

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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### MISCHIEF-MAKERS AND THE PACIFIC.

We have already had occasion to refer to the loose and mischievous language which has been employed on both sides of the Atlantic and elsewhere respecting the relations between Japan and America. Among newspapers, as among individuals, manifestations of dementia or monomania or megalomania are frequently noted by political pathologists; but it is perhaps only in the United States that such phenomena can be observed to some advantage, for there causes as well as manifestations tend to become apparent. Why a nation should choose wantonly to batten on illusions and known prevarications, on scandal and empty innuendo rather than on fact, however scanty, it is not for us to determine; though we confess it needs no uncommon shrewdness to suspect the motive as similar to that which prompts certain men to prefer a dram of bad whiskey to a glass of pure cold water. The American people, in its political connotation, is at once the cause and the result of its newspapers. A condition of mind which must constantly be stimulated into excitement by rumours, and which is never more enlivened than when those rumours are improbable, unreasonable or mischievous is by no means a condition of health, implying vigour and alertness; nor is it a bad habit of which America's enlightened statesmanship and educated opinion have been able so relieve her. One can well understand that in a country where an irresponsible reporter may make a conflagration of the lighting of a match, an irresponsible editor may try to make a war with Japan, if not an international imbroglio on a Napoleonic scale, of the sailing of two American cruisers to the Pacific.

Mr. Taft has denied the statement that America intends to sell the Philippines. In a speech which we report today, delivered at the opening of the first Philippine Parliament, he called upon the Filipinos to support the United States in their policy, particularly in striving to justify their gift of self-government. No doubt this statement will be used in a hundred ways by a section of the American press to adumbrate the imminence of war, and should this be the case, it would certainly not be inconsistent with the grounds already adopted for similar prognostications. Even if America intends to adopt the Philippines as a new naval base, there is no evidence for anticipating a conflict and no justification for fostering ill-feeling. It is denied by the Government that warlike stores, including guns for the fortifications, are on their way to the Philippines, but the newspapers profess themselves sufficiently versed in Machiavellian tactics to be able to see in the emphasis of the denial a confirmation of the fact. Whatever the fact—and there has been much to confirm the rumours—it is unprincipled and mischievous to a degree to interpret as a measure of war a proper development of naval force, to which no Power can take exception, and regarding which the Japanese Government has semi-officially stated that it can have no cognizance of any defensive measures the United States choose to take within their own possessions.

Nothing indeed could be more admirable than the attitude of Japan throughout the extremely aggravating circumstances which have recently occurred, nor could anything better serve to justify her place among the great Powers. It has been declared both in America and in Japan that relations between the two Powers are excellent. Yesterday we published a telegram from Paris, according to which M. Tsuzuki, the first delegate at the Hague Conference, was reported to have deprecated the dangerous talk of war in certain quarters. He pointed out with great justice that there were two great obstacles to a war—the Pacific and the mutual good-will of the two nations in the past. The American coast was too far from Japan for the



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latter to send ships to it, while there could be small purpose in invading the Philippines, since the want of labour in Japan itself compelled the Japanese to leave almost half the arable land at home uncultivated. General Porter, the American delegate at the Hague, in confirming the views of M. Tsuzuki expressed himself with just emphasis when he declared it to be positively criminal to talk of a war between Japan and America. Public opinion cannot continue to be poisoned in the future as it has been poisoned during the last few months. Fortunately America has public men who are willing and, to a large extent, able to counteract the influence of such inflammatory bombast. Let us hope democratic government in America does not yet mean that politicians are to depend on the wild caprices of a mob.

### THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

STATEMENT BY MR. R. BELL, M. P.

In an interview Mr. R. Bell, M. P., said the reply of the railway directors would be considered by the executive on the 28th October. The Executive could do nothing. The only thing now was to take their coats off, and what was the good of doing that until they knew what the men were prepared to do? Of course, they had their opinion as to what the result of the ballot would be, but they had no mandate now. As to the possibility of the Board of Trade intervening, the Board certainly had the power to take the initiative in bringing the parties together, but they could not force a settlement. Mr. Fox had recently computed that the membership of the Amalgamated Society a year ago was about 50,000, but he (Mr. Bell) did not know where he got his figures from. The Society knew exactly where they stood, and he might say that yesterday 206 applications for membership had been received. That morning 427 came in. Of these 93 were drivers.

### MR. FOX AND THE DIRECTORS' REPLY.

Mr. Albert Fox, Secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, was interviewed at Leeds as to the position of that body in relation to the railway directors' reply to Mr. Bell. Mr. Fox said: "I have seen the letter of the directors, and it is just what I have been expecting all along. I am sorry, however, to find that the letter applies to all the railway and other unions. We are very desirous that the officials of all the railway trade unions should be recognised.

We have been wanting recognition all the while, just as much as Mr. Bell has been doing, with, however, this exception: that our representation has been a request and not a demand, as in the case of Mr. Bell. The main object of our Society is to secure improved conditions for our men; and providing the companies give our men improved conditions, then we feel that, in duty to them, we can put up with a little disappointment in other ways."

London, October 16.

At a meeting of railway servants employed at Paddington a resolution was adopted to the effect that the only course now open to them lay in a strike.

### THE SHREWSBURY ACCIDENT.

Shrewsbury, October 16.

The Board of Trade has instituted an inquiry into the accident which occurred here. The signalmen state that two adverse signals had been used; the driver says that the train was travelling at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour, and that the brakes were applied in vain.

After the terrible accidents last year at Salisbury, Grantham, and Elliot Junction, says the *Globe*, the public were gradually coming to renew their old and wellwon confidence in British railway travelling. Unprecedentedly heavy commercial traffic, and the usual summer tourist traffic, have both been dealt with, and no serious mishap had occurred. Now, however, the awful disaster at Shrewsbury, which has resulted in the death of twenty people and the injury of many more, will not only cause suffering and distress in many homes, but will force inquiries as to the safety of the railroad under modern conditions. Speaking generally, it may be said that our railways are safer than they were twenty or thirty years ago; but when a smash comes, the high speed which the public rightly demand naturally increases the severity of the accident. So far as the first incomplete reports permit one to judge, the Shrewsbury disaster is due to the same cause as that at Salisbury on July 1, 1906—excessive speed round a difficult curve. It is becoming a question among railway engineers whether, in view of the danger of such curves being taken at high speed, the permanent way should not be reconstructed on all main lines where express trains run, to make it as nearly dead straight as possible. The alteration may be expensive, but so are accidents, and it would restore the confidence of the public, which is no inconsiderable asset to the companies and their staffs. The risk of collisions has been practically eliminated, thanks to a perfect system of almost automatic signalling arrangements; but the new danger is derailment. Superelevation of the line is a safeguard to a limited extent; but the abolition of all curves save those with a large radius is the only complete security.

### FLOODS IN SCOTLAND.

London, October 16.

Considerable damage has been caused in the Lowland districts of Scotland by cloud-bursts. Railway traffic is impeded to some extent, while in Glasgow the tram-way lines are partly under water.

### AMERICAN NEWS.

#### THE PHILIPPINES' PARLIAMENT. STATEMENT BY MR. TAFT.

Manila, October 16.

Mr. Taft, the American Secretary for War, today opened the first Parliament of the Philippines. He emphatically denied the reports that the United States intended to sell the Philippine islands. He had full confidence in the Filipinos, and believed that they would recognize the necessity of supporting the United States Government.

#### MYSTERY OF MR. TAFT'S TOUR.

New York, October 15.

Rumours as to the objects underlying Mr. Taft's tour are again finding currency (says the New York correspondent of the *Globe*), and are not confined to this country alone.

According to advices from Vladivostock, it is firmly believed in local naval and military circles that Mr. Taft is empowered to conduct negotiations of the highest importance, and that these negotiations are likely to be connected with the acquisition by the United States of a base for her warships in the Pacific. The strictest censorship is being maintained.

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The attitude of the Japanese newspapers in regard to these rumours might well be taken as an example by the Press of America, which still persists in talking of war, though not quite to the same extent. In Japan, however, the possibility of the Washington Government departing from its proverbial policy in the manner suggested is almost unanimously scouted.

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### THE EXPLOSION AT FONTANET. FULL DETAILS.

The New York correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* cables under date October 16 as follows.

According to the latest intelligence, the town of Fontanet has been practically destroyed. The explosion took place in the large warehouses of the Dupont Powder Company, in which several tons of explosives were stored. Of the seventy persons employed, half lost their lives, while many inhabitants of the town were killed. Forty corpses have been recovered, but there must be many others in the ruins, for so many persons are missed that it is feared the number of victims is at least a hundred. Besides these, three are seriously injured and some of them cannot possibly survive. Those who were actually on the scene where the explosion occurred were hurled far into the distance or blown into atoms. The effects of the explosion were experienced within a radius of 60 miles, and were taken for an earthquake by the terrified population. In a number of coal-mines the shafts were blocked up, and though a number of miners have made their way out, it is feared that many have been buried alive. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

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### THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

#### STATEMENT IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Vienna, October 16.

The president of the Chamber of Deputies took occasion before the commencement of business at the first sitting today to make an authoritative statement respecting His Majesty's health. The disorder was simply a catarrh, the result of an attack of influenza, and it was reassuring to know that, except for conversation, His Majesty was able to lead his customary life. The feverishness attendant on his condition was growing less and less marked, while both appetite and sleep were improving. Nevertheless, it would be some time before His Majesty was completely restored. The latest bulletins were entirely favourable, pointing to a marked improvement.

"I think," said the President in conclusion, "I can speak in the name of all in expressing our profoundest concern, together with the prayer that the Almighty will soon restore our beloved Emperor to health."

This statement was met with enthusiastic applause.

According to a later telegram the Emperor's condition continues to improve. His appetite is better, and his spirits are very good. He is free from fever, but the catarrh and the cough continue unchanged.

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#### THE SULTAN'S TROOPS.

Paris, October 16.

According to private information from Tangier, the strength of the Sultan Abdul Asiz's Mahallah, which is marching to Cedalla under Buchda ben Bagdadi, is estimated at 3,000 infantry and 50 cavalry. There are also a few cannon, but it is said that one third of the troops are not armed. It is further stated that Buchda ben Bagdadi has received a sum sufficient to cover the men's pay for twenty days. An encounter with Mulai Hafid's army, which is at present only a day's march from Casablanca, is considered probable. Mulai Hafid's soldiers are said to be double in number of the Sultan's but very poorly equipped.

Tangier, October 16.

It is stated that the garrison of Mogador has been increased by the Maghzen by 430 men under a native commander trained by the French.

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### MULAI HAFID'S ENVOYS. THE VENGEANCE OF THE SULTAN.

London, October 16.

The *Times* states in its second edition that Abdul Asiz has punished the envoys of Mulai Hafid, who are at present in Berlin, by barbarously torturing and finally killing their wives and children. The *Berliner Tageblatt* says that the guide of the envoys received the news as he was returning to his hotel in the evening, and was much perturbed. He said to the interpreter that it was more than possible, and that he had quite expected it.

### M. ISVOLSKI IN PARIS.

Paris, October 16.

M. Isvolski, the Russian Minister of the Exterior, who arrived here yesterday will remain in Paris for about ten days.

### ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRANCE.

Paris, October 16.

Six of the signatories of the last anti-military manifesto have been arrested. The document contained an appeal to recruits to desert from the army. The other nine signatories are under warrant of arrest.

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### THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Hague, October 16.

At today's plenary sitting of the Peace Conference, M. Nelidoff, the President, conveyed the thanks of the Czar to the delegates. Among other measures passed in subsequent business, was the proposal of Sir Edward Fry for the establishment of an Arbitration Court: this was unanimously agreed to, but six nations, including Switzerland and Roumania, abstained from voting. In an enthusiastic oration on the larger aims of the Conference, Baron von Marschall, the German delegate, paid a glowing tribute to the services of M. Bourgeois, and in this he was echoed by all the other principal delegates. The Conference is expected to conclude its sittings at the end of this week.

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### THE ANTWERP STRIKE.

Antwerp, October 16.

At a meeting held yesterday by the workmen's Union "Wollen ist Können" and attended by some 5,000 members, the dock labourers resolved to declare themselves satisfied with the decisions of the Union for the protection of dock workers. The danger of a renewed outbreak of the strike is thus removed. The increase of 0.50 francs in the wages of the wood and corn measurers came into force today; the wages tariff drawn up by the newly appointed Wages Committee for dock workers employed in general branches of merchandise will not take effect until the 1st of December.

### THE PRINCE OF SERVIA.

Belgrade, October 16.

A violent scene took place at the Palace after dinner yesterday between the Crown Prince and the Commander of the Body-guard Colonel Dunjitsch, who is said to have been insulted by the Prince and ordered to leave the Palace. In consequence of the continued ill-treatment of high Court officials by the Crown Prince, changes are likely to be made shortly in the highest posts. For the same reason the King has given orders that the Prince, who has hitherto lived in a rented private house, shall take up his residence in the Palace.

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## THE ENGLISH DRAMATIST IN GERMANY.

(By A. D.)

Mr. Bernard Shaw's somewhat gloomy three-act comedy, "Widowers' Houses", has just been produced at the Munich Schauspielhaus under the title "Heuchler". It was the first of Mr. Shaw's plays to be produced in England, when it was performed in London by the Independent Theatre—a "new Drama organisation"—in 1894. At the first performance the audience was for the most part hostile, and Mr. Shaw showed that courage which has never deserted him in appearing before the curtain to defend his work. Amid a shower of cat-calls and even interruptions of a more solid nature, he succeeded in making his speech, which was duly reported by the morning press. The play deals with the evils of slum landlordism in London, but the brilliance and the polished wit of the dialogue save it from all suspicion of sermonizing. It has since been published among the author's "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant", and has been produced with some success in America.

"Heuchler" will be followed in Munich by others of Bernard Shaw's plays. The "Neue Verein" will perform "Mrs. Warren's Profession" in November, and "Candida" is already in rehearsal at the Schauspielhaus. "Mrs. Warren's Profession" was debarred by the King's Reader of Plays from public performance in England, and it has only been given in London at the subscription performances of the Stage Society. Its production in America caused an extraordinary tumult, which resulted in its prohibition—a restriction, however, which has since been removed.

In "Candida" Mr. Bernard Shaw is in a happier mood. In many respects it is his master-piece. Its depth of feeling, its subtle characterisation, and its poetic beauty of expression can never be fully conveyed in the theatre. It must be both seen and read to be understood.

These productions mean, of course, that the Germans are beginning to be interested in Mr. Bernard Shaw. They have just "found" him, and they are making the most of him. The articles on art and dramatic criticism which he contributed years ago to the *Saturday Review* are being rapidly translated, and one can hardly open a Kultur-magazine without finding either one of his essays or a translation from his plays.

Unfortunately in England we do not return the compliment by a corresponding interest in modern German dramatic literature. Gerhart Hauptmann and Sudermann are scarcely known even by name to the average London playgoer, and no English theatre-manager can produce their work with the smallest prospect of commercial success. There really seems to be something about the British public which prevents it from appreciating the work of a foreign author until many years after his death. Perhaps it is the fault of the translators. Translation is a laborious business, and it is generally very badly paid. Too often the masterpieces of Continental authors are at the mercy of enthusiastic young ladies with an imperfect knowledge of the language from which they translate and an English vocabulary only sufficient for the necessities of a sixth-form High School girl. These translations are 'sanctioned' by the author, who knows little or nothing of the language. The business of the copyright is settled, the work is hurriedly published, and—the mischief can never be undone.

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## CHURCH SERVICES.

### ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Friday, October 18th. *S. Luke-Evangelist.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Sunday, October 20th. *XXI. Sunday after Trinity.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.

Monday, October 21st. *Ladies Work Society-Meeting.* Bismarck Platz 13, III. 10.30 to 1.0 o'clock.

Wednesday, October 23rd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Friday, October 25th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L., Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

### THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

Sunday, October 20th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.

The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winckelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. Prof. D. W. Simon, D.D., will conduct the Services until further notice.



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### LOCAL.

The Pianoforte Recital of Miecio Horszowski. When one of the many pupils of the renowned Vienna Professor Leschetizky obtains his permission to compete in the Concert Hall for the bitter laurels of the virtuoso, he carries with him the guarantee of success. Miecio Horszowski was authorized five or six years ago to enter the arena. He was then a charming little boy of 9 years old, who inflamed the easily kindled hearts of the Viennese rather by his sweet childish freshness than by his technical proficiency, highly respectable as it was even then. Miecio Horszowski is now in the critical stage of bodily development when so many prodigies are exposed to the risk of artistic shipwreck. The attractive charm of childish personality has passed away, and only actual capacity must now win success. It is indeed difficult for a young man who is neither bodily nor mentally sufficiently equipped to bear comparison with his full-grown rivals in the Concert hall. But nevertheless there is reason to hope that Miecio Horszowski will cleverly weather the dangerous rock of maturity. His tone is full and singing, so also his *legato* technique shows diligent study and very considerable talent; the octave-playing, particularly of the left hand, is quite masterly; but with these attainments alone the victory is not yet won. What is as yet incomplete in the performance of the young artist appears to be due less to want of talent than to over-work. If one would only be discriminating enough to make no rough use of his talents! Rest and relaxation, harmonious education of the whole mind would now be the chief things for him, as only by such means could future great successes be guaranteed. The not very numerous audience encouraged the young artist by sympathetic applause, which, after his brilliant performance of the "Spinnerlied" by Moniuszko-Melcer—which was not, like the other pieces, marred by excessive use of the pedal—culminated in an outburst of enthusiasm. It is to be hoped that the great talent of the young Pole will, under careful cultivation, ripen into full mastery, so that he and the public may be completely happy.—M. N.

This evening, Friday, Wladimir Drosdoff will give a pianoforte recital at the Vereinshaus, beginning at 7 o'clock. The programme will be as follows. Bach-Liszt: Organ Fantasia and Fugue in G-minor. Beethoven's sonata in E-minor, op. 90. Mendelssohn: two songs without words. Chopin: Ballade in A-flat, and Prelude in D-minor. Glazounov's sonata in B-flat minor, op. 74. Tschalkowsky: Meditation. Liapounow: Tresvon. Leschetizky: Barcarolle. Moszkowski: Etude. Wagner-Brassin: Feuerzauber. Wagner-Liszt: Tannhäuser Overture.

The lecture tour of Dr. Karl Peters through Germany, in the course of which he will appear at the Vereinshaus tomorrow, Saturday, evening, will be a triumph for the eminent Colonial politician who has at last, after decades of conflict, obtained, by the decision in the Munich trial, the justification that was due to him. Dr. Peters' only lecture here on "Colonial Economic Policy" will be given tomorrow, Saturday, evening, 7.30, at the Vereinshaus. A large number of tickets have been taken.

Dr. Horneffer, of Leipsic, will deliver a course of three religious-philosophical lectures in the small hall of the Gewerbehau on Sunday the 20th, Wednesday the 23rd, and Sunday the 27th instant, beginning each time at 8 o'clock in the evening. Dr. Horneffer's lectures, which are designed to afford an up-to-date view of the world and of life to those who are no longer satisfied with existing religious conditions, find more and more acceptance with the public. The lectures last year on the religion of the future had to be repeated several times; the present series are a continuation of them but intelligible by themselves, as they suggest an application to practical life of the principles laid down in the former series.

The first Lewinger chamber music concert will take place at the Palmengarten on Monday evening next the 21st instant, with the following programme: Mozart's string quartet in D op. 28; Dvorák's string quartet in E-flat op. 51; Brahms' pianoforte quintet in G-minor op. 25. Herr Severin Eisenberger will be the pianist.

The first Philharmonic concert will take place in the Gewerbehau on Tuesday evening next,

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending about 8.45.

#### I. Symphony Concert, Series B.

- Soloist: Herr Professor EMIL SAUER.  
(1) Symphony (No. 5, C minor) . . . L. van Beethoven.  
(2) Pianoforte-Concerto (A minor) . Robert Schumann.  
For the first time:  
(3) Vorspiel to the opera "Götz von Berlichingen" . . . . . Karl Goldmark.

The Final Rehearsal takes place at 10.30 this morning.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 6 p.m.

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### ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.30

#### Die rote Robe.

Schauspiel in 4 Acten von Eugène Brieux.

##### Cast:

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Mondoubleau, Deputierter des Kreises Pau . . . . .                                      | Herr Gunz.         |
| Blanc, Oberstaatsanwalt beim Appellhof in Pau . . . . .                                 | Herr Eggerth.      |
| Dupoël, Rat beim Appellhof in Pau und Präsident des Schwurgerichts in Mauléon . . . . . | Herr Bauer.        |
| Bunerat, Director des Tribunals in Mauléon . . . . .                                    | Herr Höhner.       |
| Frau Bunerat . . . . .  | Frau Firlé.        |
| Vagret, Staatsanwalt der Republik beim Tribunal in Mauléon . . . . .                    | Herr Müller.       |
| Rosa, seine Frau . . . . .  | Fräul. Diacono.    |
| Bertha, seine Tochter . . . . .   | Fräul. Werner.     |
| La Bouzule, Richter in Mauléon . . . . .  | (Herr P. Neumann.) |
| Mouzon, Substitut des Staatsanwaltes in Mauléon . . . . .                               | (Herr Stahl.)      |
| Ardeuil, Substitut des Staatsanwaltes in Mauléon . . . . .                              | Herr Jubelsky.     |
| Benoit, Gerichtschreiber in Mauléon . . . . .   | Herr Jaedicke.     |
| Ein Gerichtsdienner . . . . .   | Herr Huff.         |
| Ein Gendarmerie-Lieutenant . . . . .  | Herr Bühler.       |
| Erster Gendarm . . . . .  | (Herr Taudien.)    |
| Zweiter Gendarm . . . . .   | (Herr Walther.)    |
| Bridet, ein Kaufmann aus Irissarry . . . . .  | Herr René.         |
| Frau Etchepare, eine baskische Bäuerin . . . . .  | Frau Bleibtreu.    |
| Pierre, ihr Sohn . . . . .  | Herr Froböse.      |
| Yanetta, dessen Frau . . . . .  | Frau Salbach.      |
| Cataliëna, Dienstmädchen bei Vagret . . . . .   | Fräul. Schendler.  |
| Ein Diener . . . . .  | Herr Arnold.       |

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

Prinz Friedrich von Homburg.

### ART STUDY AND TRAVEL Miss L. B. Watson.

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### REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

#### OPERA HOUSE.

- Sunday, October 20th: Die Zauberflöte. 7 p.m.  
Monday, October 21st: Oberon. 7 p.m.

#### SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

- Sunday, October 20th: Die Nibelungen. 7.30 p.m.  
Monday, October 21st: Der Puppenspieler.—Ballast. 7.30 p.m.

### Hofbräu-Cabaret

Tel. 198 Waisenhaus Strasse 18 Tel. 198

Director Karl Wolf  
Paul Steinitz and other artistes.

Entertainment begins 8.30 p.m.

### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Rather strong westerly winds, dull and rainy, somewhat cooler.

the 22nd instant; the soloists will be Kammer-sänger Fritz Feinhals, and Frederick Lamond (pianoforte). Herr Feinhals will sing an Aria from "Hans Helling" by Marschner, an Aria from Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera" and songs by Thuille, Wolf, and Strauss. Mr. Lamond will play Liszt's Concerto in E-flat with orchestra, and solo pieces.

In the Catholic part of the Garrison-Church in the Albertstadt a performance of Sacred music will be given on Sunday October 20 at 4.30 p.m. The entrance will be free.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108, whose band will play at the Schlossplatz about 12.30 p.m.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established: for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5; for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and at the Hauptbahnhof.

## BERLIN

Max Vetter, Café and Confectionery. — Afternoon teas. — 103, Potsdamer Strasse.

Adolph Alberti. Delicatessen. 10, Martin Luther Strasse.

American Bar Piccadilly. 16, Französische Strasse Berlin W.

### RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

#### Der Zigeunerbaron.

Operette in three Acts. Music by Johann Strauss.

##### Cast:

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Graf Peter Homonay, Obergespan des Temeser Comitates . . . . . | Bruno Bellmann.    |
| Conte Carnero, Königl. Kommissär . . . . .                     | Carl Knaack.       |
| Sándor Barinkay, ein junger Emigrant . . . . .                 | L. von dem Bruch.  |
| Kálmán Zsupán, ein reicher Schweinezüchter im Banate . . . . . | Carl Friese.       |
| Arsena, seine Tochter . . . . .                                | Rosa Habler.       |
| Mirabella, Erzieherin im Hause Zsupán's . . . . .              | Martha Bredé.      |
| Ottokar, ihr Sohn . . . . .                                    | Robert Hellwig.    |
| Czipra, Zigeunerin . . . . .                                   | Ida Kattner.       |
| Saffi, Zigeunermädchen . . . . .                               | Sofie Fritz.       |
| Páli, Zigeuner . . . . .                                       | Emil Gähd.         |
| Jósz, Zigeuner . . . . .                                       | Hans Devil.        |
| Ferkó, Zigeuner . . . . .                                      | Carl Wilhelm.      |
| Milhály, Zigeuner . . . . .                                    | Alexander Olbrich. |
| Jáncsi, Zigeuner . . . . .                                     | Hans Füssler.      |
| Ein Herold . . . . .   | Adolf Braunstein.  |
| Seppi, Laternenbub . . . . .                                   | Mascha Kerkoff.    |
| Miska, Schiffsknecht . . . . .                                 | Ernst Kafka.       |
| István, Zsupán's Knecht . . . . .                              | Reinhold Barthel.  |
| Irma, Zigeunerin . . . . .                                     | Else Käppler.      |
| Teresi, Zigeunerin . . . . .                                   | Käthe Wartmann.    |
| Aranka, Zigeunerin . . . . .                                   | Berti Loheneck.    |
| Katicza, Zigeunerin . . . . .                                  | Jenny Baumgarten.  |
| Julesa, Zigeunerin . . . . .                                   | Cicilie Weigel.    |
| Etelka, Zigeunerin . . . . .                                   | Gertrud Krawell.   |
| Jolán, Zigeunerin . . . . .                                    | Charlotte Treuth.  |
| Ika, Zigeunerin . . . . .                                      | Grete Herder.      |
| Gyuri, Zigeuner . . . . .                                      | Hanni Baumgart.    |
| Imre, Zigeuner . . . . .                                       | Gertrud Geßner.    |
| Tamas, Zigeuner . . . . .                                      | Marie Wildmeyer.   |
| Kálmán, Zigeuner . . . . .                                     | Ella Suchy.        |
| Matyás, Zigeuner . . . . .                                     | Elisabeth Hofheld. |
| Dénes, Zigeuner . . . . .                                      | Cläre Bliedung.    |
| Marton, Zigeuner . . . . .                                     | Ninette Wolff.     |
| András, Zigeuner . . . . .                                     | Ria Harth.         |

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

Fräulein Josette — meine Frau.



## IN DRESDEN AFTER MANY YEARS.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

October 12.

Where has the comfort of the old days gone? The days when I registered a vow that, given my choice of a residence for a life of leisured study, I would not hesitate for five minutes but decide on Dresden for permanency, with runs to Florence, the English Lake District, the Pyrenees, and one or two other beauty spots in Europe, are gone.

As I tear through the fine streets lined with huge grey stone structures on the ubiquitous noisy electric tram, I sigh for those other days.

Impressed one is bound to be by the very evident prosperity these same streets present, but the rows of stiff grey buildings, as I drive past them to Blasewitz, are scarcely redeemed by the green oases we pass now and again, and it is only when we turn into the Emser Allee with its villas and gardens that I lose a little the impression of greyness, bigness, and coldness. Solid, prosperous and clean I say to myself, and growing bigger apparently, yearly stretching out tentacles after the Octopus fashion of every modern capital. Tentacles, it must be confessed, that are shot out in no haphazard way, as, unfortunately, is the case with us. Perhaps no modern city has been so much at the mercy of the jerry and speculative builder as our own greater London which has grown an army of suburbs that would be hard to beat for sheer lack of uniformity and a bewildering conglomeration of unsightly red brick villas and cottages, in streets devoid of plan, which lead to nowhere in particular and certainly with no idea of finding their way to the heart of the city.

Here in old Dresden one quickly finds the nine great Arteries; follow them one way, and you must reach the centre with a strong current of fresh air direct from the open country driving you on—no tortuous twists and turns break the current and no where in Dresden, during these hot days of a tardy summer trespassing on the autumn, has there been a lack of fresh pure air. Surely this is due to the admirable order of all the streets breaking on to and through these main Arteries as well as the cleanliness of the streets and pavements.

It is not the Dresden of the old days, with its strenuous looking population of mixed nationalities, who formed no uninteresting part of its life but rich, luxurious town with not a few idlers, if one may judge by the large crowds to be found at all hours of the day watching the rebuilding of the old Bridge.

I am looking for slums but have not succeeded in finding any yet; also for very poor people, the degraded poor so numerous with us, and with most towns of the United States. I have yet to meet them; the nearest approach at present seems to be a large number of bare-footed children for whom, however, I cannot find much pity, perhaps because the weather is good, and the youngsters looked so much more comfortable than those I am too accustomed to seeing in the streets of London, slouching and stumbling about in ancient boots, four, five and even six sizes too large for them, often with one heel, or toe, and frequently with only half a sole. My eye is not offended in Dresden; it is the same beautiful city, it holds the same treasures generously offered to all, and I hope still to find some portion at least of the old *Gemütlichkeit*.

I don't despair after a quaint experience of yesterday about which, however, more anon.—M. L. S.

### £ 100,000 FOR CHARITY.

Mr. Henry Calcott Brunning, of the Stock Exchange, and the Norfolk Hotel, Brighton, left such of his pictures and drawings to the English nation as may be selected by the trustees of the National Gallery; and the residue of his property, over £ 100,000, is divided among the following institutions:—Royal Masonic Institution for Aged Freemasons, Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, Brighton; Sussex County Hospital, Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society's Schools, Infant Orphan Asylum, British Orphan Asylum, Artists' Orphan Institution, Orphan Working School, London Orphan Asylum, Artists' General Benevolent Fund, Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund.

### CRISPI'S MEMOIRS.

It may be doubted whether the prospect held out of Crispi's memoirs being published by Christmas will be realised, but whenever they appear they will, it is said, do much to change accepted views of history. The first section of papers deals with the Italian revolutionary period, and there are many letters from Mazzini and Garibaldi. Crispi is known to have written a report on the disastrous campaign in Abyssinia, which he had enclosed before his death under a separate cover. On the papers being opened after his death, this cover was found to contain nothing but newspapers.

**Wanted a young English lady** mornings, to teach a little girl of 6 years. Lindenau Strasse 1a, pt. 1.

**A well educ. young German lady** wishes to give lessons to foreigners in her mother tongue. Address M. Brauer, Labecker Strasse 37, II.

**Dr. HOENNICKE, 15, Prager Strasse 15**  
Specialist for diseases of the thyroid gland, deranged development and nervous depression,  
**has resumed his practice.**

**Dental Atelier**  
**JULIUS DANELIUS**  
Dentist  
Walpurgis Strasse 1, II. floor.  
At home from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; in practice since 1881.

Painless dental operations. Gold or porcelain **Fillings**. Substitute teeth in gold and caoutchouc, crowning and bridging work (irremovable), **regulation** of crooked teeth. Obturators (artificial palates). Best work at moderate prices. My long experience under the dental surgeons to the Court: v. Günther, Dr. Thomas, and Dr. Pfah, as also from time to time during 15 years with Hofrat Dr. Jenkins at Vienna, guarantees the best possible work.

**Pension Donath** Lüttichau Str. 13, I. and II.  
5 min. from station.—Entirely renovated.

**Brühl & Guttentag.** — Artistic needle work. — Embroideries. Prager Str. 20.

First class Shampooing. Ondulation à la Marcell. Manicure. Ladies' and Gents' room. Artistic hairwork. English perfumes, soaps, toilet articles.

**Heinrich Schubert, Strehleener Str. 18**  
close to the station. Tel. 8914.

**Durable Trunks.** O. Herrmann, Bismarck Pl. 1a, shop 6.

**Richard Wehsener.**  
Dresden china. Fine paintings on porcelain and ivory. Portraits hand-painted from photographs. Patterns ever new. Old patterns copied. Lowest prices.  
Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

**Pension Kosmos** Schnorr Strasse 14, I & II  
close to Hauptbahnhof. Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

**WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL**  
preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

**H. VIRGIN, M. A. Oxford.** Gutzkow Strasse 19.

**H. M. MIST** Studio: Helmholtz Strasse 2, I. Miniatures. Orig. designs in black & white & water-colours.

## SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German French and Latin.

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

Private instruction if desired.

**Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).**

Special House for **Jewels, Watches, Gold and Silver ware**  
J. Nießlein, Altmarkt, corner Schloss Strasse.

**G. Casmir, Fencing-Master,** gives fencing lessons. Ring Strasse 14. Telephone 5950.

**Pension Weidmann, Reichs Strasse 2, II.** Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

**Emil Friedländer & Co.**  
König Johann Strasse DRESDEN corner of Moritz Strasse 11.  
Linen-goods; Laes; Blouses; Veils; Embroidery; Curtains; Bed-clothes; Aprons; Ladies', Gentlemen's and children's Linen; Under-skirts.

**Rebstock Union Bar.** American drinks. English cooking. Schösser Gasse 6. Rendezvous of Americans.

## LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 17th of October 1907.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Greene, Birmingham, P. Schadewell.  
Miss A. Borlow, Southampton, P. Schadewell.  
Mr. C. Curle, New Ulm, P. Schmidt.  
Miss M. Wyle, St. Andrews, P. Schadewell.  
Miss F. Grosvenor, New York, P. Schaumberger.

**SANTOS DUMONT'S HYDROPLANE.**  
M. Santos Dumont has another £ 2,000 prize in view, and this time his essay is not in the air, but in the water. Some time since he laid a wager with M. Charron that within a specified time he would build a hydroplane that should go through the water at 60 miles an hour. His machine is now completed. It is equipped with a 120-h.p. motor, and some who have seen the machine think that if it is strong enough to bear the immense strain of its motor, success is certain.

### "THE BELLS" IN REAL LIFE.

The detective department in Sicily are now investigating a case of which one of the features is not unlike an episode which the late Sir Henry Irving used so powerfully in "The Bells". An Italian barber named Favara, established in New York, having given another barber named Giannone into custody on the charge of trying to murder him, the latter has sent to the police of Caltanissetta, where for fifteen years he was Favara's apprentice, a detailed account of the murder of a commercial traveller named La Barbara, by Favara, of which he alleges he was an eye-witness, the body being burned at night in a sulphur pit. He also alleges that he has seen Barbara in his sleep reproaching him for his silence.

### ORIGIN OF DIABOLO.

Diabolo had a line of ancestors in China. That is enough to take it back a long way, and, judging by the name, I think we may trace its paternity back to the Fall of Man, and even to an earlier Fall, described in Milton. We know who finds some mischief still for idle hands to do, and with the help of the French Nebuchadnezzar and Mr. C. B. Fry, he seems to have evolved a masterpiece of that sort in this instance.—*Truth*.

### SWEDISH CHALLENGE FOR CUP.

The Royal Swedish Yacht Club, at a meeting today, discussed the intended challenge from Sweden for the America Cup. After a long debate, in which the fact was emphasised that the New York Yacht Club had not given a clear reply to the question whether the length of competing vessels could be fixed at 70ft., it was agreed to await the settlement of the point. A further meeting was fixed for the 21st inst., when other technical and financial questions will be discussed.—*Reuter*.

### GOLF IN ANTIQUITY.

Mr. William Stevenson, writing in the *Scotsman* on the antiquity of golf, claims a reference to the game in Wace's *Brut*. Layamori's translation of that part showing the sports at Arthur's coronation contains the lines:—

"Summe hoo driven balles  
Wide geond the felde."

Consequently, Mr. Stevenson argues that "the Normans may have driven the game north out of England."

### THE UNCHANGING ALPS.

Men may come and men may go, but the Alps are the same for ever. This is the burden of the conclusions formed by Prof. Brueckner upon them. The result of his studies is that the Alps as we see them today show precisely the same form as they exhibited, not only to Napoleon, but to Hannibal sixteen centuries earlier, and as they would have displayed to the early Pharaohs had those monarchs been given to summer sojourns about Lucerne.

### BEAUTY AND THE CAMERA.

It is a mistake to suppose that mere physical beauty lends itself easily to the camera. The more beautiful the sitter the more difficult it becomes to reproduce her glowing charms with any degree of fidelity; for physical attributes alone do not constitute the perfect woman—she has soul, personality, magnetism. To the skilful wielder of the brush she, the aristocratic sitter, reveals her soul; but presents an impenetrable mask to the photographer. What is the secret? The relations of patron and patronised are stiff and unnatural; there is no pretence at geniality—hence listless, lifeless portraits.—*Strand Magazine*.

### DISMAL PROFESSIONS.

The question was recently asked in a newspaper: What is the most dismal of professions? Among those that occurred to us as having a claim to be so considered were grave-digging, scavenging, listening to Parliamentary orations through an all-night sitting, and the writing of poems—or articles—that nobody reads. The washing of dishes may be made interesting if done scientifically.—*British Medical Journal*.

## LATEST ARRIVALS IN BERLIN

up to the 17th of October 1907.

Mr. King, England, H. Central.  
Mr. Kathcan, Bangor, H. Central.  
Mr. and Mrs. Liebig, London, H. Central.