

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE EMPEROR'S RECEPTION.

It is a pity that the German people could not have witnessed in all its splendid spontaneity the reception which has been accorded to their Emperor, for they cannot, to be sure, picture it to themselves with the same vividness. From Paddington to the Guildhall and from the city to Hyde Park, London flocked to see and to cheer the descendant of Frederick the Great, the grandson of Queen Victoria. As to the brilliance of the reception, the obvious satisfaction both on the part of the Emperor and on that of the nation, all reports coincide. The martial features of His Majesty are already well-known in England, for, as we have previously said, his career has been followed there with the utmost interest; but, if all reports are to be believed, it was the geniality of His Majesty's acknowledgment of London's enthusiasm that aroused the most hearty appreciation. It seems as though it was felt that while so well-disposed a monarch sits on the throne of Germany, a monarch whose kinship to the English ruling house is so close, whose general feeling for England is so friendly, there can be small danger of further embitterment in the relations of the two Powers, and much hope of a better understanding.

In our previous comments we were at pains to distinguish the historical reasons which should dissuade German ambition from entering on a course similar to that followed by England in the development of its Empire. We asserted, and still adhere to our statement, that there is ample room for both Germany and England in the world, but it must not be inferred from that phrase that there is room for an aggressive Germany or England. If the nations are to understand each other there must be a compromise, there must be concessions; there must be sacrifices, perhaps not of realities, but of claims. Each country has had opportunities of a kind peculiar to itself and adapted to its own genius. England has had them abroad, Germany has had them at home. When Germany was emerging from the turmoil of the thirty years' war and inaugurating the recuperation of a whole century of instability, England had already overcome the great crisis of its history; and when Frederick William was drilling Prussia into obedience the English nation had already won for itself an established constitution, and was inspiring a Locke and a Montesquieu. England is a sea-power to whom a colonial empire has become a necessity; Germany is a land-power to whom a colonial empire would be a burden. Germany, if it chooses, can be both agriculturally and industrially independent; England depends for its strength on the world, and, in default of the world, on its colonies. It is not wilful insolence or arrogant jingoism that has made the English and their interests ubiquitous. British interests have been furthered to the utmost limit, but never to the ultimate detriment of other states or peoples. This is the essence of English policy as it has been accepted by Pitt, Canning, Disraeli, Gladstone and Salisbury; but in Germany it has been questioned, discredited and systematically distorted by a section of the Press; German Anglophobes have shouted "Wolf" so long that, whatever their original feeling, they appear to be genuinely surprised and pleased by the cordiality of their Emperor's reception. It would be as injudicious as it is tempting to draw too generous an inference from such expressions of approval but unquestionably this warm feeling, if followed up by a consistent attitude on national questions, must carry some promise of results. Just as it is mainly owing to the Press that ill-feeling has been fostered, so it is mainly owing to the Press that such ill-feeling can be removed. King Edward and Kaiser Wilhelm have done all

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that lies in their power to show both nations how fervently they desire a better understanding, and the mass of the people in England has, for its own part, demonstrated to the full its approval of that intention. It remains for those classes who are known as "semi-official", who both wield power and seek power, who fear while they mould the politics of Demos, to complete the reconciliation so admirably begun. There are certainly obstacles: the mischief-makers are reluctant to abandon the consistence of their attitude and they are afraid possibly to risk their interests, for even mischief-makers, we may be sure, are not actuated by mere love of mischief. If it could be shown to them that the interest of nations lies in peace, not in war, and that consistency lies in love of truth alone, the visit of the Emperor will not have been in vain.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.
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Minister Resident: *Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq. C.M.G.*
THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.
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THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

During the beautiful weather prevailing at Windsor, their Majesties the Emperor William and King Edward with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught accompanied by Graf Wolff-Metternich made an excursion to and took part in some sports at Virginia Water. The Empress, the Queen, Princess Victoria, the Duchess of Argyll and other ladies of the court drove to the scene later. The royal party breakfasted in the so-called Fishing Temple. The afternoon was passed in shooting until dusk set in, when their Majesties returned to Windsor. The streets were lined with troops. In the evening a banquet was held in the large banqueting-hall at which were present twenty princes who are living in the castle with their suites. Later there was a performance in the gallery which has been temporarily converted into a theatre and which was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums. Three hundred guests were invited. Supper was served in St. Georges Hall. Her Majesty the Empress visited Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein in Cumberland Lodge in the afternoon.

Yesterday was a quiet day at Windsor Castle. The Emperor caused enquiries to be made after the health of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, which has improved. His Majesty returned earlier than usual from shooting, in order to receive before dinner the deputation from the University of Oxford. According to present arrangements the Emperor will leave Windsor by train on Monday morning and travel via Basingstoke to Highcliffe station, where the Imperial train is timed to arrive at 1 p.m.

Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, and Sir Ernest Cassel left Windsor Castle yesterday for London. Several of the Emperor's suite also went up to town. Herr v. Schön paid a short visit to the metropolis, returning in the evening to the Castle, where Lord Curzon and Mr. John Morley were expected to join the Royal dinner party.

PRINCE ARNULF'S DECEASE.

On Thursday a funeral service took place in Venice for Prince Arnulf of Bavaria, at which the Duke and Duchess of Genoa were present. After the service the coffin was taken in a funeral gondola to the station. It was followed by many others, among them the Royal gondola, which was occupied by the Duke of Genoa. The coffin was despatched to Munich. The body of Prince Arnulf arrived yesterday in Munich, accompanied by the Princess Arnulf, Prince Heinrich and Princess Therese. After the benediction the body was conveyed to the Wittelsbacher Palace, where it will lie in State.

STRANGE RAILWAY FATALITY.

The other day four miners for some unaccountable reason walked into a moving train at Gross-

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bülten, near Peine. Three were instantly killed and the fourth severely injured.

THE ENGLISH PREMIER'S INDISPOSITION.

According to a telegram from Bristol, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was so exhausted on Thursday as a result of his sudden seizure that it was deemed advisable he should remain in bed. The condition of the Premier is not considered dangerous, and it is expected that he will shortly be able to leave for London. It is believed that Sir Henry is suffering from heart trouble.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. BRYAN TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT.

A despatch from Lincoln, Neb., says that Mr. Bryan has formally announced his readiness to be nominated as the Democratic candidate at the Presidential election.

SUICIDE OF TRUST COMPANY PRESIDENT.

The president of the bankrupt Knickerbocker Trust Company, Mr. Charles Barney, committed suicide on Thursday.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, in a conversation on Thursday on the commercial situation, uttered a warning against over-hasty and insufficiently considered measures for the reform of the currency. The utterance is considered important, as it is believed that Mr. Cortelyou was expressing the views of President Roosevelt.

New York, November 15.

The solicitor of the late Mr. Barney, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, states that the outstanding claims of the deceased exceed his liabilities by 2½ millions of dollars, and that his whole debt to the Company amounts to not quite 375,000 dollars. The general belief in financial circles is that Mr. Barney's death will have no influence on bank business.

END OF ROTTERDAM STRIKE.

Upon the representations of the German importers the ship owners of Rotterdam have declared themselves willing that the corn measurers and weighers, who struck last week, shall resume work again, but only upon the condition that they do not interfere with the other workmen. The German importers have bound themselves, in the event of another strike, to accept wares unloaded by elevator, i. e. unweighed and unmeasured, until January 1, 1908.

H. Wirsing, Zahnarzt. Sidonien Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel. 9987.

REDUCTION IN OCEAN PASSENGER RATES.

The Hamburg-American Line has established the second class fare between New York and Hamburg at 37½ dollars on the steamers "America," "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria" and "Blücher" and at 35 dollars for the other steamers. The present fare for the passage from New York to Plymouth, second class, is 50 dollars.

AMNESTY GRANTED IN ITALY.

In honour of the birth of the Princess Johanna the King of Italy has granted an amnesty to prisoners condemned for *lèse-majesté*, duelling and petty thefts.

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NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET FOR 1908.

The Minister of Finance yesterday laid the Budget for 1908 before the Imperial Council and the Duma. The estimates of revenue and expenditure balance at 2,515,515,805 roubles. The Minister informed the Senate that, after the liquidation of short-date Treasury Bonds to the amount of 52,917,820 roubles issued in 1906, short-date Treasury Bonds to the same amount were issued in the second half of the year 1907.

ELECTION OF DUMA PRESIDENT.

M. Nicolai Alexeievitch Chomjakow, a member of the Octobrist party, has been elected President of the new Duma by 371 votes against 9. Count Bobrinski received 2 votes, while M. Golowin, President of the second Duma, only had one vote. When the result was made known it was received with great applause by the members present. Upon

taking the Presidential chair M. Chomjakow was enthusiastically applauded.

The new President said that although he had not sufficient experience or knowledge for the position he could not refuse the great honour which had been accorded him. He was entering upon his duties with a firm belief in a bright future and a great, uniform and indivisible Russia. He had confidence that the members would act in accordance with the sovereign will of the Czar. They must forget party strife and must work together for the restoration of peace and order by means of judicious legislation. His closing words were "May God help you." The President's remarks met with applause. The house then rose, after the President had informed the assembly that no legislative business could be transacted before he had been presented to the Czar.

FIRE IN A RUSSIAN DOCKYARD.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning on the Baltic Wharf, St. Petersburg, where a number of gunboats were in course of construction. The greater half of the building yard was destroyed including two of the gunboats. Two other gunboats were badly damaged, but the rest were saved. The cause of the fire has not yet been discovered. The damages are estimated at more than a million and a half roubles.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

In the Mosque of Tangier a letter from Sultan Abdul Aziz was read aloud, and saluted with 21 guns. In the letter the Sultan stated that although Udja and Casa Blanca were still occupied by the French, preparations were being made to restore order. He had despatched mahallas to the districts of Casa Blanca and Mogador in order to force the tribes in those localities to cease hostilities. Order would soon be restored throughout the country.

MISSION FAILURE IN MOROCCO.

At the discussion of the budget of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs a republican member suggested that the missions in Morocco should be dispensed with as not one Moor has yet been converted to christianity. The Minister for Foreign Affairs answered that the missions were very useful and their political influence of much importance.

ANGLO-GERMAN RUMOUR.

The *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* learns on the best authority that for the last fortnight negotiations have been in progress between the German and British Colonial Administrations, the object of their discussion being the exchange of the strip of land running from German South-West-Africa into British territory—the so-called Caprivi strip, for Walfisch Bay, which belongs to Great Britain. The negotiations, adds the journal, have reached a satisfactory conclusion, but owing to their confidential nature the details are not yet known. At the Colonial Ministry it is declared that the statement is without foundation.

Walfisch Bay, on the coast of German West Africa, is of about 20 miles extent, and is the only good harbour in that part of Africa. For this reason Germany has always been desirous of possessing it. The Caprivi Strip of arid and semi-arid territory is of problematical value, the blue clay and coal seams recently discovered not having yet been thoroughly examined.

AMERICAN NOTES.

After the repeated assertions made by high officials to the effect that the coal supply for the Pacific voyage would be carried by American ships, it comes as a surprise to learn that twenty-one Glasgow steamers have been chartered to convey the 200,000 tons of coal for the American Fleet. This decision will doubtless be received with a good deal of criticism in the United States, and it is to be hoped that interest will be revived in the question of America's backwardness in mercantile shipbuilding. In a decade the States have risen to the position of one of the greatest Naval Powers, but the mercantile fleet is out of all proportion to the naval force. In 1850 American mercantile marine tonnage was barely a million below that of Great Britain, but at present the British preponderance is well over ten million tons. Unless Americans are prepared to go on viewing with equanimity the humiliating spectacle of a vast majority of their exports being transported in foreign ships, it is quite time the subsidy project is revived, and hustled through.

GREAT THOUGHTS.

An iron constitution is not an altogether un-mixed blessing. Upon occasion it is apt to become rusty.

There may not be any rest for the wicked, but unquestionably there is often arrest for the erring financier.

Thoughts on the horse by a Board School Essayist.—"The horse is a noble animal, with four legs, one at each corner. When irritated it ceases to do so."

LONDON LETTER.

(From our K. correspondent.)

London, November 11.

Who loves his shows more than the Londoner? Perhaps the Venetian; but one should not be too sure. The English, who are so often accused of being an unimaginative, stolid people, who are said to take their pleasures sadly, whose spirit is believed to be wrapped perpetually in the fogs of November, know themselves better; and they accept the gloom of the season as a challenge to supply for themselves what has been denied them by Providence. But the sun shone on Saturday, none the less, moved to pity, no doubt, by so many preparations. A Lord Mayor's show one week, and a Royal visit the next—Smithfield and Covent Garden and Billingsgate are agog. After all, the sun could not help bestowing a little sympathetic radiance. Time and again it takes London unawares, even in the middle of November, spreading over it a net of grey and gold. It is well in such an atmosphere to look from Piccadilly across St. James' Park, where Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament and the Government buildings appear to hang like a mirage over the horizon, or to scale one of the old horse omnibusses—not the skidding, panting, grinding monsters of iron and petrol—and rattle through the fairy-land of Holborn. London in its usual guise, dusky, solid, geometric even in its irregularity, is a subject for Canaletto; but on these rare sunny days there is a lightness, an elusiveness which is almost Turneresque.

The Five o'clock Tea

given by the

Pensions-Vereinigung

will take place as arranged

on Thursday the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock.

The decorations are being put up rapidly in anticipation of the Emperor's visit. All along Oxford Street rows of slender pillars, tipped with gay golden summits, like giant crimson candles set to light the dull day, have been erected. Above the arc lamps, which run down the middle of the street, flag staffs arranged like the spars of a ship, converge towards small armorial shields. I saw a great load of squat Corinthian pillars presumably of wood, painted white, and with a pediment of golden acanthus, being unloaded at Oxford Circus. As Saturday was also the King's birthday flags were flying everywhere, so that the whole place seemed very much *en fête*. Regent Street is never

A. K. JANSON, American Dentist. Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery
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very empty—except perhaps on a Sunday morning—but one had literally to elbow one's way along the pavement. The back streets are almost impossible, everywhere the infant population is engaged on the mastering of diabolos—usually with home-made implements—and there is a perfect deluge of badly thrown bobbins. Even in Soho, where the street ventors place their barrows in serried ranks, enterprising youths are getting into form—alongside the barrows, before, behind, occasionally underneath. It is a bold man who takes a short cut through such dangerous places: better to fight one's way under the decorations.

Hugo Borack

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Novelties of the season.

A winter season in London is becoming more and more the correct thing. When the doomed game has been slaughtered in the country, and especially when the shooting has been so poor as during this year, there is only the hunting field left as an attraction. Most people are too frivolous nowadays to hunt seriously three times a week during the whole season—such fanaticism is left to

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the ante-diluvian squirearchy of Dorset or to the enthusiasts of Leicestershire. An occasional week, or an occasional day snatched at the week-end, is all that modern man demands. For the rest, the Riviera can wait till January and February; and, while the clubs are crowded, while the opera is in full swing, while the theatres are running new pieces, while Newmarket is accessible—for there is to be no railway strike—while the motor-car is available, why should not one settle down in town? Little week-end retreats in the country are very much in vogue, although big country-house gatherings also continue to be essential; but, generally, people are making town their headquarters for about eight or nine months of the year. The days of a short London season, in which one danced oneself into anaemia and dined oneself into a liver are no more; one would rather be anaemic and liverish for eight months in the year, than vegetate in the country for six.

This is, of course, the dining season par excellence. That Parliament is not sitting is an entirely abnormal circumstance, for somehow dinner-parties and politicians are inseparably connected. One misses meeting them—if one meets them in the recess they are dumb as oysters—and hearing their confidential information (which was in yesterday's paper) or their prognostications (which never come off). I speak, of course, of the mere M. P. The spectacle of Cabinet Ministers rushing into dining-rooms just in time for the joint, and murmuring excuses for the morning-coat, which they have not had time to divest, is not for ordinary mortals to behold; such sights are for duchesses—and novelists. But between October and Christmas all the bores of the United Kingdom (there are no bores in Ireland) are in town, and everybody asks them to dinner. This is one of the fatalities of the winter season, one of its two great problems; the other is the dispersal of fog. One wonders whether the cannon-firing suggested for the latter might not solve both problems at once.

Rumplemeyer's is London's latest rendezvous. The uninitiated country cousin or foreign visitor has always chosen Fuller's, or, if his instincts were more advanced, the Carlton for tea: for the initiated—and they are few—there is a quiet, quiet little place in Mayfair, where the Countess of A. and Duchess of B. invariably appear, and where one may be fashionable without being loud. The Carlton is often a little bit risky, and Fuller's a little bit bourgeois. But Rumplemeyer's is as yet too new to be quite incorrect. The situation in St. James' Street is excellent, and the interior really tasteful. The walls are done in white panelling, while the furniture is of a quite simple design in oak and green rush. Those who know Rumplemeyer's at Paris find the prices here extravagant, though they are sufficiently high to awaken qualms in the conscientious. There is a daintiness in the serving, a something in the pastry—in fact an atmosphere. Not the least charming part of the place is the genuinely French personnel; dainty French maids, nursing a dainty broken accent, minister to one's wants with true Gallic grace. They have been well-chosen, no doubt to emphasize the contrast with the wooden English waitresses one finds even in the best of English cafés.

"As a mere man", writes a correspondent, "I should not presume to speak of fashions, but sometimes tendencies are thrust very obviously within one's observation. The hats of the summer season were either rather large and very feathery or eccentrically tilted or singularly elevated: the hair had to be dressed elaborately in a manner peculiarly suited to each mode. Of the three fashions specified only one has remained quite irreproachable, and that is the large or "cart wheel" hat. To quote Lucinda, who came down to luncheon in something diminutive from Paris—certainly not more than two feet in diameter—the size of this autumn's headgear is too impossible. The summer hats are nothing by comparison: immense mushroom-shaped "confections", worn ever so slightly on a backward angle are considered smart; the small "haystack" hat or the modest back-tilted hat are left to outsiders; the only safe course lies in size."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, 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 Perron.
Isolde	Frau Wittich.
Kurwenal	Herr Kiess.
Melot	Herr Nebuschka.
Brangäne	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
A young sailor	Herr Sembach.
A shepherd	Herr Rüdiger.
A steersman	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Tristan has been over to England 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.
(See "The Standard-Operaglas" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.48 80 A.)

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p.m.

Oberon.

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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.
Dupoué, 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, Gerichtsschreiber in Mauléon	Herr Jaedicka.
Ein Gerichtsdiener	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 Frobose.
Yanetta, dessen Frau	Frau Salbach.
Cataléna, Dienstmädchen bei Vagret	Fräul. Schendler.
Ein Diener	Herr Arnold.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

Der Lebemann.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, November 17th: Der Evangelimann. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, November 18th: The Women of Fogaras. 7.30 p.m.]

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Sunday, November 17th: Der Lebemann. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, November 18th: Goldfische. 7.30 p.m.

DRESDEN: LOCAL.

The extraordinary rush of the Dresden public to his concert will best have demonstrated to Professor Emil Sauer how very glad Dresdeners are that this celebrated virtuoso has resigned his post of Director of the master-school at Vienna, in order to return to Dresden; and the hearty applause with which the artist was received was clearly the keynote of the satisfaction felt at having regained his services. That Emil Sauer is now at the ripest stage of his art enhances the value of the gain. And how the artist played on this occasion! To what heights he carried away his enthusiastic audience! The majestic pomp with which he clothed Friedmann Bach's D-minor Concerto, as arranged by Stradal, was at once a triumph of Emil Sauer's art; and when the artist entered his own domain and played Chopin, Schubert, and Mendelssohn with his famous and infinitely delicate *poésie*, he conjured up in the hearts of his hearers a delight for which they will for a long time be grateful to him. That Emil Sauer introduced some of his own compositions was not altogether prudent on his part; particularly clever they are not, but the second—a grandly played octave-étude—has much instructive worth. M. N.

This evening at 7 o'clock at the Palmengarten Herr Paul Wiecke gives his Oscar Wilde readings. He will begin with selections from the book "De Profundis", and then proceed to read "Die Ballade vom Zuchthause zu Reading". The second part of the programme will consist of "Gedichte in Prosa", "Der Schüler", &c.

The offer of prizes for the best designs for a placard of the International Photographic Exhibition Dresden 1909 has been received with general interest in artist and amateur circles. One may well be curious to see how the competitors of various classes will set about their, without doubt, very original task. It is known that either paintings or photographs, or a combination of photography with painting, will be admissible for the purposes of this competition. The governing rule for the judges is exclusively that the designs shall be artistic and effective as placards.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays in the Neustadt about 12.30 p.m.

FANCY BELTS OPERA BAGS

Oscar Zscheile Prager Strasse 13 corner of Ferdinand Str. Telephone 9688.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Die lustige Witwe.

Operette in 3 Acten. Musik von Franz Lehár.

Cast:

Baron Mirko Zeta, pontevdrinischer Gesandter in Paris	Carl Friese.
Valencienne, seine Frau	Rosa Habler.
Graf Danilo Danilowitsch, Gesandtschaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieutenant d. R.	Oskar Wehle.
Hanna Glawari	Käte Hansen.
Camille de Rosillon	L. von dem Bruch.
Vicomte Cascada	Bruno Bellmann.
Raoul de St. Brioche	Emil Gähd.
Bogdanowitsch, pontevdrinischer Konsul	Adolf Braunstein.
Sylviane, seine Frau	Cäcilie Weigel.
Kromow, pontevdrinischer Gesandtschaftsrat	Alexander Olbrich.
Olga, seine Frau	Lina Meyer.
Pritschitsch, pontevdrinischer Offizier in Pension	Carl Wilhelm.
Praskowia, seine Frau	Martha Brede.
Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevdrinischen Gesandtschaft	Carl Knaack.
Lolo	Marie Wildmeyer.
Dodo	Hanni Baumgart.
Jou-Jou	Jenny Baumgarten.
Frou-Frou	Elsa Käppler.
Clo-Clo	Grete Herder.
Margot	Charlotte Treuth.
Ein Diener	Martin Räden.
Ein Kellner	Hans Devil.

Tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon, at 3.30 p.m.

Gasparone.

At 7.30 p.m.

Die lustige Witwe.



Radloff & Böttcher

By appointment to the Royal Court of Saxony.
23 Waisenhaus Strasse 23
opposite Victoria Salon.

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Talking Machines. Specialty: English & American records.
A. Pergande, Maassen Strasse 20.

Fruit and Vegetables. August Knöpfel,
Speyerer Str. 24.

BERLIN: LOCAL.

Miss Crandall presided at the tea room of the American Women Club Wednesday last. Among the guests we noticed Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Günther Thomas and others.

Miss Thal from Milwaukee, a pupil of Miss Fannie Bloomfield-Zeissler will give a concert in the early part of the coming winter.

Mrs. and Miss Cox have returned to Berlin after an extended European trip.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Aida	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Braut von Messina	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	As you like it	7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Marquis von Keith	8
Berliner Theatre	Paust.	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Närrische Welt — Die stülpische Ford	7.30
New Theatre	Das Ungeheuer	8
New Schauspielhaus	Judith	8
Kleines Theatre	A. Sorna. Die Getreuen	8
Residenz Theatre	Ganz der Papa	8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Joseette — meine Frau	8
Lustspielhaus	Onkel Bernicke	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Reiterattache	8
" Charlottenburg	Hermannsschlacht	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Krimhilds Rache	8
Luisen Theatre	Am Tage des Gerichts	8
Comic Opera	Tiefand	8
Lortzing Theatre	Rigoletto	8

Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	8
Thalia Theatre	Die gelbe Gefahr	8
Theatre des Westens	Die Justige Witwe	8
Casino Theatre	Biederleute	8
Wintergarten	Ruth St. Denis. Spezialitäten	8
Apollo Theatre	Sylvester Schäffer Jr. Spezialitäten	8
Passage Theatre	Paula Wirth. Spezialitäten	8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre	Madame Wig-Wag. Es lebe das Nachtleben	8
Wallhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Parodie Theatre	Monna Vanna. Zapfenstreich. Der Troubadour	8.30
Folies Caprice	Geteilte Liebe	Sundays 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig	Sundays 7

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME.

Initiated by the aggressive New York "American" a strong movement in on foot to turn out of office Mr. William Travers Jerome, the famous District Attorney, who figured so prominently as a principal in the intellectual duel with Mr. Delmas, during the Thaw trial. The complaint against him is neglect of duty and indifference to glaring delinquencies on the part of prominent business men and public officials. The "American" has gone to the length of framing a petition addressed to Governor Hughes, which is to be signed by all its readers who agree with the indictment. Needless to say, political malice is the motive behind the movement. Neglect of duty is surely a somewhat fantastic charge to bring against such a strenuous worker as Mr. Jerome. Directly after his election to office in 1901, the infamous "Tenderloin" and other "Red Light" districts awoke to the fact that at last a strong man was behind the cause of law and order, a man whom they could not bribe, and who laughed their bullying threats to scorn. The extraordinary stampede of the gamblers from New York is still fresh in the minds of appreciative Americans. They found their happy-hunting-ground in Manhattan had become too hot for them, and many of them, hunted with unceasing vigilance, were at last driven directly into the District Attorney's office, where they confessed to their misdeeds and handed over the paraphernalia of their trade. Naturally, these worthies are still smarting under the treatment dealt out to them with a heavy hand. In fact it goes without saying that all the underworld of New York is leagued against District Attorney Jerome. Mr. Hearst's attitude is characteristically inconsistent. It must be admitted that his Press influence considerably assisted Mr. Jerome to success at his original election. Mayor Geo. B. McClellan was also vigorously "boosted" by the "American", but he, like the present District Attorney, later fell under the ban. Mr. Hearst has obviously not forgotten his opponents at the Gubernatorial contest. The "American" accuses Mr. Jerome of neglecting to prosecute Thomas F. Ryan, the street railway magnate, for alleged flagrant misdemeanours committed against

the Bribery and Corruption law. And yet one cannot refrain from recalling the undeniable fact that William Randolph Hearst was more or less directly associated with Ryan in the effort to secure Judge Parker's election during the last Presidential campaign. Apparently there has been a rift in the lute somewhere. As regards the somewhat pusillanimous petition to evict Mr. Jerome, Governor Hughes will doubtless take it for what it is worth, together with "Yellow" Hearst's philanthropic devotion to the cause of purity in politics. Certain blatant ebullitions associated with this crusader's enterprise have been pithily as "offences against the morningsun," and Mr. Hearst might do well to ponder the fact that clarification and reform, like charity, should begin at home.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated October 29th, from our New York correspondent.)

EXTRAVAGANCE A CAUSE OF NATIONAL EMBARRASSMENT.

In view of the tightness of money which continues to make itself felt, much interest attaches to a speech delivered by the President of the Merchants' National Bank in Cincinnati, Mr. E. Ingalls, at the recent meeting of the American Bankers' Union at Atlantic City. Mr. Ingalls described as one of the chief causes of the chronic tightness of money, the extravagance of the people. He stated that within the last two years about four hundred million dollars have been spent on automobiles. Next to this general extravagance he made political hysteria responsible for uncertain financial circumstances. By the expression "political hysteria" he meant the over eagerness of the nation to abolish, all of a sudden, political evils which have long existed. With regard to future prosperity, however, he expressed himself quite optimistically, only he stated that men in public life must cease to regard every phase of corporation business as corrupt, and the banks must decline to advance any more money for speculative purposes.

OUTSIDE THE FACTORY LAW.

A New York Court has just decided that newspaper offices are not to be regarded as factories, at least, not in the sense of the New York Labour and Factory Law. This law prohibits employment of children under 14 years old in factories. The office of a certain newspaper employed a boy of 12 as a "copy boy." His duty was to convey manuscript or copy from the editorial offices to the setting rooms. The New York Labour Department brought an action against the newspaper for infringement of the Factory Law, with the above result.

AN ESTIMABLE CHARITY.

Practical charity in America finds its most eloquent expression in the so-called "Mills Hotels"—named after the Californian benefactor and millionaire, Mr. D. O. Mills, father-in-law of the American Ambassador in London, Mr. Whitelaw Reid. The "hotels" founded by him are lodging houses for those practically without means, for those who have to turn over almost every cent before they can spend it on themselves, who depend on the charity of their fellow men, but who yet are ashamed to accept alms. New York has already possessed two hotels of this kind and the new Mills Hotel No. 3 has been opened. When Mr. Mills founded the first hotel he was induced by the thought of doing it in such a way that even the most proud among the poor might not have the feeling that his charity savoured of alms-giving. He wished his work to be on a self-supporting basis, when once it had begun. His efforts have been attended with the greatest success. Only a year had elapsed from the opening of the first hotel when a second sprang into existence. The third Mills Hotel is larger and more magnificent than the two others. There are 15 stories and no less than 1875 bedrooms, each of which is bright, airy and simply but tastefully furnished. The price of these rooms, according to their position, is fixed at 30 and 40 cents. The hotel contains a library and writing room. Hostelry of this kind have become a crying need in New York. They are not only to afford a sleeping place for those persons temporarily without means, but also for that large community who only receive small salaries, and for those who are seeking situations and desire to live respectably without overstepping their means.

TELEPHONES IN TRAINS.

It is reported from Salt Lake City that the first attempt to permanently equip an express train with a telephone service has been successful. The train in question ran from Salt Lake City to Ely, in the State of Nevada, and during the whole trip was in telephonic communication with its termini.

EXPENSIVE OPERA.

The Pittsburg millionaire, Henry Clay Frick, has had to pay 100,000 dollars for a box at the New York Metropolitan Opera House.

DRESDEN

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

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

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Private instruction if desired.

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Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

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CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.
Wiener Strasse.

Saturday, November 16th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, November 17th. XXV. Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.—Special Offertories for Missions to British Seamen in the Baltic.
Monday, November 18th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Ladies' Work Society-Meeting, Bismarck Platz 13. 10.30 to 1.0 o'clock.
Tuesday, November 19th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, November 20th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, November 21st. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, November 22nd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, November 23rd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
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.

Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, November 17th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and organ recital 5.30 p.m.
Friday, November 22nd. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.m. The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. James Ferguson, Corstorphine, Edinburgh, will conduct the Services during the month of November.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear November 22.
The Halo, 1 vol., by Baroness v. Hutter, [author of "Pam."]

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 15th of November 1907.

Miss J. Pemberson, London.
Miss D. Coolidge, Sherbon, P. Kinze.
Miss E. Coolidge, Sherbon, P. Kinze.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-westerly winds, rather dull and rainy, snow on the hills and in the East.