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Office:
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Dresden A.
Telephone:
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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
Dresden A.
Telephone:
1755.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 790.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

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DANGERS OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

Disraeli no doubt had excellent reasons for condemning all foreign alliances as entangling appendages, and it was in a great measure due to his influence that British policy was, for many decades, based on a system of "splendid isolation." Such a position was not without grave disadvantages, even peril. Its consequences were to be seen in the not infrequent alarms which agitated England during the last half of the nineteenth century. It involved the maintenance of an overwhelmingly powerful fleet, and called for a formidable standing army, since in the event of a European conflict British statesmen recognised that their country would have to stand or fall on its own merits. Nevertheless, many thoughtful people consider the period in question to have been that in which England gained most prestige on the continent of Europe. The introduction of a new British diplomatic era may be said to have taken place with the creation of the entente cordiale. At first sight it would appear that a close relationship between England and France could have nothing but the most beneficial results to both parties and to the world at large. It was the termination of a long period of mutual distrust and thinly-veiled hostility, which threatened at any moment to reach a climax and involve the two countries in all the horrors of a sanguinary combat. This danger, thanks to the unremitting efforts of King Edward and successive French Ministers, has been indefinitely averted, but it is idle to deny that a fresh peril, no less pregnant with unthinkable possibilities, has arisen in its place. Of late there have been unmistakable indications that France expects something more than mere moral support from England in the event of the former becoming embroiled with one or other of her neighbours. Something of this sort was manifested just previous to the Algeiras Conference, when the political horizon was ominously lowering. Then it was that the French Press threw out dark hints of an agreement existing with England whereby the latter was to land an army on German territory if German troops entered France. This rumour was obviously nothing more than a violent effort of the imagination, but it at least had the effect of creating very keen suspicion in this country.

The Paris journal *Siecle* now revives the subject in an article which appeared early this week. Without going into details, one gathers that the writer fully expects that should the present British plan of a Territorial Army prove successful, England, under certain circumstances, would be prepared to land an expeditionary force of some 165,000 men in Schleswig-Holstein, and thus draw off double that number of German troops from the French frontier. It is, perhaps, too much to say that this article is representative of public opinion in France, but it undoubtedly voices what a large number of prominent Frenchmen hope for. Here, then, is ample material for future trouble, and England may well ask herself the question put by Hafiz to his son: "Are the links of thy fetters so light, that thou cravest another man's chain?" Up to the present no official attempt has been made on either side to formulate an actual alliance between France and England. Apart from feelings of sentiment, laudable enough in their place, France has said plainly enough that she has no use for an ally who cannot give her a large measure of military support in case of emergency. She recognises that the preponderance of the British fleet is a factor of importance, but knows perfectly well that the mightiest warships are of no avail when the fighting takes place on land. It may be asked with pertinence, "What does Great Britain stand to gain from an alliance with France?" and it would take an ingenious publicist to answer this query to the satisfaction of intelligent Englishmen. Some months ago the *Temps* printed a remarkably candid article which evoked comment the reverse of favourable on both sides of the Channel. This journal exposed with relentless lucidity the inner thoughts of many French politicians regarding the entente with England, warning them that France must not depend upon outside aid in case of trouble on her eastern frontiers.

The danger of the entente cordiale is that it may infuse the French war party with fresh enthusiasm.

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An international "incident" involving some delicate diplomatic question, a wave of patriotic fury engineered by sensational newspapers, and an answering outburst of sympathy on the part of the English Press, might not improbably bring about a cataclysm, in which, in the event of a French defeat, Great Britain would be deeply implicated. Unless disinterested friendship is the keystone of the entente cordiale, we can thoroughly appreciate the misgivings of those in England who are asking themselves whether a state of affairs which originally came as a blessing is not in a fair way to become an unmitigated curse.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 9.

A Free Imports newspaper published this morning a photograph of a crowd of men which anyone not referring to the letterpress would have taken for a fairly large political meeting. Beneath the illustration, however, was the following description:—
"Snapshot of a crowd of men who yesterday sought employment at the Canadian-Pacific Railway offices in Charing-cross. The company had advertised for a small number of men to work on the railway."

Thinking that this illuminating sidelight on the state of the labour market in this country deserved further investigation, a Press representative called at the Canadian Pacific offices today to gain some idea of the class of men who are anxious to leave the land where no work is to be found.

"We advertised for skilled men mostly," said one of the officials, "and we got them. It was estimated that there were at least a thousand outside the offices, and it was necessary to form them up into a queue."

"But if I was amazed at the number of applicants for work I was equally surprised to find what capable men they really were. One after another they came up here—machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, carpenters, and various classes of labourers, and the skilled workers were what I should call A1 men."

"Trying to better themselves? Not a bit of it. They simply could not find work from one end of the country to the other. Look at this packet of letters, he continued, pointing to piles of correspondence all round him. Nearly every one of those is a document relating the tragedy of a workless man with a starving wife and family. Most of

the men are between 20 and 30, strong, and certainly willing to work if they can find employment. This state of things is really terrible."

FRENCH VISITORS TO LONDON.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 9.

A party of 250 excursionists from Nancy, including M. Beauchet, Mayor of Nancy, the deputy mayors, municipal councillors, and members of the Chamber of Commerce, reached London yesterday by special train. They were joined by 50 others en route. They form the first detachment of a large body of inhabitants of Lorraine who will visit England in the course of the present week. The visit has been organised by M. Sire, the London representative of the Northern Railway Company of France. An elaborate programme has been drawn up for their reception, and entertainments and special arrangements have been made for visits to the Franco-British Exhibition.

"THE VISIONS OF WAGNER."

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 9.

An artistic addition has been made to the Coliseum programme in the "Visions of Wagner," which is described as an attempt to realise the Wagner ideals, whose inspirations and passions are expressed in his music. The "visions," which are a series of living pictures, depict various important incidents in "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser," the orchestra meanwhile playing the corresponding music from the opera. The setting of the tableaux is really beautiful, the best in this respect being the Court of Venus in the "Tannhäuser" section.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WEDDING.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 9.

The engagement of the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, to Miss Clementine Hozier, the elder of the two daughters of Lady Blanche Hozier, has been so short that preparations for the wedding on Saturday are necessarily hurried. They are, however, progressing quite smoothly, and the ceremony promises to be an extremely pretty one. The bride-elect has moved with her mother from 51, Abingdon Villas, Kensington, to 52, Portland-place, the town residence of Lady St. Helier, aunt by marriage to Lady Blanche Hozier through her first husband. The wedding presents are arriving hourly at Lady Blanche Hozier's residence and at 12, Bolton-street, the bachelor flat which Mr. Winston Churchill kept jointly with his brother, whose marriage took place last month. The gifts will be removed to Portland-place, and later it will be possible to give a full and descriptive list of them. At this juncture it is not certain that the Prime Minister will be present at the ceremony, nor have all the members of the Cabinet been able to accept their invitations. Several Ministers have however, done so.

LAUNCH OF THE BIGGEST "DREADNOUGHT."

Portsmouth, September 10.

The battleship "St. Vincent," the largest warship of the "Dreadnought" class, was successfully launched from the Royal Dockyard here today. Upon completion this leviathan will have a displacement of 19,250 tons.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MIXED MARRIAGES IN THE STATES.

(From our New York correspondent.)

An energetic crusade has been inaugurated in New York against mixed marriages of whites with negroes, which are at present frequent. The leader of the crusade is Mr. John Gunther, a member of the municipality, who considers such marriages to be fraught with moral danger to the country. The great increase of mixed marriages in New York, especially in the last eight months, has convinced Mr. Gunther of the necessity of putting a stop to them without delay. He wishes in the first place to induce his colleagues to refuse—here marriages can be solemnized by Town Councillors—to unite a white woman to a negro in the bonds of matrimony.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

The American quarter of Berlin is constantly extending, although not many Americans of the commercial or artistic world have started their own homes. Numerous pensions in the neighbourhood of Nollendorf Platz are filled with American families and students of every description. The American Church is situated in Motz Strasse, and this thoroughfare with its radiating streets forms the American quarter proper. It is probable that the new American Ambassador, Dr. David J. Hill, will take an apartment in this district. Dr. Hill so far has not succeeded in finding a suitable place, and he therefore remains at the Adlon. The increase of American residents in a certain section of the west-end influenced the builders of the Ice Palace in fixing upon a site for that establishment. They chose one in the heart of the American quarter, and no doubt their enterprise will secure them a good deal of patronage from the colony.

Mr. Hitt, first Secretary to the American Embassy in Berlin, and Mrs. Hitt have gone to Dinard, France, for their vacation.

Mr. Webb and family, from Cincinnati, who have been on an automobile trip to Dresden, have now returned to Berlin, where they will spend the winter.

Major-General Leonhard Wood, of the United States Army, and a brother officer are the guests of the Emperor during the Imperial Manoeuvres.

Captain F. F. Russell, of the United States Army Medical Corps, is at present in Germany studying the system of inoculation as a remedy for typhoid fever, which system in the German Army has already proved a highly successful method.

Geheimer Intendantzrat Barnay, former director of the Schauspielhaus in Berlin, has taken over his new post as director of the Royal Theatre in Hanover. Led to the stage by Geheimer Hofrat Poppe, the new director addressed the members of the Theatre, who had assembled to receive him. Director Barnay in his speech expressed his pleasure and pride at being called to fill the high position of director of the Royal Theatre, and to work with such distinguished artists. He said it would be his endeavour to develop the good work of his predecessor. He would be a just principal to all, and would allow himself to be influenced by no one.

Berlin has progressed another step towards the improvement of modern life. The Utopia of last year has become a reality. The first "single kitchen house" is finished and will be ready to receive its tenants by October 1st. Director Sick, of Copenhagen, tried some years ago to arouse the interest of the Berlin public in this scheme, which had proved in America and Denmark one of the most highly appreciated comforts.

Rarely have lectures been received and discussed with greater antagonism than those given by Mr. Sick here in Berlin on the subject of apartment houses with one general kitchen. Imagine the German *Hausfrau* deprived of her beloved kitchen duties! An impossible thought for the Germans; and yet, a year later, the impossible has not only become possible but dozens of people wishing to try the house-keeping system of the future have applied for apartments, and it has therefore been

decided to build a third building on the same plan. A second is already in course of construction, and will be opened in April, 1909, in Schlachtensee.

The first central kitchen house is situated in the Kuno Fischer Strasse on Lietzensee. In general appearance the house does not differ from its neighbours. It is a handsome building with all the comforts and conveniences of a modern dwelling. The difference lies in the interior apartments. There are rooms, large and airy, comfortable and elegant, also servants' rooms, baths, etc.; only the kitchen is missing. Instead, each suite has a small pantry whither a dumb-waiter conveys the food; here a small gas-stove can be placed to enable people in case of emergency or sickness to prepare tea, or any little extra dish. Every apartment has its own vacuum-cleaning apparatus, steam-heat installation, and hot water conveniences.

Three roomy elevators and a large roof-garden, as well as a garden on the lake terrace, are free to all the tenants. Moreover, there are dark rooms for amateur photographers, and laundries, etc. Convenience, in fact, has been the first consideration of the designers. The large central kitchen is in the basement, from which the food is sent up to each apartment. Orders for meals are received by the house telephone. The price of board has been fixed at 75 marks for month for adults, with half price rates for children under twelve; and an excellent and varied menu of several courses is promised. Special prices will be charged for single meals.

Although on the whole these fees are not immoderate, a family with a number of children would hardly be in a position to pay them, as the income of the sorely-taxed German citizen does not allow him to indulge in heavy expenditures for material comforts.

At present, therefore, the co-operative kitchen dwelling finds its patrons among bachelors and small, but better situated, families, particularly those where the wife also follows a profession.

For the moment the real aim of these houses, which is to relieve mothers of arduous duties and give them more time to devote to the education and recreation of their children, has not been attained, owing to the somewhat expensive terms, but cheaper establishments of this order are promised.

To English and American people coming to stay in Berlin for any length of time these novel apartments will prove a great convenience, and will no doubt be snapped up with avidity.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Mombijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.
Sundays: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a. m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).
Fridays: 6 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.
Holy Days: 11 a. m. Litany.
9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a. m. Regular Service.
4.0 p. m. Song Service.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

In starting his campaign, Mr. Gunther said: "The very idea of a white woman marrying a black man is horrible, and I believe that a moral crime of that sort should be expiated. Many of the clergy have talked to me on the subject, and I have everywhere found agreement with my views. The position I take up is in nowise dictated by hatred of the negroes, because I fully appreciate their importance in the development of the natural resources of the country. But the elevation of the negro race will rather be retarded than advanced by mixed marriages. In most cases the children of such unions inherit only the worst qualities of their parents, and seldom the good. I well know how rapidly the negro has developed since the Civil War, and no doubt that development will continue; but, in justice to both races, mixed marriages should be forbidden. Against the equality of the negro with the white man in the domain of work or in that of science and art, I have nothing to urge; but farther that equality should not go, for a century to come."

SENSATIONAL RUMOUR FROM OYSTER BAY.

A great sensation has been caused by the publication by the New York *World* of a special dispatch from Oyster Bay in which it is alleged that a desperate attempt was made on Saturday last to assassinate President Roosevelt.

The dispatch states that while the President was riding along some wooded grounds near his home, a man concealed in a thicket fired several shots from a revolver at him. The President immediately started in pursuit of the would-be assassin, but at the earnest request of a friend who accompanied him he desisted and reluctantly returned home.

A search was instituted without result. The chief of the secret service detective force was summoned from Washington on Saturday evening, and took charge of the investigations, with the result that on Monday a man of unsound mind who was found wandering about the neighbourhood was arrested. A revolver of large calibre was found in his possession. The detective guards at Oyster Bay have since been doubled.

The *World* states that on an average 700 cranks attempt to reach the presence of the President in the course of every year.

New York, September 9.

The arrest of an armed "crank" in the grounds of President Roosevelt's residence at Oyster Bay on Monday has given rise to numerous rumours, one of these being to the effect that a shot was fired from a clump of trees at the President on Saturday, while he was out riding. An emphatic authoritative denial is given to the reports.

(We published a despatch dealing with this subject on Tuesday, in which it was only stated that an armed maniac had been arrested on President Roosevelt's estate at Oyster Bay. Ed.)

Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Rev. J. F. Dickie, D.D., Pastor.

Office Hour 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. DAVID JAYNE HILL. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-1.

M. Barkhausen-Büsing. Piano-Teacher at the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conserv. Method: Prof. Kwast. Wilmersdorf, Nassaulische Str. 6, I.

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Adolph Alberti. Delicatessen. 10, Martin Luther Strasse.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Die Hugenotten at 7.30
Royal Theatre	König Heinrich IV. I. part . . . 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	(closed)
Deutsches Theater	Kettenglieder 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Frau vom Meer 8
New Theatre	Aussatzt der Gesellschaft . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus	Blau Darchs Ohr 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf 8
Comic Opera	Hoffmann's Erzählungen 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr 8
Hotel Theatre	Der Liebhaber 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Joseette — meine Frau . 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Das Stiftungsfest 8
"	Charlottenburg
"	Der Herr Ministerialdirektor . . 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädechen 8
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig . 8
Luisen Theatre	Helga 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Egmont 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello at 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus 8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza 8
Bernhard Rosé Theatre	Das bemooste Haupt 8
Gebr. Herrfeldt Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachleben 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten . . 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Berlin wie es weint und lacht . . 7
Waisental Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knecht 8
Follies Caprice	Die Brautscha. Die lustige Witwe . 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten 8

THE CASE OF GOVERNOR HUGHES.

There is no longer any doubt that Governor Hughes will have the full support of the Republican party national machine in his candidature for re-election. The more serious of the intrigues against him have completely collapsed, as they were expected to do as soon as it became apparent that he would stand for Governor whatever the local party bosses might say or do. He has set the pace of the election contest by making a vehement attack upon Tammany and the Democratic leaders of the State generally.

Mr. Hughes, says a New York report, is at present in the West making speeches in support of the presidential candidature of Mr. Taft, but he will return here in the course of the week and place himself in the forefront of the local fight. Mr. Bryan is also coming to New York, and as Mr. Hughes has been saying many nasty things about the extreme facility with which the Democratic national leader manages to swallow principle after principle previously held dear, if not sacred, the Nebraskan is not likely to spare the Governor.

The Democrats seem to think that Mr. Bryan's presence in New York State may help the Republican extremists, who continue to announce their determination to prevent the nomination of Mr. Hughes by the forthcoming State Convention, but their professional managers at any rate cannot cherish such a delusion.

(Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

Fräulein Zoder appeared at the Royal Opera in "Tristan und Isolde" on Wednesday evening for the first time since her engagement as a member of the company. When, rather more than a year ago, she sang *Isolde* during a probationary engagement, opinions were much divided as to her artistic capability. Her vocal powers combined with the certainty of her acting—although this was not above a traditional and conventional standard, without anything individual or original in it—were then justly admired and told in her favour. But some people, of whom I myself was one, thought and said even then that her singing showed all too plainly results of faulty teaching; that her high notes lacked resonance, and her low middle notes, from d to b, owing to the forcing of the chest register upwards, were toneless and harsh in quality. Since then Fräulein Zoder must have diligently pursued her vocal studies, as her high notes are now more agreeable than they were; the defect in the middle register, however, remains, and I fear that that part of her voice may have been permanently impaired by the undue strain formerly put upon it. Did Fräulein Zoder herself feel this on Wednesday evening? In any case, she did not sing with the same confidence as before, and Herr v. Schuch had a difficult and thankless task to fulfil as conductor of the performance. The audience was not pleased with the want of connection between the solo singer and the orchestral accompaniment, still less with its effect in taking all the "swing" out of the part, and least of all with the laborious but uninteresting rendering of the "Liebestod" at the end. Whether under the circumstances the engagement of Fräulein Zoder can be considered a gain for the Royal opera appears questionable; that her position was prejudiced by Wednesday's performance is certain, and much effort on her part will be needed to recover it. The stage maxim that the uncertainty of a single player is contagious was verified in this instance, and there were more shortcomings in Wednesday's presentation of "Tristan und Isolde" than in all the performances of the work for several years past. Strange to say, the artist most seriously smitten by the contagion was Herr Scheidemantel. His singing was as brilliant as ever, but the rhythmical vagaries in which he indulged added much to Herr v. Schuch's difficulties in the third act. Herr Burrian once more sang *Tristan*. It is always delightful to hear this eminently gifted artist sing, but all his wealth of tone could not delude us into the belief that his mental equal his vocal gifts. The grandeur and intensity with which Herr v. Bary invests and imbues *Tristan* are not found in Herr Burrian's impersonation of the rôle, so that he only pleases where he ought to move deeply. Herr Plaschke, as *King Marke*, sang splendidly,

but here again the nobility that Herr Perron throws into the character was missed; perhaps in course of time Herr Perron's example will be emulated by Herr Plaschke. The smaller parts were well filled. Fräulein Eibenschütz as *Brançäne* was not less satisfactory than were Herr Rüdiger (*Hirt*), Herr Nebuschka (*Melot*), and Herr Büssel (*Steuermann*).

The house was full.

Dr. Max Neuhaus.

Frau Marie Wittich, who is a favourite among Dresden opera-goers, was placed in great peril on Tuesday evening by a street accident. The lady was being driven to the Opera House in a droschke, when, upon entering Canaletto Strasse, the vehicle by some means was caught between a street car and a heavy dray, and completely destroyed. Frau Wittich was fortunate enough to escape with a slight internal injury, but the shock she sustained made it impossible for her to assume the rôle of *Isolde* at the Opera House on Wednesday. The physicians have ordered her to take a complete rest for several days. The coachman was so badly crushed that he has since succumbed to his injuries.

July and August were particularly unfavourable months for golfers, a fact which did not deter several enthusiasts of the Anglo-American colony indulging in their favourite pastime on the local Golf Club's links at Reick. The autumn season has auspiciously commenced, so far as weather conditions are concerned. Prominent among golfing enthusiasts here are Mr. Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, the British Minister Resident, Count Montgelas, the Bavarian Minister, and Mr. Trench, attaché to the British Ministry. General opinion inclines to the belief that the best exhibitions of play on the links are furnished by English and American residents and visitors, who have so far held their own against the native players.

The now familiar oxtail soup is said to have had its origin during the Reign of Terror in Paris in 1793, when many of the nobility were reduced to starvation and beggary. The abattoirs sent their hides fresh to the tanners without removing the tails, and in cleaning them the tails were thrown away. One day one of the noble beggars, while happening to pass a tannery, noticed a pile of discarded tails, and, asking for one, it was willingly given to him. He took it to his lodgings, and made what is now famous—the first dish of oxtail soup. He immediately told his friends of the good luck he had had, with the natural result that the tanners were soon annoyed to such an extent by the demands for oxtails that a price was set upon them.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:—(1) Malorti-Marsch, Trenkler. (2) Overture "Ilka," Doppler. (3) In der Mühle, Gillet. (4) Am Titi-See, Walzer, Kusché. (5) Overture "Der Nordstern," Meyerbeer. (6) Ringerl und Röslerl, Lied, Suppé. (7) Spanische Rhapsodie, Lalo. (8) Fragmente aus "Nanon," Gené. (9) Gebet aus "Rienzi," für Po-saune mit Orchester, Wagner. (10) Rose mouse, valse, Rosc. (11) Lebenswecker, Galopp, Coraggio.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Aïda.

Grand opera in four acts. Music by Joseph Verdi.

Cast:

The King	Herr Puttlitz.
Amneris, his daughter	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Aïda, an Ethiopian slave	Fräul. Zoder.
Radames, a General	Herr Reiter a. G.
Ramphis, High Priest	Herr Hummel.
Amonasro, King of Ethiopia, Aïda's father	Herr Plaschke.
A messenger	Herr Engelhard.
A Priestess	Fräul. Keldorfer.

PLOT. Radames, an Egyptian general, loves Aïda, an Ethiopian slave, who is the daughter of the Ethiopian king Amonasro; but he is secretly loved by Amneris, Pharaoh's daughter. Radames is chosen to lead the army against Amonasro and takes him prisoner. All the prisoners are freed except Amonasro who, after discovering the love of Radames for his daughter, is successful in making her induce the latter to betray the Egyptian war-plans, while he himself is hiding within earshot. Amonasro then declares his identity; but Amneris has also heard all, and Radames is given into the hands of Ramphis, the High-priest of Isis. Radames refuses Amneris' offers of safety on condition that he renounces Aïda. He is walked into a tomb, but finds Aïda has made her way in before him, and they die side by side.

Composer: Verdi, born 1814, died 1901.

Saturday night	Das Rheingold	at 7.30
Sunday night	Il Trovatore	7.30
Monday night	Carmen	7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	(closed).	
Saturday night	Die Nibelungen	at 7
Sunday night	Kriemhilde Rache	7
Monday night	Der Schwabenstreich	7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Ein Walzertraum	at 7.30
Saturday night	Ein Walzertraum	7.30

Victoria Salen	Variety Performance	at 8
Central Theatre	Variety Performance	8

Swedish Gymnastics for ladies, young girls and children in the large, airy original Swedish Hall of the Institut Kox, Linden Gasse 3.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

The local manipulators of the State Republican machine are really not strong enough to oppose the policy dictated by the National machine with President Roosevelt pulling the levers. They are not masters in their own house, as the Convention will demonstrate within four days from now by the nomination of Mr. Hughes.

TOWING WARSHIPS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

(From our New York correspondent.)

An experiment, very interesting from the point of view of practical naval operations, is being made by seven cruisers of the United States Pacific fleet, which started lately for Honolulu, each with a destroyer in tow. The tow ropes were 450 yards long, and consisted of 10-inch hemp and 1-inch steel hawsers. The squadron was to remain a week at Honolulu, and then to proceed to Pago Pago, Samoa.

PROMPT CIVIL JUSTICE; A RECORD.

(From our New York correspondent.)

The town of Tupelo, in the State of Mississippi, has established a record for swift justice. A negro named Lawelle Hayes, charged with the murder of a white man, was arrested, tried, found guilty, and condemned to death—all in the space of thirty minutes.

MORE SUBMARINES FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

New York, September 10.

The Navy Department, says a Washington despatch, intends to despatch five further submarines to Manila, to increase the defences of the Philippines. The submarines will be towed thence by Government vessels.

ANOTHER AMERICAN RECORD.

Yet another magnificent world's record by an American was chronicled in New York on Tuesday, when Ralph Rose, of San Francisco, put the 16-pound shot a distance of 49ft. 10in. The previous record, which was made by Rose himself, was 49ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., at Travers Island last September. The putting was from a 7ft. circle.

PIERCE BOXING CONTEST.

San Francisco, September 8.

After a fierce battle the contest between Moran, of London, and Attell, of San Francisco, ended in a draw. The American thus retains the featherweight world's championship.

MR. ORVILLE WRIGHT'S TRIUMPH.

Washington, September 9.

Mr. Orville Wright made an ascent today before the commencement of manoeuvres by the Federal Army Signal Corps. The aeroplane made no less than 58 complete circles of the parade ground, and remained altogether 57min. 31sec. in the air, maintaining an average speed of 36 miles an hour.

This latest flight completely shatters all existing aeroplane records.

Another flight was made in the afternoon, in presence of the Secretary of War and other distinguished personages. On this occasion Lieutenant Lahm accompanied Mr. Wright on the trip, so that the aeroplane was carrying two people. Five miles were covered in six minutes. The entire period occupied by the experiment this afternoon was 62min. 15sec., during the whole of which time the aeroplane did not descend.

THE HOPE OF HOLLAND.

The Hague, September 10.

The *Nieuwe Courant* learns that Professor Kouwer, the famous gynaecologist of Utrecht University, attended at the Palace of Loo on Tuesday for a consultation regarding the condition of Queen Wilhelmina. The journal further hears that the Queen remains for the greater part of the time in her private apartments, receiving visits only on matters of extreme urgency. She has not taken carriage drives for some time past, her sole exercise being short walks in the Palace grounds.

The Hague, September 10.

According to information derived from an authoritative source, the accouchement of Queen Wilhelmina is expected in April next. The Court will remain at the Palace of Loo until next month, if not longer. The time for the return to The Hague has not been settled as yet.

(Continued on page 4.)

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

TOLSTOY JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of a contemporary writes to his paper as follows, under date of the 8th inst.: Now that the day of the Tolstoy Jubilee celebrations is close at hand, the authorities are working their hardest to minimise the proposed festivities, and to lessen their importance in the eyes of the people.

The Government has issued an order prohibiting performances in the theatres of the capital on the day of the jubilee. The great author is a favourite with the people in general, and it was proposed to give a series of cinematograph pictures on the night of his Jubilee Day in which extracts from his stories would be shown.

Count Tolstoy's health is somewhat more satisfactory now; but he remains extremely weak. He has practically no appetite, and goes for as long as twenty-seven hours at a time without food. The Countess, who is the only nurse her husband will tolerate, is quite exhausted; and refuses to receive any visitors. She declares that she will not allow anybody to enter the house on the 10th—the day of the Jubilee. Count Tolstoy speaks very little now, and complains that his memory fails him.

The universal character of the celebrations is evident enough from the news which is reaching here from all parts of the world detailing the steps which are being taken to mark the admiration felt everywhere for the great author and his writings.

Even in China it appears that the study of his works is making great headway. Many of the higher-class Chinese newspapers and magazines contain appreciative articles on the veteran author, and it is now announced that the Chinese Society for the Study of Russian Literature has entrusted to Sun-How-De the work of translating into Chinese Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina" and "The Kreutzer Sonata."

PIERCE FIGHTING IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, September 10.

The newspapers publish reports of fighting on the 6th instant at Viranshehir between the Turkish troops and Kurds, in which the former lost 20 men and the latter 150. The 4th and 5th Turkish army corps have been ordered to suppress the revolt and to arrest Ibrahim's adherents. A telegram from Dersim dated yesterday says that the Kurds continue their attacks and that the people are in danger.

ENGLISH IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

Mr. Charles Dawbarn has a most interesting article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on what he terms the "youthfulness of America." We reproduce it as an encouraging picture of life in New York as viewed by an Englishman, and find it in pleasant contrast to the hasty, ill-considered, and very often malicious pictures drawn by people who know America without knowing of it.

The wind is from the south-west, one of those trying humid winds in the New York summer time. The stupendous cliffs of skyscrapers in the "down town" section enclose a fiery furnace of hot air. Linen collars are crinkled and reduced to pulp. A waistcoat is as rare as a British monocle. The thinnest armless vest and a pair of trousers cover the nakedness of day-labourer and street-hawker. In the tramcars and ferries men shed their coats and ride shirt-sleeved. Every whit as exhausting as Wall-street is the Subway, where one perspires as in a Turkish bath. But when the train moves passengers are fanned with a stiffish breeze strong enough to sail a yacht in. A Subway express is one of the quickest things on earth. From Forty-second-street to Wall-street in seven minutes is a terrific pace. Funereal in comparison the progress of Twopenny Tube and Paris Métropolitain. Under the East River to Brooklyn the speed is greater than ever. The train seems to fly. This tunnelling of the waterways is the solution of the problem of transportation. It is a problem complicated by the length and narrowness of Manhattan Island. Vast crowds have to be transported at the beginning and end of the day to and from their business. Now the parent city is linked with outside boroughs to form one Greater New York.

And yet the problem remains in another form: how to house the multitude that is attracted by the golden pavements of Wall-street. There is a movement to "up town" sites. Lawyers, estate agents, and the retail trader are leaving the lower end of Broadway for the middle and upper parts. Yet everywhere the tendency is skywards. A building stands for ten years and is torn down to make way for a new structure a dozen stories higher. The monster Singer building, one of the great landmarks as one enters the splendid harbour of New York, is now surpassed by the offices of the Metro-

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Two American ladies are anxious to rent their furnished apartment from

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Three rooms, kitchen and bath. (Double bedroom, drawing-room, and dining-room. 150 marks a month. To be seen from 11 to 12.30, or 4 to 6 p. m.

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Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters

Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

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

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Friday, September 11th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, September 13th. 11th Sunday after Trinity.
8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m.
Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5,
at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, September 13th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morn-
ing Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service
and address 5.30 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at
6 o'clock. Communion on the first Sunday of the
month.
Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Fresh south-westerly winds, changeable skies, rain at times, cool.

politan Insurance Company, which are the highest in the world and within a few feet of the Eiffel Tower. Sixty stories in place of the Singer's beggarly forty-two.

Marvellous the skyscraper! Amazing its splendid and imposing mass! These giants, whose heads pierce the skies, inspire as do cathedrals, majestic piles of Gothic architecture. They are triumphs of engineering, singular examples of constructive grace and beauty of line. By some they are held to disfigure the city, but that is not my view. Anything more wonderful than these mammoth symbols of American greatness it would be hard to imagine. Yet to live in them, perched in cloud-land, on the thirtieth and fortieth story has something frightening in it. Poor, pigmy man is swallowed up in this vast maze of concrete, stone, and steel. What an insignificant atom in the cosmos of the builder and engineer!

The construction of these enormous piles is worthy of a nation which has discovered new paths across the sciences, new stepping-stones to mind's triumph over matter. First built is the middle floor—a flimsy platform in a towering frame of steel—and then floors are added above and below. There is no city in the world, no country, where the fire losses are as great as here; but the motto of the builder in this new continent, as the motto of the financier, is Danton's trumpet call: "De l'audace, toujours de l'audace." Tried by fire in the past, new schemes of construction are being evolved. These newer buildings are likely to offer serious resistance to the flames, giving time to the fire brigade to localise the outbreak. Aside from danger from fire, there is the danger of collapse, bringing to the mind's eye a picture as horrible and heartrending. The overburdened earth of this island city may one day crack in protest, even if, with the years, corroding iron maintains its mass. But in the bright lexicon of youthful New York there is no such word as tumble.

A recent writer has discovered the senility of New York. For him the nation is one of the oldest in the universe. The children are never young; the old older than the elderly in any country. Such an observer is entitled to the respect of his talent; but is the young American a graver animal than his English cousin? I do not think so. On the contrary, he is just as apt and able to enjoy himself as the citizen of any civilisation. It is true that he works harder, throws more of himself into business than any people, not excluding our own; hence it is a little difficult to instantly unbend, to adopt the careless air. The French have certainly a greater taste for simple pleasures, but they must find some outlet for energy in fun and frolic which is not expended in their less absorbing and, sometimes, microscopic employment.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK WAITERS AND TIPS.

(From our New York correspondent.)

The Union of American Waiters has taught a New York waiter named Hans Muller a severe lesson. In the course of his business Muller, it seems, declined to take "tips," and many people applauded his self-sacrifice. But he soon found that he had trodden on a hornet's nest. His employer had the honour of a visit from a "walking delegate" of the Waiters' Union, who demanded that Muller should be instantly discharged; otherwise, he said, all the other waiters in the establishment would strike. Muller was discharged accordingly.

AMERICAN VIEW OF M. FALLIERES.

Broad-shouldered, perhaps a trifle over-stout, rosy cheeked, with a big fat hand, and a deep, jovial voice, tuned on purpose to utter a hearty welcome to every visitor; slow of gait, of course, but at the same time a hard proposition to others if they tried to move him from the stand he has taken, the President of France (says an American paper) is a living antithesis to the French Premier today. Spare of build, of nervous temperament, quick of motion, considering lost every minute spent otherwise than in fighting, M. Clémenceau stands for party. President Fallières does not wield the big stick; he does not astonish the world by the kaleidoscopic changes of a many-sided personality, and he does not preach moral sermons. But the people feel that he is one of them.

ITALIAN EMIGRATION.

The emigration of agriculturists and workmen to the United States for the time seems to be at a standstill. Official statistics show that during the seven months of this year 70,527 Italians left their homes for America. They were of both sexes and of all ages. On the other hand, 174,920 Italians who had left Italy for the United States returned to the Fatherland owing to the economic and financial crisis. During last month the number of emigrants from Italy for North and South America was less than in the same month of last year by 15,443, and the number of Italian repatriations was augmented by 14,598 compared with the corresponding month of 1907.