hamburg for Japan, left Gibraltar March 6th.  
"Scharnhorst," from Bremen for New York, passed Borkum Riff March 6th.  
"Lützow," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Naples March 7th.  
"Bremen," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Adelaide March 7th.  
"Prinz Ludwig," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Singapore March 7th.  
"Brandenburg," from New York for Bremen, passed Lizard March 7th.  
"York," from Australia for Bremen, passed Hurst Castle March 8th.  
"Princess Alice," from Japan for Bremen, left Shanghai March 7th.  
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, passed Scilly March 8th.

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## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 8.30

### V. Symphony Concert. B Series.

Soloist: Herr WASSILI SAPELLNIKOFF.

For the first time:

- (1) Symphony in E. . . . . Franz Schmidt.
- (2) Pianoforte Concerto (A-minor, op. 16) . . . . . Edvard Grieg.
- (3) Overture "Roman Carnival" . . . . . Hector Berlioz.

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

Wednesday night	closed.	
Thursday night	Elektra	at 7.30
Friday night	Die drei Pintos	" 7
Saturday night	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg	" 6
Sunday night	Undine	" 7.30
Monday night	Das Rheingold	" 7.30

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Das Glück im Winkel	at 7
Wednesday night	closed.	
Thursday night	Hamlet	" 6.30
Friday night	Donna Diana	" 7
Saturday night	Zopf und Schwert	" 7.30
Sunday night	Hamlet	" 6.30
Monday night	Krieg im Frieden	" 7.30

## MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The Lehmann-Osten-Chor will perform the following works in the concert to be given on Thursday, March 18th, in the Ausstellungspalast: Ave, verum corpus, by Mozart; Die Sonne uahit, by Schulz-Beuthen (chorus for women's voices); Zigeunerleben, by Schumann; and Der Glückliche, by Mendelssohn (a capella). Tickets may be obtained in the office of the Ehrliche Musikschule (Walpurgis Strasse 18, Tel. 374).

### MESSRS. F. RIES ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING CONCERTS:

The programme for Sven Scholander's song recital, to take place on March 16th, is as follows: Scholander: Der treue Geselle (Baumbach); Zelter: Ständchen (1758-1832); Volkslied of 1806: Die 'olzerne Bein; Schubert: Die Henne (1739-1791); "Die vier Temperamente bei dem Verluste der Geliebten"; Der Leichtmütige, Der Schwermütige, Der Liebewütige, Der Gleichmütige; Wachs: Les toiles d'araignées; Olivier: Mme. Fontaine et M. Robinet; Feautrier: La Paimpolaise; Abadie: Jeanne, Jeannette, et Jeanneton.

Julia Culp will sing the following songs in her song recital on March 17th, in the Vereinshaus: Mendelssohn: Auf Flügeln des Gesanges; Die Liebende schreibt; Neue Liebe; Lieblingsplätzchen. Schumann: Frauenliebe und -leben. Brahms: Todesschmerzen; Botenschaft; Feldinsamkeit; Mädchenfluch. Herr Erich J. Wolff will play the piano accompaniments.—Julia Culp's third song recital at Berlin was again packed to the last seat by an enthusiastic and appreciative audience.

Bertrand Roth will give his Beethoven evening on March 20th, in the Palmengarten.

Helene Melar, assisted by Emmy Rhode (piano) will give a song recital in the same hall on March 23rd, with Herr Reinhold Bender at the piano.

Therese Carreno will play compositions by the following composers in her single piano recital on March 25th, in the Palmengarten: Beethoven, Chopin, Poldini, Mac-Dowell and Liszt.

Helene and Eugenie Adamian will give a piano recital on March 27th in the Palmengarten.

On the 29th the concert of M. Oumiroff (baritone) assisted by the well-known composer Mary Wurm (piano) will take place in the same hall.

On March 31st Anna Erler-Schnaudt will give a song recital in the Palmengarten.

### MESSRS. H. BOCK ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING CONCERTS:

On Friday next at 8 p.m. the second and last comic concert given by the Udel Quartet of Vienna will take place at the Vereinshaus. The programme will not repeat itself in any number; it will be entirely different to the one of the first concert.

Wilhelm Backhaus will only give two piano recitals this season, on March 16th and 23rd in the Vereinshaus.

The Trio Bachmann-Bärtich-Stenz, assisted by Fräulein Helene Staegemann, Kgl. Kammerängerin of Leipzig, will give a Beethoven-Brahms evening on March 27th in the Neustädter Kasino, for the benefit of the "Fürsorgestellen für Lungenkranke in Dresden" and of the "Oesterreichisch-Ungarischer Hilfsverein, Dresden."

Fräulein Käthe Doerper will give a song recital on March 24th in the Palmengarten.

The piano recital to be given by Mark-Günzburg will take place on April 2, at 7.30 p.m., in the Künstlerhaus.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Mansfeld de Cardonnel Pindlay, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmist, Esq.

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(Continued from page 1.)

chess of Northumberland. At three came Mr. Steward till four. At four came Mdme. Bourdin till half-past four.

"At seven we dined. At nine we went to the play to Drury Lane, with Jane, Victoire, and Lehen as usual. It was 'The Sleeping Beauty' or 'La Belle au Bois Dormant,' for we came at the end of 'Don Juan.'

"Wednesday, 24th May, 1837.—Today is my eighteenth birthday. How old! And yet, how far am I from being what I should be. I shall from this day take the firm resolution to study with renewed assiduity, to keep my attention always well fixed on whatever I am about, and to strive to become every day less trifling and more fit for what, if Heaven wills it, I'm some day to be."

Suddenly this young girl was awakened and found an Archbishop kneeling at her slippered feet acclaiming her Queen.

Two days after her accession we read in the journal:

Saturday, June 25.—Saw Lord John Russell. Wrote. I really have immensely to do; I receive so many communications from my Ministers, but I like it very much.

Regarding a review on July 9, 1838, she wrote in her journal: "At a quarter-past-eleven I went to a review in Hyde Park. I could have cried almost not to have ridden, and been in my right place as I ought. But Lord Melbourne and Lord Hill thought it more prudent, on account of the great crowd, that I should not this time do so."

In the archives at Windsor there were 1,050 volumes of papers and correspondence of Queen Victoria bound in large folio volumes, and there would be another 200 volumes to be added when the arrangement of these papers was complete. Through all these documents from beginning to end the Queen not only was always herself, but thoroughly complete in herself as Sovereign of these realms. From childhood she "took herself seriously," and her point of view never changed as time rolled on. In foreign affairs and whenever interests affecting the Navy or the Army were under discussion, she expected to be consulted, and, indeed, insisted upon it. From the critical zeal of the Queen and the Prince Consort Ministers occasionally suffered inconvenience, but, as these volumes showed, the country derived nothing but benefit.

"We owe to Queen Victoria," said Lord Esher, in conclusion, "the reinstatement of the monarchical principle in the eyes of all grave and earnest men. We owe to her the deep respect with which the British Crown is regarded by the subjects of this vast Empire. The secret of her influence was her unfaltering devotion to duty, her simple regard and, if the word is not misplaced, her narrow adhesion to the plain, unvarnished truth in every action and relation of her long life. The Queen's place in history cannot yet be defined. This much, however, may be safely ventured, that as the reign of Elizabeth rounded off and set a seal on that period of splendid intellectual growth during which England became one of the first of European Powers, so the reign of Queen Victoria rounded off and set a seal upon that no less heroic period of commerce and racial expansion in which Great Britain became a world-wide Empire."

#### LOSS OF THE "YARMOUTH."

#### FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

#### SERIOUS ERROR OF MARINE SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Dickinson, the metropolitan magistrate, sitting at the Caxton Hall, last Thursday, delivered the judgment of the court of inquiry into the loss of the Great Eastern Railway Company's cargo steamer "Yarmouth," which foundered off the Outer Gabbard Lightship in October last, with all hands.

The court found that the "Yarmouth" carried too heavy a deck cargo, which led to a heavy list to starboard and final capsizing, with a suddenness which gave those on board no opportunity to save themselves. Blame did not attach to the Great Eastern Railway Company, but the system in existence was bad. The court strongly condemned the practice of carrying deck cargo upon structures such as the poop and fore-castle, and was glad to hear that the company had decided to discontinue it on their ships. Capt. Daniel Howard, marine superintendent, ought to have realised earlier the danger of such loads, and the court considered it was a serious error of judgment on his part to have permitted them to be carried. The vessel at the time of her loss was valued at £33,000, and was uninsured.

#### MR. BIRREL AND HIS CRITICS.

#### BELIEVES IN HIMSELF THOROUGHLY.

Addressing his constituents on Friday night, Mr. Birrell said that he had been the subject of abuse, some of it scandalous, through his determination to apply Liberal principles to the administration of Ireland. He was glad to think that despite it he had been able to do some good for the Irish people.

## :: DRESDEN ::

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### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Variable breezes and changing skies, snow showers not improbable, temperature not much altered.

## AN ANGLO-AMERICAN THEATRE IN GERMANY.

The bridging over of national contrasts and the encouragement of amicable *rapprochement* between the nations is the political aim of all civilised countries today. America and Germany exchange scientific doctrines for the promotion of mutual understanding. The introduction of German art into foreign countries has aided much in minimising the existing contrasts between the nations. In Paris Wagner's music is triumphant; in England and America German theatres have existed and flourished for many years. Why not then establish an English theatre in Germany, in the hopes that his-trionic art may awaken and strengthen a better understanding of, and a greater interest in, the languages and particularities of the two nations so closely related? The execution of this, artistically and politically so important plan has been undertaken by the well-known actress Meta Illing, formerly a member of the Hamburg "Thalia Theater" and later of the Berlin "Schiller und Lessing Theater." After her marriage Frau Illing relinquished her membership of the theatrical companies and went on tour independently through the United States of America. In this manner she has acquired great experience in, and knowledge of, German and English stage matters. Under the direction of this very competent manageress, well-trained English actors are to perform the best products of English fiction. By means of conveniently arranged programmes the understanding of the plays will be facilitated for the German public. The new institution will be heartily welcomed by the many English and Americans residing in Germany, and they will be able to find a bit of home on foreign soil, in the plays performed by their own countrymen. The influence on the younger population will be particularly great, and with special regard to this the "Kultusministerium" has placed the "Urania" at the disposal of this new theatrical undertaking for the purpose of giving cheap performances for schools. As this undertaking is not to be confined to Berlin alone, it will necessarily bear the character of a travelling theatrical company. The performances will begin in May at the royal theatre at Wiesbaden, then the company will play for three days at Frankfurt on the Main. The first performance of the English Theatre in Berlin will be given on October 1. Arrangements for performances to be given elsewhere have already been made, so for instance in Cologne, Breslau, Hamburg, Dresden, Homburg, etc. In recognition of the importance of this undertaking, committees have been formed in Berlin, Dresden, Frankfurt, Bremen, Wiesbaden, and Breslau comprising the heads of the municipal authorities, leaders in art and science and representatives of commerce and industry, for the purpose of aiding Meta Illing in every way possible.

## THE COLD WEATHER.

### THIRTY DEGREES OF FROST IN LONDON.

A remarkably keen frost was experienced over the whole of the United Kingdom last week, and in some places the temperature reached was the lowest for many years. According to the *Globe*, 30deg. of frost were registered in the south-east of London.

The minimum temperature registered in St. James's Park during Thursday to Friday night was 18deg. Fahr., or 14deg. of frost. Far lower temperatures than this, however, were recorded in other parts of the country. The lowest in the provinces was at Dungeness, where, according to the report of the Meteorological Office, 20deg. of frost were experienced, though Bath came a good second with 19deg. On the Continent, London's minimum was equalled by that of Berlin, though the temperature at Paris was 5deg. higher. The rise was in each case more rapid than in London, for while here the mercury stood at 19deg. at seven o'clock in the morning, in Paris it was 24, and in Berlin 27.

In conversation with a representative of the press, Mr. J. H. Steward, the meteorological expert, of the Strand, stated that a reading he himself took in the South-Eastern district was as low as 2deg. Fahr., or 30deg. of frost. The district, however, is very open, and lies in a valley. With regard to other very low readings in March, it is necessary to go back as far as 1890 to find anything like the present weather, when there were 19deg. of frost in South-East London. Some idea of the exceptional nature of the cold may be gathered from the statement that it is not until 1845 that we find a similar record again in the same month. Other low temperatures for London during the past half century were:—February, 1895, 25deg. of frost; January, 1867, 26deg.; December 25, 1860, 24deg.

The weather on Friday was very severe in the South of Scotland, the frost registered being 27deg., or within 5deg. of zero. This is the hardest frost for several years. Good sport is being had on the ice, which is very strong. Flockmasters are hand-feeding the hill sheep.