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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

If Mr. Roosevelt's Message to Congress contains few surprises and many iterations, it also embodies not a few fragments of political wisdom. It maintains, at any rate, the tone of a Roman Dictator for which one instinctively looks in his utterances. Mr. Roosevelt's critics do not quarrel with him for his honesty, but because they feel that the emergencies of the last few years have been met too much in the spirit of a text-book of political science; that in his desire to rid the country of financial abuses the President has tended to ignore the essential complexity of financial institutions; that he has seldom advanced beyond outlining his general trend of policy in dealing with affairs of pressing importance. In a word, it is felt in certain quarters that Mr. Roosevelt is less capable of performing the administrative functions of a President of the United States than those of the uncrowned head of a constitutional monarchy; or, to put the same idea into a more concrete form, that his attitude has been rather like that of a strong-minded King of England or of a somewhat restricted Kaiser of Germany. Mr. Roosevelt, though the staunchest of American patriots, is not American enough in his methods to please every section of his countrymen. He has the high political virtue of making good enemies, and we venture to think that whatever his merit on a critical issue of the first practical importance he is just the man to magnetize the too widely scattered elements of sound and honest political feeling in the United States. His policy is constructed on simple lines, and it is therefore distrusted by those who fail to realize that directness of aim is the first requisite of a Statesman; it is, in part, destructive of great roguery on a scale not inconsistent with great power, and it is therefore mortifying to the individuals whose influence is menaced and to the classes dependent on that influence. America does not perhaps need a Dictator, but at this juncture Americans might fare worse than to be guided by a man of large views who sees the sores of the commonwealth and is resolved to cut them away. If the American people would content themselves with developing an efficient administration under the guidance of the President rather than seek to burden him with the more than supportable load of every department, they would have small reason to quarrel if the President could not bring to every detail of government the special knowledge of the head of a department.

Yet this is the sum of the indictment against Mr. Roosevelt. In the Mother Country—as many Americans are even today ready to call England—to which the United States owe the bulk of their constitution, the voice of Mr. Cortelyou on the financial crisis would be accepted as more authoritative than that of the President, so that it would be deemed superfluous to speak in the words of the New York *Globe* of "the crudity of view that the President has shown in discussing money problems." The President should be concerned, as he has been concerned, with the principle of the situation, while the exposition of the Government's policy should be left, as it has been left, to the Financial Secretary; unless, indeed, the financial concerns of the United States are so all-absorbing as to coincide with its national concerns. But that this is not the case is demonstrated quite convincingly by the issues touched upon. It is not only with trusts and interstate commerce that the Message deals, but with all the current issues of the day; and if this proves anything at all it is that the President cannot perform the functions of a dozen departments without sacrificing either his breadth of view as the head of the Government or his practical efficiency as a hydra-headed administrator. Since Mr. Roosevelt prefers to have a policy rather than a panacea he chooses to appear as something of a Cromwell. "Liberty,"

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he says, "does not become a liberty to wrong others," and he makes this conviction the keynote of his Message, as he has made it the keynote of his political action. Again and again that principle has been laid down; it crops up, not only in the attack on the trusts and railroad companies but in the proposal for an income-tax and an inheritance tax, in the suggested reform of the Presidential campaign expenses, even in the discussion of foreign relations. The President is not exactly on the defensive in the sense suggested by the *Globe*, but he is certainly on the defensive in the sense of being prepared to uphold the best traditions of American Government; that is to say, he is both anxious to rebut the stupid charge brought against him that he is responsible for the financial situation, and to make clear once and for all the scope of his intentions. Thus, he defends the voyage of the Fleet to the Pacific by stating what was in his mind. The United States must be ready to do hard hitting: parrying, as he said, never yet won a fight. He is warm in his mention of Japan without failing to tell us why it is essential to defend the Pacific Coast. This, in all conscience, is a different thing from coming to Congress hat in hand, with explanations which are excuses. Mr. Roosevelt cannot combine in his person all the virtues of an ideal statesman, but there is much to hope when the President of the most conservative of constitutions dares to make clear to himself, to the country, and to all the world the great evils which are to be attacked. For, in attacking them, the President courts the retaliation of his most powerful enemies.

"THE RING" IN ENGLISH.

Dr. Richter has so high an opinion of English singers and instrumentalists, that it was at his suggestion the promised cycle of "The Nibelungs' Ring" in January and February at Covent Garden was decided upon. The great conductor has thrown himself with characteristic enthusiasm into the scheme, and it is pleasant to insular pride to note how many genuinely British artists are to take part in the performances. Everyone will look forward with interest to the *Siegfried* of Mr. Walter Hyde, so lately singing in musical comedy, and the *Brunnhilde* of Miss Agnes Nicholls.



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NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE EMPEROR AT HIGHCLIFFE.

His Majesty returned from Cricket to Highcliffe on Thursday evening, and yesterday drove in his automobile to Southampton Water, where the "Hohenzollern" lay at anchor. The Emperor took luncheon on board the Imperial yacht, at which Colonel Stuart Wortley and Mr. Cooper, with their wives, were His Majesty's guests. In the evening at Highcliffe, General Swaine and Sir James Reid, the King's physician, were invited.

THE "MAURETANIA" MAKES NEW RECORD.

The new Cunarder "Mauretania" has arrived at Queenstown from New York after a passage of 4 days, 22 hours, 29 minutes, thus creating a new record for the east-bound trip.

A STRIKE AVERTED.

The disagreement between the cotton-spinners of Manchester and their employes, which threatened to paralyze the cotton industry of Lancashire, has been happily settled.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. CORTELYOU'S REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, in his Annual Report issued at Washington yesterday, points out that, although it is true that a number of his countrymen and many banks had held back their money, other patriotic citizens had not allowed themselves to be influenced by the excitement of the moment but had co-operated with the banks to support credit and to restore confidence. The events of the past year, says the Report, should serve as a warning that, in order to prevent such calamities, wise laws should be framed and passed as soon as possible, so that a greater elasticity in the currency may be brought about. The framing of such laws must be left to Congress.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

DOCKYARD WORKERS STRIKE.

A Brest telegram states that the new French battleship "Patrie" was unable to proceed with her trial trip on Wednesday owing to 200 artificers from the Loire dockyard, who were employed on board, ceasing work, in consequence of a decision by the Dockyard authorities to introduce the eight-hour-day with a corresponding reduction of wages.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

GENERAL DECLINES PEACE OVERTURES.

It is reported from Lalla Marnia that the Moroccan tribes in the field against General Liautey are daily receiving reinforcements, their numbers now being well over 12,000. It is now confirmed that emissaries from several tribes have arrived in Ujda, offering to surrender, but these overtures have been declined; General Liautey will not accept their submission until exemplary punishment has been inflicted.

FRENCH TROOPS CAPTURE A VILLAGE.

A telegram from Lalla Marnia states that the market-village Aghbal was taken yesterday by French troops, of whom 1,500 were engaged. The place was defended by many Moroccans, who were dispersed by artillery fire. The attacking force, after capturing the place and burning a Caid's house, retired to the camp at Martinprey, harassed during the retirement by the Beni Snassen who, however, were repulsed with loss. The French casualties were slight, two men only being wounded.

GERMAN CLAIMS SETTLED.

The correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* in Tangier reports that the order for the payment of

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the indemnity amounts to German subjects out of money advanced by the Imperial Treasury has already been received at the Consulate General at Casablanca; so that Germans are better off in this respect than people of other nationalities.

MULAI HAFID ADVANCING.

Travellers arrived at Cadiz bring the news that Mulai Hafid has again seized Mazagan and is marching against Casablanca, where a panic has broken out among the inhabitants.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

GREAT PROTEST STRIKE.

Out of a total of 125,000 workmen in St. Petersburg, 75,000 have struck as a protest against the Government prosecution of the Socialist deputies. In Moscow the workmen from 35 factories have ceased work; the Governor has ordered the ring-leaders to leave the city. The employés of eight factories and the railroad shops in Saratov have also struck.

HEALTH OF THE SWEDISH MONARCH.

A Stockholm telegram reports that a bulletin was issued after 11 o'clock on Wednesday evening as follows: "During the day the King slept for several hours; temperature 37.6; pulse strong, rather irregular. The diminution in strength continues; the pain caused by the bladder complaint has decreased."

The bulletin issued at Stockholm yesterday morning was as follows: The King had a rather quieter night, and enjoyed several hours' sleep. The pulse is 78, and less throbbing. The strength has somewhat increased; the symptoms of bladder disease are milder.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA BRETHERED.

The ceremony of the betrothal of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to Princess Eleonore von Reuss-Köstritz took place yesterday at the castle of Serrahn.

POLITICAL RIOTING IN PERSIA.

According to a Tabriz despatch the conflict between the Conservative and Revolutionary parties shows no signs of abating. Street fights have occurred in which many people met their death. The police force is powerless to quell the disturbances.

A telegram from Constantinople dated yesterday states positively that the news from Tabriz of disturbances in Urnia is unfounded. Another telegram from Urnia says that quiet prevails there.

ANOTHER BALLOON BLOWN AWAY.

While the balloon "Bamler", belonging to the Lower Rhine aeronautic society, was being filled with gas early on Thursday morning at Mülheim Styrum for the purpose of taking part in the international balloon flights, it was remarked that one of the soldiers engaged in the work had inhaled too much gas, and he was removed from the ground. This incident distracted the attention of the other soldiers holding the balloon, and a sudden gust of wind coming at the moment tore it out of their hands and blew it away in a north-westerly direction. The above-named society has offered a reward for the recovery of the balloon, and requests that information as to its whereabouts may be sent to Dr. Bamler, in Essen.

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Saturday, December 7th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, December 8th. II. Sunday in Advent.—Intercession and Offertories for foreign Missions.—8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong, Litany. 6.0 p.m. Special Service of sacred Song and Music. Collection for Choir Expenses.
Monday, December 9th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, December 10th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, December 11th. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany.
Thursday, December 12th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany. 3.0 p.m. Confirmation Instruction. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Friday, December 13th. 10.0 a.m. Matins, Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Special Service of sacred Song and Music. Collection for Choir Expenses.
Saturday, December 14th. 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, December 8th. II. Sunday in Advent. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
Friday, December 13th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Woman's Auxiliary 10.30 a.m.
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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bernhard and Winkelmann Strasse.
Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.
At the request of the Committee of the Church in Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Simon will conduct the services until January, when the minister appointed to take charge arrives.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated November 18th, from our New York correspondent.)

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

During the last few days many an echo of the Kaiser's visit to England has been heard in the American newspaper-world. It may be cited as a welcome fact that the articles which the newspapers devote to the visit and its importance from the standpoint of the *Weltpolitik* are, as a whole, distinguished partly for their accuracy and partly for an honest endeavour to do justice to both Countries. There is not only a lack of that one sided biased complexion so common in such articles in recent years, but various journals have actually taken occasion to specifically refute attempts to mature such bias. Reference is here made to certain Parisian journals which represent the Emperor's trip as influenced by certain circumstances not very flattering to Germany from a political standpoint.

The *New York Tribune*, the organ of the State Department, points out that there is no ground for the suspicion that the speeches of King Edward and the Emperor even if they were formal, were insincere. On the contrary, all the facts point to the conclusion that all the efforts of the two monarchs, as the German Emperor expressly stated, were directed to giving expression in the political relations between the two countries to the close kinship existing between them. Any other policy than this would be in opposition to the views well known and publicly expressed of the two sovereigns, and would be incompatible with the most vital interests of the two countries.

Stress has already frequently been laid on the fact that the *New York Sun*, which one has always been obliged to reckon among the journals hostile to Germany, has executed a significant *volte face*. For some time past an actual good will towards Germany has been apparent in its leading articles. In one of them, devoted to the Emperor's Guildhall speech, with the title "A friend of peace", the writer associates himself with that remark of the Emperor in which he said that the goal of his government was the maintenance of peace and that he hoped history would do him the justice of admitting that he had always kept this goal in view. No right-thinking contemporary, remarks the *Sun*, will deny that this confidence is justified. At more than one moment of temptation when much could have been gained by war, the Emperor has unhesitatingly declared for peace. The *Sun* goes on to refer to the various plans of conquest, ascribed often enough to the Emperor by journals here, following the example of the foreign inflammatory Press. There is a certain naïveté engendered by the reflection that to the Emperor has been ascribed the wish to incorporate Holland in Germany, to acquire Holland's East Indian possessions, and to do goodness knows what. It is necessary to have in mind the representations that have often been made here of the Emperor's intentions, in order to understand that the *Sun* is very much in earnest in remarking that, if the Emperor were not a friend of peace, he could have made use of several opportunities to carry out those plans. The *Sun* observes that the Emperor has every right to contend that he has never broken the promise made by him at the Guildhall 16 years ago that he would maintain peace. This article is at the same time characteristic of the views that were formerly held in various journals here as to the aims of German foreign policy, as also of the great change in the attitude of various journals towards Germany. This fact is the welcome result of the systematic policy of giving America a correct picture from German sources of German relations, instead of the distorted picture formerly obtained from non-German sources.

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THE STARS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL SKY.

The nearer the advent of the Presidential campaign the higher in America's Presidential sky rise two stars; the one is President Roosevelt, the other Charles H. Hughes, Governor of New York. Without himself supplying the slightest impetus, Mr. Hughes is becoming ever a more important figure in the ranks of Presidential possibilities, and his star at the present moment is already shining so brightly that all other Republican possibilities, who, but a short time ago were stretching out their hands towards the highest office and the highest dignity which the American people can offer, viz. the office of President, are retiring into a dim background. There is no longer any talk of the chances of a Fairbanks, a Cannon, a Knox, &c. and even Secretary Taft's Presidency-boom seems to have suffered severely from the boom set in motion for Governor Hughes. Roosevelt or Hughes, one or other of

these two, who are attracting all public attention to themselves, will, according to present aspects, as standard-bearer, lead the Republicans next year in the great electoral campaign. The *New York Herald* is now entering the lists on behalf of the candidature of Mr. Hughes with the utmost zeal, and observes that never since the time of Washington has a President had so good an opportunity of setting the interests of the nation before his own personal interests and inclinations as President Roosevelt has now. This, in the *Herald's* view, President Roosevelt can do by a whole-hearted support of the candidature of the Governor of New York. The same journal insinuates that President Roosevelt has still the intention of either running for office himself, or remaining the man behind the White House. Both men are remarkable for a gigantic force of will. Mr. Hughes, during his short public career, has won a very high reputation and the respect of all, and his political star mounts ever higher in the heavens, which fact is most welcome to certain circles in the Republican party. The attempt to procure him Presidential nomination is deep-rooted in its object. In his whole political activity he is accounted far more conservative than President Roosevelt, and certain circles are of the opinion that he will be a more acceptable candidate to those financiers, Republicans and others, upon whom President Roosevelt, by his Trust policy, fastens the indirect responsibility for the confused financial conditions. An attempt is accordingly being made to exclude Mr. Roosevelt as an important factor from the Presidential Campaign but, at the same time, to make further use of the attractive power of his personality and popularity. It is certainly a significant sign of the times that certain Democrat circles are actually championing Mr. Hughes.

William J. Bryan, who has twice served as the Democrat standard-bearer, has announced that he will not seek the Democrat Presidency nomination, but that he will accept it in case the Party should come to the conclusion that he would be the most attractive candidate. It is worthy of note how unanimous are the comments of Democrat journals that this statement has caused absolutely no sensation, as it was expected to do. Indeed it has been received with an uncanny indifference. The *New York Evening Post*, a Democrat journal, remarks that Mr. Bryan no longer "draws", that all that he says has been said already, and prophecies a certain defeat for him should he run again; other Democrat journals express themselves in a similar sense. The country is weary of Bryan, he has become stale according to other journals. Bryan will, however, certainly be nominated, since the Democrats lack other candidates, and those who can hear the political grass growing have always expressed the opinion that it will be a case of Roosevelt and Bryan in the next campaign.

It is characteristic of the hold which Mr. Roosevelt has on the people that a Western savant, who would like to see an elective sovereignty instead of a Presidency, champions the election of Mr. Roosevelt as King.

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MONEY SENT ABROAD BY IMMIGRANTS.

Every year in the weeks preceeding Christmas, the journals allude to the vast sum of money sent by immigrants to their belongings in their old homes as savings. In view of the financial confusion and the tightness of money, the journals are directing far more attention than usual to the dispatch of money by immigrants. Every year at this time thousands and thousands of immigrant labourers return home with their savings to spend the winter cheaply in their native villages, and to come back in the spring and earn more American money. Whether the present economical conditions, the dismissal of labour announced on all sides, is the cause or not, it is a fact that the number of home-going labourers this autumn is far greater than in former years. This army of labourers is composed for the most part of Italians and inhabitants of other South European countries. They earn much money and not having the same requirements as American labourers, save much also. It is computed that the sum which leaves the country, partly through the post and partly carried away by the returning labourers, amounts today to 35 million dollars. Exactly this amount is, of course, withdrawn from the American money market, a circumstance which, now, in view of the general tightness of money under which industrial concerns are suffering, greatly makes itself especially felt and gives rise to severe criticisms.

The withdrawal of money from the banks has never been so noticeable as now—when the financial panic was in its first stage, numerous timid persons withdrew their bank deposits. The tightness of money thus engendered only increased the panic. The appeals from financiers to the public not to withdraw their money from the banks and heap it up as unproductive capital, whereby the financial situation was made worse, while the money was quite safe in the banks, had no effect. The Secre-

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tary to the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, in a speech before the Associated Merchants of New York, discussing the financial situation, dealt in detail with the boarding of money. He said among other things that every citizen ought to recognize the duty of doing his utmost to contribute to the restoration of normal conditions. If the money withdrawn from the banks and the capital at present lying idle were, without delay, restored to the care of financial institutions in order to exercise their functions in trade channels within 24 hours, there would no longer be any talk of a crisis.

DRESDEN: LOCAL.

Dr. Bernhard v. Schönberg, of Dresden, has been appointed Attaché to the Saxon Embassy in Vienna.

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) Marche religieuse for organ, op. 107, of Camille Saint-Saëns. (2) "Lasset uns frohlocken!", Advent motet for eight-part choir, op. 79 No. 5 of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. (3) "Ich klopfe an zum heiligen Advent", song for soprano voice with organ, op. 82 No. 1 of Oskar Wermann. (4) Adagio for violin with organ, by Arcangelo Corelli. (5) "O Jesulein süß", song for soprano voice with organ, from Samuel Schmidt's Tabulaturbuch (1650). (6) "Funkelende Sterne", sacred song for choir, op. 129 No. 2 of Oskar Wermann. The Church Choir, under the direction of Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Königl. Musikdirector, will be assisted by the following soloists: Frau Maria Schott-Mohr, soprano; Frl. Gertrud Matthes (violin); Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

Dr. Robert Grimshaw and his daughter recently entertained Prof. Dr. Scheffler, Herr Engel, and a dozen ladies of one of the private French circles.

The meetings of the Dresden branch of the Sprach-Verein, held every third Thursday evening at Kneist's, in the Grosse Brüdergasse, are highly interesting to those making a specialty of accuracy of expression in the German language without the use of foreign words.

The Literarischer Verein holds weekly meetings, (Tuesdays, at 5 p. m. Café Drei Raben). Next Tuesday there will be a recitation by Walter Horst, of Berlin, of his three-act comedy,—"Wie sie so sanft ruhen".

At the Central Theatre Herr Aigner, who has been playing *Graf Rosambert* in the new operetta *Der kleine Chevalier*, has been suddenly taken ill; but his place is filled by Herr Hans Wernert, so that there will be no interruption of the performances of this already very popular piece. The rest of the cast is the same as at the *première*. The operetta is given every evening after the variety part, in which the following artists appear: Marcell Salzer, Franco Piper, O. K. Sato, Carl Bernhard, the Lafaille troupe, and Panita.

This afternoon and tomorrow afternoon *Christbaums Wanderschaft*, a Christmas Fairy Play in 4 scenes by F. A. Geissler, music by G. Pittrich, will be repeated, at reduced prices. The afternoon performances begin at half-past 3 o'clock.

The following is the programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Gewerbehaus, at which the young violinist Wolf Raison, from St. Petersburg, will assist: (1) Ouverture, "Meeresstille und glückliche Fahrt", Mendelssohn-Bartholdy; (2) Concert für Violine (D-moll), Wieniawsky; (3) Sinfonie No. 1 (Winterstimmungen), Tschaiakowsky; (4) Zigeunerweisen für Violine, Sarasate; (5) Aufforderung zum Tanz, Weber-Weingartner.

Tomorrow evening's concert will be a "soloist" evening. On Saturday evening December 14th, Herr Georg Pretzsch will give performances on the Pianola.

The famous old Dresden firm F. Olivier, Prager Strasse 5, confectioners to the King of Saxony, has opened its usual Christmas exhibition. Among the many specialties are fine Teas; chocolate from the well-known factories of Marquis, Suchard, Kohler, Lindt, Peter, Cailler, &c.; biscuits and gingerbread; delicious bonbons of many kinds, and a select assortment of bonbonnières.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 1240 p. m. at the Schlossplatz.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Der Freischütz.

Romantic Opera in three acts by Friedrich Kind.
Music by Carl Maria von Weber.

Cast:

Ottokar, Bohemian prince	Herr Kiesa.
Kuno, Head forester	Herr Nebuschka.
Agathe, his daughter	Fräul. Seebe.
Annenchen, her cousin	Frau Nast.
Kaspar, first	Herr Puttlitz.
Max, second	Herr Jäger.
Samiel, the black Hunter	Herr Büssel.
An Hermit	Herr Wachter.
Kilian, a rich peasant	Herr Eri.

Princely foresters	Herr Lindner.
Bridesmaid	Herr Markgraf.
	Herr Ernst.
	Frau Wenzel.

PLOT. Agathe is loved by Max, but their marriage depends on the victory of the latter at a shooting contest. He has been shooting badly and his evil genius, Caspar, persuades him to get some enchanted bullets which must be moulded at midnight in the haunted Wolf's Glen. Agathe is warned of approaching evil by the Hermit. She endeavours to restrain Max from going to the Glen. Caspar, whose soul is forfeited to Samiel (Satan) on the following night, promises to give him Max' life, if he himself be spared for a few more years. Samiel agrees, promising him more enchanted bullets, which Caspar moulds in Max's presence in the Wolf's Glen during a terrific hurricane. At the shooting match Max is told to fire at a white dove. Agathe endeavours to stop him, but he fires and she falls apparently lifeless; but she has only swooned and the bullet has killed Caspar, Samiel having power over its direction. Max confesses that he has trafficked with the Evil one, but the Prince, at the Hermit's entreaty, promises him pardon after a year's probation.
Composer: Carl Maria von Weber, born 1786, died 1826.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p. m.
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ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

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Geographie und Liebe.

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Cast:

Professor Tygesen	Herr Fischer.
Frau Karen Tygesen, seine Gattin	Frau Salbach.
Helga, beider Tochter	Fräul. Verden.
Fräulein Malla Rambeck	Frau Bleibtreu.
Frau Birgit Römer	Frau Basté.
Henning, Maler	Herr Wierth.
Professor Turman	Herr Müller.
Ane, Dienstmädchen	Fräul. Diacono.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p. m.
Der grosse Tag.

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Telephone 9688.

The local rowing clubs have almost abandoned the Elbe, and are doing imitation rowing in the tanks of the public baths; but some few enthusiastic oarsmen still defy "the cauld, cauld blast."

A correspondent writes us as follows: "With reference to Sunday's hockey match, the Berliners were badly outclassed, and probably from the fact that the so-called "turning" of German schools utterly unfits one for turning quickly on the field; it stiffens the entire frame. We endeavored in Hannover to play with mixed nationalities, but it was a failure; the ladies, especially, were absolutely no good; and I ascribe it partly to "turning" and partly to insufficient rapid use of the muscles in childhood. There are few good German athletes on the variety stage; even on the parallel bars they are not—to use their own word—*flink*. "Turning" does it. R. G."

HOCKEY.

A match will be played tomorrow forenoon, beginning at 10 o'clock, on the Dresdner Sportplatz, abutting on the prolongation of Wiener Strasse, between the first eleven of the Berlin Hockey Club and the Akademischer Sport Club Dresden 1906. The latter Club has so far escaped defeat this year; whether it will be able to say as much after this match is doubtful; it will be represented tomorrow by the following members:

Beer, Knoop, Baring-Gould, Norman, Peltzer,
O. Lindemann, Johnson, Mortimer,
Sandon, Hammond,
Sprent.

Hugo Borack

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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, Gesandts- chaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieute- nant d. R.	Oskar Wehle.
Hanna Glawari	Käte Hansen.
Camille de Rosillon	L. von dem Bruch.
Vicomte Cascada	Bruno Bellmann.
Raoul de St. Briche	Emil Gähd.
Bogdanowitsch, pontevdrinischer Konsul	Adolf Braunstein.
Sylviane, seine Frau	Cäcilie Weigel.
Kromow, pontevdrinischer Gesandts- chaftsrat	Alexander Olbrich.
Olga, seine Frau	Lina Meyer.
Pritschitsch, pontevdrinischer Offi- zier in Pension	Carl Wilhelm.
Praskowia, seine Frau	Martha Brede.
Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevdrini- schen Gesandtschaft	Carl Knaack.
Lolo	Marie Wildmeyer.
Dodo	Hanni Baumgart.
Jou-Jou	Jenny Baumgarten.
Frou-Frou	Else Käppler.
Clo-Clo	Grete Herder.
Margot	Charlotte Treuth.
Ein Diener	Martin Rüden.
Ein Kellner	Hans Devil.

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

Blond-Elfen or Im Zauberreich des Hudibrass.

At 7.30 p. m.

Die lustige Witwe.

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BERLIN: LOCAL.

A magnificent series of cars has been placed on
view at the International Automobile Ex-
hibition, in the Ausstellungshallen of the Zoologi-
cal Gardens, but although the present display con-
stitutes the third event of its kind in Berlin, and
awakens considerable interest in sporting circles,
the material benefit resulting is, nevertheless, rather
questionable; particularly at the present moment
of money scarcity.

The general dissatisfaction in trade circles at
the unstable condition of the financial market is
aggravated by the merely provisional settlement
of the Anglo-German commercial treaty. Indeed,
the *modus vivendi* has met with but little
favour in either country; and on all sides
is heard a vehement demand for a final,
definite arrangement of the matter. In spite
of this there does not appear the faintest
prospect of such a settlement being concluded for
some time to come, though both Governments must
be fully alive to the detrimental influence this
state of uncertainty exerts upon the commercial
interests of Great Britain and Germany. Surely a
question of such vital importance should not be
dealt with in this nonchalant manner; unfortunately,
too, the uncertainty affects the commercial relations
of Germany to the British Colonies, notably
Canada, which is still one of Germany's best
customers. While the present provisional settlement
remains unofficially ratified, Canada's relations
with Germany can undergo no change, as a result
of which she cannot profit by the "most-favoured-
country" clause which Germany has extended to
England.

While Mr. Bernard Shaw meets with unabated
success in Germany he is less fortunate at home.
Caesar and Cleopatra—which was produced by
Mr. Forbes-Robertson in London, last week—has
met with but a poor reception. The critics, in
particular, have not spared him malicious allusions
to the libretti of Offenbach. Plainly the London
critics are not in a forgiving mood, and Mr. Ber-
nard Shaw's frequent attempts to educate them has
borne but little fruit.

These allusions to Offenbach put me in mind of
the fact that Berlin is going to possess another theatre,
besides the one now in course of construction for
the Hebbel-Theater, where the genius of the great
French master of the operette will reign supreme.
That is the theatre which is being built for the
Company—but recently formed, and known as the
New Operette Co.—on the Schiffbauerdamm, near
the Bahnhof Friedrich Strasse. For the present
this Company has taken possession of the Stage of
the Berliner Theater—vacated by Herr Ferdinand
Bonn—and has most pleasantly introduced itself by
means of an ancient friend, *Bluebeard*, one of the
merriest of the numerous offspring of the incom-
parable Jaques.

Luck has been against me. In my daily per-
egrinations through the City during the past
weeks, I hoped, at least for once, to be favoured
with a view of the celebrated lady-motorist, Frau
Dr. von Papp, but I am sorry to say—in vain.
Somehow, or other, she seems determined not to
cross my path. And yet I should have been so
inexpressibly happy. I should so have liked, to
see with my own eyes, this newest invader of
man's realm—a female driver of a public motor-
cab—a chauffeuse. Every one of my acquaintances
has met her, and each one has burst out into
open admiration as he spoke of her pretty face—her

smart appearance, the skill with which she
controls and governs the terrible forces chained
down at her feet, while day by day the newspapers
have been publishing accounts of her wonder-
ful popularity—especially among the youth of
this town—of her royal receipts, and the favour
she has gained among her male comrades, one of
whom, the other day, even went to the length of
offering her—*coram publico*—his hand and heart.
"Why not join partnership?" were the words which
accompanied the honest proposal. "You drive your
motor and I'll continue to drive mine; see what
money we can make." Unhappily, the fair mo-
torist could not be induced to see the logic of
this proposition, and declined the offer. And
now, already a second woman has entered the
field, and taken up the competition. Again it is
a married woman, Frau Meta Ostrzecha, the wife
of a pastry-cook who has turned electrician, and
is now employed at the works of the General
Electricity Co. at Oberschöneweide. A lover of
sport from youth upwards, Frau Ostrzecha—who
is but 29 years old—entered a Chauffeur-school re-
cently, passed the required examination, and has
since entered into the employ of a local Motor-Cab
Company.—*The Man Abroad.*

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This afternoon:		
New Schauspielhaus	Frau Holle	at 3
Lustspielhaus	Peter Gernslein	3.30
Thalia Theatre	Schneewittchen	4
Luisen Theatre	Dornröschen	4
Lortzing Theatre	Rumpelstilzchen	3.30
Theatre an der Spree	Dornröschen	4
Theatre des Westens	Schneewittchen	4
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der gestiefelte Kater	4
Urania Theatre	Die Gletscher der Hochgebirge und Die Elzei unserer Heimat	4

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Fidelio	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Braut von Messina	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Was ihr wollt (Kammerspiele) Gyges und sein Ring	7.30
Berliner Theatre	Bluebeard	8
Lessing Theatre	Vom anderen Ufer	8
New Theatre	Baccarat	8
New Schauspielhaus	Zar Peter	7.30
Kleines Theatre	Mandragola	8
Residenz Theatre	Ganz der Pappa	8
Triam Theatre	Fräulein Josefine — meine Frau	8
Lustspielhaus	Husarenfieber	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Das vierte Gebot	8
hurg	„Charlotte-	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Maria Stuart	8
Luisen Theatre	Siegfried's Tod	8
Comic Opera	Am Tage des Gerichts	8
Lortzing Theatre	Die verkaufte Braut	8
	Undine	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	Riederleute	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Apello Theatre	Sylvester Schäffer jr. Spezial- itäten	8
Passage Theatre	Paula Wirth. Spezialitäten	8
Gehr. Herrufeld Theatre	Madame Wig-Wag. Es lebe das Nachtleben	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Caprice	Gefüllte Liebe	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig	7

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Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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TURKISH ARCHIVES.

The report that certain archives of the Ottoman
Government have been discovered in a mosque in
Crete is not in the least extraordinary to anyone
who knows how the official business of the Sub-
lime Porte is carried on. Indeed the wonder is
that there are any archives at all. The usual
method of keeping important papers is to hang
them up in small leather bags on the wall of the
department. Sometimes, after opening some hundred
and more, the document is missing.

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate westerly winds, rather dull and rainy,
somewhat cooler.