

the highest
of the Eiffel
the Singer's

its splendid
those heads
is, majestic
e triumphs
constructive
y are held
my view.
mammoth
d be hard
d in cloud-
has some-
an is swal-
stone, and
the cosmos

s piles is
new paths
to mind's
the middle
g frame of
and below.
try, where
the motto
the motto
call: "De
by fire in
are being
y to offer
ime to the
side from
f collapse,
s horrible
rth of this
t, even if,
its mass.
New York

enility of
the oldest
er young;
try. Such
his talent;
imal than
. On the
enjoy him-
It is true
nself into
our own;
mbend, to
certainly
they must
lic which
nd, some-

S.
(t.)
taught a
a severe
uller, it
y people
und that
mployer
ing dele-
der that
therwise,
lishment
ordingly.

ES.
out, rosy
p, jovial
welcome
but at
s if they
s taken,
paper)
r today.
quick of
t other-
nds for
the big
y the
sonality.
But the

xmen to
be at a
ing the
ft their
ces and
Italians
returned
finan-
of emi-
merica
ear by
ns was
corres-

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

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.

№ 791.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 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.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For the whole of Germany and Austria, mark 1.— For other countries, marks 2.50.

Extensive choice of
hand-made
Saxon Damask
Table-
Bed-
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
LINEN
Joseph Meyer
(au petit Bazar)
Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

H. M. MIST Sidonien Strasse 10b IV. MINIATURES
Studio hours 10 a. m.—1 p. m., and 3—4 p. m.

"PELZ-MODE-WAREN" STORE.
Dresden, Prager Strasse 52.
Ladies intending to purchase Furs should not omit to see what can be obtained at 52, Prager Str., opp. Cook's Tourist Office.
Among the great variety of what are termed "Fine Furs," of guaranteed quality and at reasonable prices, are: Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Sable, Marten, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Sealskin, Squirrel, Black Lynx, Pony, Fox, &c., made into Jackets, Coats, Neckpieces, Collarettes, Muffs, &c., in the latest styles.
The proprietors, H. G. B. Peters, your countrymen, are furriers of many years' experience, and in every case ready to conscientiously advise in any matter pertaining to Furs.
An agreeable feature of this Store is that visitors feel perfectly at home within its precincts, and shopping is therefore rendered pleasant and easy.
A visit to this establishment cannot fail to prove beneficial.
"Peters Furs" are world-renowned.

Otto Mayer, PHOTOGRAPHER
38 Prager Strasse 38
Tel. 446.
By appointment to T. M. the King of Saxony and the Emperor of Austria.
Superb artistic work. Moderate terms.

STEPHAN'S Fine Art China
Handpaintings only, own workmanship.
Portraits from photographs on porcelain and ivory.
Retail, Wholesale, Export. Lowest prices.
succ. to Helena Wolfsohn
4, Reichs Strasse, Nachf. Leopold Eib.

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

MUSIC AND ART IN AMERICA.

American visitors to Europe are struck with the widespread lack of knowledge evident among all classes of Europeans with regard to the immense strides made by art and culture in the United States. To the credit of Germany be it said that this country was one of the first to recognise that the popular conception of the New World as the stronghold of Philistinism was grossly exaggerated; that worshippers at the shrine of the Muses were as numerous and as enthusiastic in America as in the older continent; and that nowhere were music, art, and literature accorded a higher place than in the United States. Nevertheless, one still hears expressions of surprise at the vast multitudes of American travellers who annually cross the Atlantic to render homage to the memory of those giants in all phases of art whose works are contained in the galleries of Italy, France, and Germany, or expounded in the opera houses of Europe. If doubt exists in the mind of any non-American reader, let him observe the conduct of American tourists in the art gallery of Dresden, standing with speechless reverence before Raphael's immortal masterpiece, striving, with no little success, to realise the exquisitely portrayed conception of the lofty faith which inspired the painter's brush. Or let him make the acquaintance of some American man or woman who regularly attends performances at the Opera House, when he will find them quite as frankly appreciative of beauties in harmony as the most enthusiastic devotees among his own countrymen.

Those who can speak with authority declare that the two great opera houses in New York succeed in attracting the finest talent in the world, and a successful début at the Manhattan or Metropolitan sets the seal of distinguished quality on the vocal artist. Great singers and musicians are certain of finding a cordial welcome across the Atlantic, though it has frequently been proved that a great name goes for nothing if the artist does not live up to the reputation which has preceded him. It is true that a momentary attitude of apathy towards Wagner is visible in New York just now, and Mr. Lawrence Gilman, writing in the *North American Review*, has some very interesting remarks on this subject. He admits that a score of years ago in New York Wagner virtually reigned alone over his kingdom. The dignity, the imaginative power, and the impressive emotional sweep of his dramas, as dramas, offset their obscurity and their inordinate bulk; and always, says Mr. Gilman, their splendid investiture of music exerted, in and of itself, an enthralling fascination. And that condition of affairs might have continued for much longer had not certain impetuous young men of modern Italy demonstrated the possibility of writing operas which were both dramatically engrossing and musically eloquent, and which had the incalculable merit, for our time and environment, of being both swift in movement and unimpeachably obvious in meaning. Thereupon began the reign of young Italy in contemporary opera. It was inaugurated with the "Cavalleria Rusticana" of Mascagni and the "I Pagliacci" of Leoncavallo; and it is continued today, with immense vigour and persistence, by Puccini with all his later works. But in America the music of Wagner lives, as an independent commentary that is of almost universal scope in its voicing of the moods and emotions of men and the varied pageant of the visible world. As music it is still, at

its best, unparalleled and unapproached; and, as Pater prophesied of the poetry of Rossetti, more torches will be lit from its flame than even enthusiasts imagine. In American opinion nothing can ever dim the glory of Wagner, the weaver of tones. His place is secure among the Olympians: where he sits, one likes to fancy, apart—a little lonely and disdainful. His music is both gorgeous and exquisite, epical and tender, sublimely noble, and human as passion and despair.

It is obvious from this writer that Wagner is held in high reverence by the musical world of America, and he does not stand alone. The strenuous life in America, of which Europe hears so much, has not succeeded in stultifying the innate strain of mysticism, the indefinable striving after un-material ideals that is an essential and truly American trait. The vast conglomeration of varied racial elements constituting the population of the United States has not yet evolved into one distinctive whole, but when the present inchoate mass has been synthesised by the mellowing influence of years, it will indeed be surprising if America does not produce masters in every branch of art and culture who will rival the greatest that the Old World has yet produced.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION IN GLASGOW.

Glasgow, September 10.
Three thousand unemployed men assembled yesterday in George Square, where inflammatory speeches were delivered. The police interfered and dispersed the meeting; but the men again formed in procession, and went through the streets inhabited by the well-to-do classes, singing and shouting. The leaders intended to make a demonstration in front of the Mayor's house; but, when they arrived within a quarter of a mile of it, they were surprised by a party of mounted police who broke up the procession and scattered the demonstrators in all directions. Several arrests were made. As the mounted police made free use of their truncheons, some of the processionists sustained broken heads. The police have taken the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of such disorders.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FIGHT.

The political campaign is now in full swing, and the rival organisations are flooding the country with literary powder and shot for the fray. Each of the orthodox party candidates, Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan, is striving to induce the electorate to believe that Mr. Roosevelt's mantle has fallen upon him, for, in spite of the fact that in the East Mr. Roosevelt's policies, or at any rate his somewhat impetuous methods of carrying them out, are not popular, for they have been accompanied by continued hard times, the general sentiment of the voters is enthusiastically Rooseveltian. Mr. Roosevelt has always been a terror to evildoers. That is the main secret of the hero-worship of his followers. Mr. Taft never fails to devote a portion of his speeches to a stirring eulogy of the inimitable President, while Mr. Bryan is equally persistent in claiming that he, who denounced Trusts before Mr. Roosevelt was ever heard of, is Mr. Roosevelt's national heir.

Governor Hughes, who, notwithstanding the opposition of the racing element and machine politicians, is, says a New York report, likely to be renominated for the Governorship of New York State, spoke in Ohio on behalf of Mr. Taft. He boldly predicted that the hard times would be harder if Mr. Bryan won. Here is a characteristic passage from the speech:

"Mr. Taft is a skilled seaman of statesmanship, who takes his reckoning by the fixed stars of human nature and experience, not an uncertain astrologer casting absurd horoscopes from imaginary signs and symbols. And not once on all his voyages has the reckoning he has made been wrong; not once has a single horoscope that Mr. Bryan has cast been right. When the great commander, who has guided our ship of State through the storms of opposition and amid the rocks of hatred straight for the port of our higher hopes and our larger liberties, voluntarily steps from the bridge and delivers to us his high commission, let us hand it to the ablest officer aboard, and safely make the harbour of our heart's desire."

Mr. Bryan arrived in New York this week. There is much curiosity to see if he will dare to denounce the great merchant princes in that immense commercial centre. It is still firmly believed there that Mr. Roosevelt's unceasing attacks on predatory wealth have done much to impair credit and frighten enterprise. The almost unprecedented number of unemployed last winter and spring is responsible for a widespread feeling in New York and New Jersey States that the country requires a President who will restrain his strenuousness until a more substantial revival of business conditions. New York is a "key State," and though its normal Republican majority is 80,000, the result this year is doubtful.

Of the minor candidatures little has so far been heard of the progress of Mr. Debs, the Socialist, or of the Prohibitionist or the Populist nominees. However, Mr. Hisgen, who is generally called Mr. Hearst's candidate, is making a spectacular campaign, the nature of which may be judged by the following extract from a speech he delivered at Milwaukee early this week:

"I voted for Mr. Bryan twice, but the principles for which I stood, and now stand, Mr. Bryan no longer represents. The high-class criminals of the Trusts are now living beyond the law; they defy it and laugh at it. They do not even pay their fines when the Court goes through the formality of assessing them. If I am elected President I shall do my utmost to march those escaped criminals straight to gaol, where they belong."

Thousands of intelligent citizens seem to be taking Mr. Hisgen seriously, and not as a joke.

RELIGION A FACTOR IN THE CAMPAIGN.

It is reported from New York that Senator Burkett, the youngest member of the United States Upper House, who is campaigning in Nebraska against Mr. Bryan, has stirred up a hornets' nest by making an issue of Mr. Taft's religious beliefs. Out West the old Puritanical spirit is a great deal more dominant than it is, for instance, in a city like New York, where few candidates are specially solicitous about obtaining the aggressive support of clergymen of any denomination.

In the course of speech at Lincoln the other night, a farmer interrupted with a question which was received with encouraging cheers. The query was "Is Mr. Taft a Unitarian?" The senator brought down the house by denouncing the story as a trick of the Democratic party, declaring that Mr. Taft was no more a member of any Unitarian church than he (the senator) was. It seems that a local evangelist who happened to be present at the meeting was not altogether convinced by the sena-

(Continued on page 2.)