

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 554.

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany
in English.

Offices: Dresden A., Steube Strasse 51. 'Phone: 1755.
Berlin W., Potsdamer Str. 10/11. 'Phone: VI 1079.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of
Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Affairs in Morocco have continued to move spasmodically from one chaotic situation to another. It would be more than unfair to say that during the weary months they have spent there the French have contributed nothing towards a general pacification, but it would at the same time be useless to overlook the fact that their efforts have been nullified, or almost nullified, by the unaccountable forces which, particularly in the East, so often play havoc with the best laid schemes. Events do not appear to have clustered round any conspicuous action or idea, but in so far as anything of outstanding importance has made itself evident above the skirmishes, the punitive expeditions, the reconnoitring parties, and the restorative measures of the French, it is the negotiations which M. Regnault has patiently been conducting with the Sultan Abdul Asiz. Reports and opinions are of course as widely divergent as ever respecting the strength and intentions of Mulai Hafid, and those who wished to find in him the potent dictator who would, if necessary, cut the tightening knot of intrigue and disorder, have been somewhat disappointed. Mulai Hafid has missed his chance of taking time by the forelock, and every day is adding to the disadvantage of his position. The support of Europe is behind France, and the support of France is behind Abdul Asiz; the question of a formal settlement is therefore only a matter of time if Abdul Asiz will consent, as he must consent, to the terms of the French. Whether he will at the same time obtain the loan for which he is negotiating is extremely doubtful, but since he is dependent on France he must be prepared to go as far as he can to accommodate himself to her claims.

A formal settlement is one thing; the restoration of order out of chaos is another. The French Government has just been taught another lesson by the fresh outbreak on the Algerian frontier, and though there is no occasion for criticism the circumstances of the recent fighting show most distinctly what caution and what knowledge are necessary in dealing with the native tribes. The Beni Snassen tribe have proved themselves among the most able, and also the most uncertain, of the opponents of the French since they first came into contact with them last March. This arose from the occupation of Udja by the French. Whether the occupation itself was wise or not is a debatable point; its immediate consequence, at any rate so far as the Snassen were concerned, was to provoke an attack by them on the peaceful tribes who had put themselves under French protection.

In October a second punitive expedition was directed into the region of Udja, but this time directly against the Snassen. A submission, real according to some reports, deliberately feigned according to others, followed, together with the imposition of fines which were promised but not paid. It was for the collection of the fines that a third punitive expedition was dispatched last week. The attack of the French appears to have been anticipated. About ten thousand men of the Snassen tribe made an attack on the French camp which was only with difficulty repulsed and a fresh situation of some gravity has been created.

The French have learned, what every people learns afresh in every kind of warfare, that incomplete submissions are worse than open enmity, and that once the resolve has been taken to punish an unruly people it is best to make that punishment as complete and convincing as possible. Obvious as such precautions seem they are rarely adopted; but in the present instance the French Government has in its favour every justification for hesitation. We trust it is not premature to believe that the delicacy of the position in which France was placed at the beginning of the operations at Casablanca has at this hour dis-

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appeared, and she will proceed to her duty courageously and with a good conscience. The Act of Algieras has not, in spite of the pessimists, become an instrument of strife; France can still do a great deal to prove how much it is an instrument of peace. It is vain to look any longer for a Caesar to arise out of the revolution—if a revolution it be. The day of the opportunists has set, and as soon as France makes it clear that she does not intend to be moved from her aim by the fear of international complications—or, as the *Temps* boldly says, the "fear of her own shadow"—another such day cannot dawn. In the interests of peace and order the rule of a strong man, provided it could have been complete, would have been welcome, no matter who the man or whence his power; but it is preferable that the work of pacification should issue completed from the hands into which they were put. The surest road to pacification lies in demonstrating to the native tribes that France is strong enough and able enough to make the Sultan Abdul Asiz more than her puppet or her tool, but an independent ruler worthy of his power. For the moment it is enough that the Sultan accepts the advice of M. Regnault, but he shows a good instinct in demanding the evacuation of Casablanca. Too much deference is no virtue in a monarch; so that whether Abdul Asiz can follow up his claim for greater freedom of action or not, he is on the right track, from the Moroccan point of view, in demanding it. If only it could be expected that he will show more strength in the future than he has done in the past the problem of Morocco would be greatly simplified.

THE ENCORE FIEND.

Many ways have been tried to damp the enthusiasm of the encore fiend, but the method adopted recently by Mischa Elman is as simple as it is novel. A correspondent informs us that when he was playing at Leipzig, after the sixth encore of one of his violin solos, and the public still asking for more, the piano was ostentatiously locked and closed. But this was not enough; he could play his violin without accompaniment, and so there was nothing for it but for Elman to come on in his overcoat and show the audience that he was "off."



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BUILDING ACCIDENT IN LONDON.

During the extension operations of Blackfriars Bridge in London, an iron girder fell in and dragged a large portion of the scaffolding down with it. Ten workmen were thrown into the river, of whom all but two were saved; they were however seriously injured, and had to be conveyed to hospital, where one of them succumbed to his injuries.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports from Winnipeg that the financial situation is improving in Canada. The banks are supplying the necessary funds for shipment of crops.

STRIKE OF TRAM EMPLOYEES IN MILAN.

A report from Milan says that the Edison Company have started ten electric trams with a new staff of employes. The strikers tried to prevent the trams starting, some throwing themselves on to the tracks. After two hours, under the protection of the Cavalry, they reached the Cathedral Square where they were greeted enthusiastically by the people and by the whistling and hooting of the strikers. The garrison has been strengthened as encounters between those willing to work and the strikers are feared.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

It is reported from Lalla Marnia that the fight by Bab el Hassa lasted from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon. There were ten killed, amongst whom was Lieutenant Saint Hilaire, and six wounded, including Captain Deville. A company of Turkos from Nemours and Mounted Riflemen from Udschda were enabled to rescue some French people who had been locked up in a factory. A report from Oran says that two full companies of Turkos have marched for Bab el Hassa and Sidi bu Djenan.

Reports from Nemours say that some thousand Moors have been seen about 31 miles from the town. Reinforcements will be despatched from other bases to the threatened district.

A report was received in Paris yesterday from Algiers in the following terms: "The S. S. 'Emir' has arrived at Oran from Nemours with 173 persons on board who left the latter place in fear of its being attacked by Moroccans. Many families have started from Tousse for Oran. Another serious fight is expected to take place today, Friday, with the Beni Snassen tribe, which has been strongly reinforced. A torpedo boat destroyer has been ordered to the mouth of the river Kiss, as an attack on Fort Say is feared. A Moroccan detachment yesterday afternoon attacked the Meirsas tribe who are settled on Algerian territory. It is said that several vessels have smuggled arms ashore at the mouth of the Muluja river, for the Beni Snassen, without being hindered in any way by the Shereefian troops. Siava, the Bashaw of the fort-reas Saida, has been compelled by the Beni Snassen to join them with all his soldiers."

LIVE AND LEARN.

"It's never too late to mend", as we know, and Mr. Peter Murray, of Buena Vista, Pennsylvania, at the age of 57, has come to the conclusion that it is about time he went to school. He has done so, entering the Jefferson Academy, where he is one of the most satisfactory pupils. In boyhood Mr. Murray had to work when he should have been at school, but since then he has got on, and now he feels that his large business interests require that he should have a decent education.

The Finest Habana Cigars, English cigarettes and tobacco. L. Wolf, Prager Str. 48.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated November 8th, from our New York correspondent.)

THE TIGHTNESS OF MONEY.

American journals are announcing that President Roosevelt, in view of the panic in the financial world, finds himself obliged to alter some passages in his annual message, already drawn up, to Congress. Democrat journals profess to see in this circumstance a sign that the panic has had a salutary effect on the President and will incline him to be more conservative in future in his campaign against the Trusts. It is, however, announced further that the President in his message will quote passages from earlier speeches in order once more to define his attitude with regard to the Trusts.

There is, however, nothing to show that the President will execute any *volte-face* in his campaign against the Trusts, no matter how desperate an effort may be made to make his Trust policy responsible for the undermining of public confidence which found its most pregnant expression in the withdrawal of deposits from the banks after the first crash. There is nothing to show that his Trust policy has become unpopular among the people—rather the reverse.

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

There can be no doubt that one of the chief causes of the financial confusion, thickly veiled as its ultimate origin may be, was the inelasticity of the system of money circulation and the everlasting tightness of money which resulted. A Central Bank has repeatedly been advocated as a panacea for the inelasticity of the system of the circulation of money. The financial confusion may now help to induce Congress to pay more attention to this question than has hitherto been the case. Thousands of business houses with large banking accounts are unable to raise any ready money, since there is so little specie available. It has now dawned upon everyone that the duration of this condition will entail the greatest disadvantages on industry and trade. The necessity of reforming the money circulation system has already been recognized in the West to such an extent that the summoning of an extra session of Congress to settle the question has been repeatedly demanded. Since, however, it is a question of carrying through a great reform, which from now on will have a good effect, and since moreover the regular session of Congress begins as early as next month, the idea of an extra session has been allowed to drop. The reform question will assuredly, as the most important one, occupy the attention of Congress.

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Proposals for the betterment of the money-circulation system, whereby the system will be better adapted to economic requirements, are, of course, as the sand on the sea shore. Amid the financial confusion it has been recognized as the greatest evil that depositors withdrew their money and stored it somewhere else. Just this amount of money is, of course, withdrawn from circulation. Various banks have, in consequence, refused to let safe deposits, in order to prevent this hoarding up of money. An interesting and incisive proposal to avoid the storing-up of money as dead capital was laid before the New York Chamber of Commerce at yesterday's sitting. The proposal demands the issue of legal forms, whereby small savers, by means of the post offices, may pay in money in favour of the Federal Treasury, such payments to be accepted as subscriptions for Treasury bonds. The mover of this proposal pointed out that numerous savers had no longer any confidence in the banks and would hoard their savings at home, whereas they were well inclined to entrust them to the Treasury and thus to contribute to a general circulation of money.

AMBASSADOR TOWER'S SUCCESSOR.

The news that the American Minister at the Hague, Dr. David Jayne Hill, will be appointed Mr. Tower's successor as American Ambassador in Berlin has caused much satisfaction in Washington circles. Mr. Hill is united by many ties to Germany, German life and German culture. A Washington journal gives the following characteristic sketch of him. His father was a Minister of the Baptist persuasion. His education was in the direction of preparation for the Ministry, but the development of his career led him later to the study of international law. He graduated at Bucknell University in Pennsylvania, studied then in Berlin and Paris,

and was chosen President of Bucknell University in 1879. This post he retained until 1888 when he was summoned to be President of Rochester University. After acting in this capacity for eight years, he betook himself to Europe for further study and passed three years there, devoting himself to the study of comparative jurisprudence, diplomacy and parliamentary science. In 1898, after John Hay had taken over the control of the Department of State, he was appointed Assistant State Secretary, and as such performed such valuable service that he was offered a post at an Embassy. He chose the post in Switzerland, which was vacant by the transfer of Mr. Leishman to Constantinople. This choice was mainly induced by his desire to study the Swiss Archives. Dr. Hill was then, as now, working at a comprehensive work on European diplomacy and expected to find valuable material in those archives. A similar wish was the cause of his transfer in 1905 to the Hague. He is the author of a number of philosophical works, historical writings and several large works on international questions, diplomacy, &c.

A. K. JANSON, American Dentist. Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery
Dresden, Prager Strasse 10, I.
Specialist in straightening teeth.

In 1886 he married, as his second wife, Miss Julia Lewis Packer, descended from an old wealthy central-Pennsylvanian family. His wife's uncle, Asa Packer, was the founder of Lehigh University. Mrs. Hill, who possesses much literary taste, was in the habit, during the years while her husband was Assistant State Secretary, of arranging literary evenings—German, French and Italian—(she speaks all three languages) in many of which President Roosevelt took part. In diplomatic circles Dr. Hill was very popular and his relations with the German Embassy were specially friendly. Dr. Hill may well be warmly welcomed in Berlin, even if he is certainly not blessed with this world's goods to enable him to display the extraordinary brilliance with which Ambassador Tower was able to surround himself.

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THE COTTAGE.

Three miles from the last house of the straggling village-street the cottage stands. A cottage it is no longer; one of the walls has tumbled in, and the mass of ruins obstructs your path as though in warning, should you attempt to enter. In place of a roof, a few broken rafters still cling above you; but they are old and rotten, so that you tremble lest a gust of wind should hurl them down: the windows gape desolate and empty. Even on warm days of summer there is something chilly, some suggestion of horror and loathsomeness, some dank and dreary misery, breathing from these slimy walls and the swampy earth on which you tread. Noisome toads creep underfoot, and now and again you will startle a bat from its hiding-place. In the hey-day of its prosperity the cottage must have been always a lonely, and often a dismal place. There is no other habitation in sight. All around the wild, waste moorland stretches away in cold and gloomy monotony; stone walls lie upon it like a cruel net; and the distant melancholy sheep, the foolish screeching plover, are the only living creatures you shall find. On such a scene even an April sun shines in mockery; nor do the flying clouds cast their reflection on the black and twisted brook beneath, nor does the tread of man or beast stir the dust of the old road or move the grey stones from their ancient crannies.

But it is not on sunny days that you can realize the full dread and sadness of the cottage. For when the bleak autumn days come down upon the hills, bringing their drizzle and the raw north winds, and the evening mists seem to be stagnant and purposeless, then the cottage has its own background again. The wind whistles through the ruins, and the lonely sheep who come for shelter from the blast, echo its moan in their forlorn bleating.—C. M. K.

DRESDEN: LOCAL.

SALE OF WORK: ENGLISH CHURCH.

The Sale of Work, annually organized by the Ladies' Work Society of All Saints' Church, takes place on Tuesday, December 3rd, in the two large Salons of the Hotel Bristol.

From eleven to one o'clock—the golden hours of the Sale—the stalls may be seen to their best advantage, as yet not so entirely despoiled as in the afternoon, from three to seven, when the sale is again open. It is in the morning that the most serious purchasing takes place, and we recommend all who are bent on making happy choice in securing prospective Christmas presents to patronize the sale before luncheon.

The afternoon, however, has its own particular attractions; for besides the still enticing stalls, there will be Theatricals to allure those addicted to the "play". At 3.30 p.m. there is programmed a performance of the very amusing farce, ever-fresh and entertaining, though familiar to most, "Ici on parle Français". At 4.30 p.m., and again at 5.30 p.m., there are to be performances of a comedietta, as yet unknown to the general public, entitled "Mrs. Brentwood's Legacy." We have a suspicion that this is calculated to take "the house" by storm! The fact that the Theatricals are under the management of Miss Hawtrey ensures their excellence and success.

A kindly provision against the exhaustion incident to the virtuous—it would be libellous to say victims—who attend a bazaar, is a Refreshment Stall! The great attraction to the Sale in the fact that it affords a most enjoyable Réunion of the British Community under happy social conditions, to promote a good cause. The entrance fee to the Sale is half a mark, and one mark and a half to each Theatrical performance.

THE THANKSGIVING CELEBRATION.

An Thursday evening a brilliant and numerous gathering assembled at the Hotel Bristol to participate in the festivity arranged by various prominent members of the American Colony in celebration of Thanksgiving Day. The scene was most brilliant, and although it is not within the province of mere man to attempt even a superficial description of the many charming and elaborate *toilettes* displayed by various members of the fair sex, the *tout ensemble* was elegant in the extreme. Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney received the guests and did the *honneurs* in her usual charming and capable manner, so that even strangers to the city were made to feel "quite at home" by the unflinching tact and courtesy of this highly popular hostess. Needless to say, the fine ball-room was continually crowded, the familiar American "two-step" apparently being most in favour, although the efficient orchestra gave several of the popular waltzes. In fact the perspiring musicians were kept so constantly at work that on more than one occasion they fairly struck; when they were at once surrounded by a host of disappointed couples, pleading for "just another minute."

During the supper, Consul-General Gaffney proposed "The President of the United States," the toast being honoured in bumpers, and the Rev. T. Ward Denys, being called upon to make a speech, rose to the occasion in a manner truly admirable. His brief, witty and excellent address proved one of the most diverting episodes of the evening. Immediately subsequent to the toast, a cablegram was despatched to President Roosevelt, as follows: "American Colony, celebrating Thanksgiving, sends respectful greetings."

The gathering was truly representative, and many were the familiar faces which greeted one everywhere. The Committee are certainly to be congratulated upon the excellence of the arrangements. No single hitch occurred to mar the spontaneous festivity of the occasion, and the affair cannot fail to leave a pleasant and lasting impression upon every person present at this memorable celebration.

Princely post-cards. As was to be expected, the gracious example of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager Carola of Saxony, in endeavouring to raise funds for the relief of consumptive patients by the publication of post-card reproductions of her own paintings, has been quickly followed by other Royal and Princely artists. King Carlos of Portugal, Prince Eugen of Sweden, and Countess Marie of Flanders, have already promised to contribute subjects for the series of coloured post-cards that Herren Römmler und Jonas, the well-known Dresden firm, are bringing out for Queen Carola and Princess Mathilde. Thus a very remarkable collection of small works of art will be within the reach of all; and will without doubt have an enormous sale, not only for the sake of the good object which they are intended primarily to serve, but on account of the names of their authors.

The Liederabend of Julia Culp. The eager expectation with which the concert of Fräulein Julia Culp was awaited in Dresden is indeed easily to be understood after the triumphant success which the gifted artist had at one of the Philharmonic

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concerts here last season; all the more so, as her fame has in the mean time spread from town to town and from country to country. The large Vereinshaus hall was crowded on Thursday evening, and the audience remained during the performances in that state of rapt ecstasy which only real art can produce, and which has nothing in common with sensation arising out of the fashion of the day. Like a priestess blessed with god-like genius Fräulein Culp stood, like a Pythia who gives sound and meaning to revelations of her goddess-life. Schubert's blissful "Du bist die Ruh" could not be sung with deeper feeling nor Wolf's "Schlafendes Jesuskind" with greater devoutness, and Brahms' affecting love-paint "Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer" became here an event. Whether she complains, or rejoices, or is sprightly and sportive, this wonderful woman always lays hold of us and her mood at the moment becomes ours. And the power of this excellent artist to work this charm proceeds not only from her own copious poetic and lively feeling, but in equal measure from the full rich tone of her grand mezzo-soprano voice, each note of which breathes poetry. So impressively artistic was the performance as a whole that one scarcely had leisure to note clearly the masterly ease with which the artist overcomes technical difficulties; her perfect art in breathing, phrasing, producing and swelling tone; the beauty of her head notes, the captivating smoothness of her transitions to the chest register. The audience thanked her with flowers and stormy applause for the great enjoyment she had afforded, but what she offered to her hearers in high qualities of feeling cannot nearly be recompensed by such offerings and ovations.

At the pianoforte sat a congenial master, Herr Erich J. Wolff, who in poetic phrasing and delicious artistic conception blended with the singer in a single unit of being. It was no more than reasonable that he should be stormily applauded at the end of the concert, together with Fräulein Culp.

M. N.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers Service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon, is as follows: (1) Prelude for organ in B-minor, by J. S. Bach (Peters edition, vol. II.). (2) "Herr, ich warte auf dein Heil!", Motet for double choir, by J. Christoph Bach. (3) "Nun komm, du Heide-Heiland!". Cantata for the L. Sunday in Advent, for choir, soloists, orchestra, cembalo, and organ, by J. S. Bach; the second composition (No. 62 in the edition of the Bachgesellschaft). The Church Choir, under the direction of Herr Otto Richter, Kantor and Königl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by the following soloists: Fräulein Frieda Schmidt (soprano); Fräulein Lotte Dahn (alto); Herr Ed. Mann (tenor); Herr Fr. Plaschke (bass); Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche. The orchestra will be composed of members of the *Allgemeiner Musikverein*.

Tomorrow evening, Sunday December 1, at the Central Theatre "Der kleine Chevalier", an operetta in 1 Act by A. M. Willner, music by Heinrich Berté, will be produced for the first time. The *dramatic personae* are as follows: *Chevalier Faublas*, Gerda Walde; *Marquis du Chatillon*, Edmund Lesse; *Claire*, the Marquise, Marianne Genia; *Count Reinebart*, Oscar Aigner; *Lisette*, Marg. Hersten-Triebel; *Dr. Paroia*, Th. Siegmund. Before the operetta, the brilliant December variety programme—with Marcel Salzer, Franco Piner, the La faille troupe, O. E. Sato, Carl Bernhard, and Mlle. Panita—will be performed.

Tickets in advance will be issued at the box-office in the entrance hall of the Theatre daily from 10 (on Sundays from 11) to 2 o'clock.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p. m. The detachments detailed for guard duty will no longer march over the temporary Augustus bridge, but will take the nearest route to their posts by one of the other bridges.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate westerly winds, more cloudy, rain or snow later, somewhat cooler.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

For the first time:

Tiefland.

Musical drama in one small piece and two acts after A. Guimera. Music by Eugen d'Albert.

Cast:

Sebastiano, a rich landowner	Herr Perron.
Tommaso, the eldest of common	Herr Erwin.
Moruccio, a miller's man	Herr Plaschke.
Marta	Frau Krull.
Pepa	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Antonia	Fräul. Bender-Schäfer.
Rosalia	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Nuri	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Pedro, a shepherd	Herr Burrian.
Nando, a shepherd	Herr Rüdiger.
A priest	Herr Holder.
A peasant	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Sebastiano, a supposedly wealthy landowner, finds it necessary to wed a rich girl in order to free himself from financial embarrassments. The girl's father insists upon the suppression of certain rumours regarding Sebastiano's relations with Marta, who is in his service. With this end in view Sebastiano induces Pedro, a mountain shepherd, to come down to the *Tiefland*, the Lowlands, and marry Marta. In the first act the marriage takes place. During the night Pedro sees a light in his wife's room, but she persuades him that he is dreaming. The second act finds Pedro, upon awakening, convinced that he saw the light. Marta's hatred of him turns to love when she is satisfied that he has married her for her own sake and not for money. She opens her heart to Tommaso, an octogenarian, who counsels her to tell her story to Pedro. Everybody has been deriding her husband, and upon her telling him that she has belonged to another and accusing him of having sold himself, he stabs her in the arm. She appeals to him to return with him to the mountains. Sebastiano appears and asks Marta to dance for him. This Pedro forbids, whereupon Sebastiano strikes him, and Pedro is prevented from retaliating by being forcibly removed. Sebastiano then attempts to make love to Marta, but Pedro returns,—having learned in the interval that Sebastiano was in his wife's room on the bridal night,—and strangles him.

Composer: E. d'Albert, born 1864.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p. m.

Tannhäuser.

ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending 10.30

Die Wildente.

Comedy in five acts by H. Ibsen.

Cast:

Werle, Grosskaufmann und Hüttenbesitzer usw.	Herr Mehnert.
Gregers, sein Sohn	Herr Wiecke.
Der alte Ekdal	Herr Müller.
Hjalmar Ekdal, des Alten Sohn, Photograph	Herr Fischer.
Gina, Hjalmar's Frau	Frau Salbach.
Hedwig, ihre Tochter, 14 Jahre alt	Fräul. Verden.
Frau Sörby, Haushälterin bei Werle	Fräul. Diacono.
Relling, Arzt	Herr Stahl.
Molvic, gewesener Theologe	Herr René.
Gräberg, Buchhalter	Herr Gunz.
Petersen, Diener bei Werle	Herr P. Neumann.
Jensen, Lohndiener	Herr Huff.
Ein beleibter Herr	Herr Bauer.
Ein Herr mit einer Glatze	Herr Höhner.
Ein kurzsichtiger Herr	Herr Jaedicke.
Ein Herr	Herr Walther.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p. m.

Der Raub der Sabinerinnen.

Gewerbehaus Orchestral Concerts.

Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister Oisen.
Every Thursday, Saturday and Sunday
at 7.30 p. m. Admission 1 mark.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, December 1st: The Women of Fogaras. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, December 2nd: Tiefland. 7.30 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Sunday, December 1st: Der Raub der Sabinerinnen. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, December 2nd: Die Nibelungen. 7 p. m.

THE EMPEROR'S MAXIMS.

Here are some maxims selected from those that hang framed on the wall of the study of Wilhelm II. of Hohenzollern at his shooting-box at Rominten, in East Prussia, within sight of his writing-table, and quoted by Mr. J. L. Bashford in the *Westminster Gazette*:—

"Be strong in pain; desire not that which is unattainable or worthless; be content with the day as it comes; look for the good in all things; and take pleasure in nature and men as they are.

"For a thousand bitter hours console thyself with a single one that is beautiful; ever give heartily and of thy best, even when repaid with ingratitude. He who is able to learn so to act is a happy, free, and proud man, and his life will always be beautiful.

"The man who is distrustful commits an injustice against others and injures himself. It is our duty to consider every man good as long as he does not prove to be the contrary.

"Everything in the world must be as it is; and, be it as it may, it is always good in the sight of the Creator."

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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.
Vioomte 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 Bredé.
Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevdrinischen Gesandtschaft	Carl Knaack.
Lolo	Marie Wildmeyer.
Dodo	Hanni Baumgart.
Jou-Jou	Jenny Baumgarten.
Frou-Frou	Elise Käppler.
Clo-Clo	Grete Herder.
Margot	Charlotte Treuth.
Ein Diener	Martin Rüden.
Ein Kellner	Hans Devil.

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

Die lustige Witwe.

At 7.30 p. m.

Bruder Straubinger.

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BERLIN: LOCAL.

On Monday the 25th instant the III. grand concert of the strengthened Mozart orchestra took place in the Mozart Saal. The programme carried us over the equally beautiful and strict classicism of the Overture to Gluck's "Iphigenie in Aulis" to Beethoven's Violin Concerto op. 61, that Concerto of Concertos in which the solo instrument itself becomes a poet. The second Part of the concert was taken up with the I. Symphony, op. 68, of Johannes Brahms. The soloist of the evening was the youthful Mischa Elman, in whose playing there is that undefinable something living which fascinates the hearer. The young artist has, moreover, of late learnt much, very much, in addition; indeed from a technical point of view he is perfect. Nevertheless, he played the Beethoven Concerto with too much prominence of the outward apparatus and too little revelation of the inner treasures that are hidden in this music above all. That did not, however, prevent Mischa Elman from evincing great warmth of feeling, and in all respects he seems destined to fulfil the highest hopes. Only I would advise him to try his art for a time on Tchaikowsky, Dvorák, or Mendelssohn, and not to venture on Beethoven, to whom only time can lead him. The Mozart orchestra, under the direction of Professor Panzner, adapted itself with admirable pliancy to Elman's playing. Altogether, the chief merit of the great Concerto on this successful evening was without doubt due to the excellent conductor, whose sense of exactness and rhythm, passionate temperament, and strongly marked and genuine musical nature cannot be too much admired and praised. Under his direction the performance of the grand and beautiful Brahms symphony was exemplary; and this is not only a success but a triumph, when one considers in how short a time Professor Panzner has raised the capability of the Mozart orchestra—which was certainly much in need of improvement—to a degree commanding such notice and respect.

Gerhard M. A. Goldschlag.

Crosby Hall is doomed! I fancy this is the most doleful piece of news which has reached all old Londoners during the past week. After the passing of Stow House, and the destruction of Exeter Hall comes the turn of the ancient City palace. Yet the positive loss which the whole Nation, but London in particular, will sustain by the demolition of Crosby Hall is immeasurably greater than in the former instances. The latter was one of its most cherished architectural reliques, one of the few ancient monuments that had successfully breasted time and the changing tide of human affairs, and now it is cruelly fated to be barbarously sacrificed to mere greed. It almost seems like a sacrifice. Had it sunk down as the natural result of time and old age; had even the elements rent it asunder, it would have been, no less, an irreparable loss. But thus to be demolished in all its complete beauty and splendour, what words will express the sorrow that one feels? Surely, one need not even cling to these ancient monuments of our Nation's past with all the passionate love of a Stow, of a Green, or of a Sir Walter Besant, in order to feel all the bitterness of this loss. It is in the order of all earthly things, that the old shall yield place to the new. But, sheer, wanton destruction such as will take place when Crosby Hall crumbles into dust beneath the spade and the pick-axe, how can it but arouse one's indignation? For with it will pass, not only one of the most remarkably well-preserved examples of 15th Century domestic architecture in England, but likewise a monument most intimately connected with our national history.

The Trustees of the Rhodes Scholarship Fund, have recently published their annual report for the year. According to it there are now 160 scholars at Oxford. Twenty-eight were elected in 1906, and seventy-three in 1907. Of these numbers but ten are from Germany, the remainder are from the Colonies and the United States. As for the honours won during the past twelve months, no less than four distinctions have been gained by colonials, two of whom have in consequence been appointed as lecturers, while a third, Mr. Rose (Canada)—the winner of the Chancellor's prize for a Latin poem—has been elected a Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College. At the examination, the Americans distinguished themselves pre-eminently, obtaining

5 firsts to 3 won by colonials. The Germans, appear to incline more to literature and economics. Three of them have gained a diploma with distinction, while one German and one American took the degree of Bachelor of Letters. The next election of scholars will take place early next year. About 75 scholarships will then be filled up. The qualifying examinations are to take place in the various countries from which the scholars will be drawn on January 21 and 22, and a selection from the eligible candidates will be made toward the beginning of April.

From London comes the story of a new sensational claim for a fabulous inheritance, while yet the fight for the Pembroke estate is undecided. This time it is the vast fortune which an ancient London citizen, Henry Page—who died in 1829—left behind him, and the total value of which is variously estimated at between fifty and one hundred and fifty millions of pounds, consisting of lands and houses in the county of Middlesex. Henry Page died childless, and his only remaining relative was a sister who had emigrated to Australia, where she married. And it is the latter's son, George H. Morris, a native of Catoomba, in the Blue Mountain regions of New South Wales, who has now arrived in England in order to force the Trustees of the Estate, who have been managing it for over 70 years, to give up at least one half of the fortune to which he claims to be legally entitled.—*The Man Abroad.*

In her Liederabend on Friday the 22nd instant in the Blüthner Saal, Fräulein Hertha Dehmow was in excellent voice and delighted her hearers by her strong, full-toned, and resonant organ, as well as by her masterful technique. She is undoubtedly one of our best concert singers; but she must still endeavour always to be true to the meaning of the text, and from it to lend form and character to her singing. On her programme were the names of Schubert, Händel, Brahms, Franz, Jensen, Wolf. Special thanks are due to the artist for producing certain songs by Franz and Jensen which, improperly, are disappearing more and more from concert programmes. But her programme also appeared to be somewhat under the influence of fashion. Not true artistic worth but the taste of the time seemed here to rule. The public instructs the artist; it would be better and more healthy if that process were reversed.—*G. M. A. G.*

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This afternoon:	
Thalia Theatre	Schneewittchen at 4.0
Luisen Theatre	Klein Däumling " 4.0
Loetting Theatre	Rumpelstilzchen " 3.30
Theatre an der Spree	Dornröschen " 4.0
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Hänsel und Gretel " 4.0
Urania Theatre	Die Gletscher der Hochgebirge und die Eiszeit unserer Heimat " 4.0

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Aida at 7.30
Royal Theatre	King Oedipus (First Special Performance) " 8
Deutsches Theatre	Was ihr wollt (Kammerspiele) Frühlings Er- wachen " 7.30
Berliner Theatre (New Operetta Theatre)	Bluebeard " 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Stützen der Gesellschaft " 8
New Theatre	Das Ungewöhnliche " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Zar Peter " 8
Kleines Theatre	A. Sorana, Puppenheim " 8
Residenz Theatre	Ganz der Pappa " 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Josefine — meine Frau " 8
Lustspielhaus	Husarenfieber " 8
Schiller Theatre O	Rosmersholm " 8
„ Charlotten- burg	Heimat " 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Nachtsyl " 8
Luisen Theatre	Der Leiermann und sein Pflege- kind " 8
Comic Opera	Tiefland " 8
Loetting Theatre	Spree-Athener " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Zar und Zimmermann " 8

Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n at 8
Thalia Theatre	Die gelbe Gefahr " 8
Theatre des Westens	Die lustige Witwe " 8
Casino Theatre	Biederleute " 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten " 8
Apollo Theatre	Sylvester Schäffer jr. Speziali- täten " 8
Passage Theatre	Paula Wirth, Spezialitäten " 8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre	Madame Wig-Wag, Es lebe das Nachtleben " 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8
Folies Caprice	Geteilte Liebe " 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8
Urania Theatre	Sundays 7 Über den Brenner nach Venedig " 8

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Monday, December 2nd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, December 3rd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.—Ladies' Work
Society Sale of Work: Hotel Bristol. 11.0 to 1 and 3.0
to 7.0 o'clock.
Wednesday, December 4th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, December 5th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, December 6th. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0
a.m. Matins and Litany 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, December 7th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
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