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

# The Daily Record

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

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 806.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

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## MR. ROCKEFELLER EULOGISED.

Although it is true that of late years the name of John D. Rockefeller has not been mentioned with such frequency as formerly, that he has to a great extent retired from the vivid limelight of the world's stage, his influence is nevertheless still felt in many questions touching the political and business life of America. At the present moment the ramifications of Standard Oil are plainly discernible in connection with the Presidential campaign. Some half a dozen prominent personalities in the Republican and Democratic camps have been proved to be more or less directly in touch with what is often described as the most iniquitous corporation in the world, and, as a natural consequence, the prestige of both parties has sustained a rude shock. Mr. Rockefeller has long been the target for the vitriolic abuse of reformers the world over, who profess to see in him the incarnation of business impurity, the evil influence of an entire nation, and a shameless exponent of the cardinal sin,—hypocrisy. It says much for the great financier's powers of restraint that he apparently remains unshaken after many years of public and private censure, pursuing his vocation as a maker of millions with a cold-blooded consistency that is positively uncanny. His enemies have, it would appear, exhausted their shot and shell in a vain endeavour to shatter the great edifice of Standard Oil, and now there are signs of a reaction. In view of the past record of Mr. Rockefeller it is impossible not to admire the courage of a writer in an American publication, who boldly takes up the cudgels on behalf of the Oil King and maintains that he is a cruelly misunderstood and wrongfully abused man. The most popular judgment of "Jawn D.," he declares, is mob judgment; and in reality he is one of the best and highest-minded and most public-spirited citizens of the United States. While whole books have been written to show how Mr. Rockefeller oppressed his rivals, and ruined their business by securing unfair rates for transportation, pursuing them to the bitter end, his own description of his dealings with these men is an exact antithesis to the story his enemies have told. The steady growth of public opinion has now declared that Mr. Rockefeller built up for himself by pulling down others, piling his edifice on their ruins. When a man showed his head in the oil business, he was at once pursued, spied upon, and his trade ruined; then his business was taken over for a fraction of its value. This is, in effect, Mr. Rockefeller's own statement on the subject:—

"It would have been impossible to make a success by oppressing people. Big men who do things in a large and effective way cannot be oppressed; they may suffer a temporary disadvantage, and one might make a temporary profit by pushing them at such a time, but it would be only for a time. I never was so foolish as to follow these tactics; I wanted able men to work with me and not against me. I tried to make friends of these men. I admitted their ability and the value of their enterprises. I worked to convince them that it would be better for both to cooperate for economy, for extending the world's markets, for the development of by-products; and if I had not succeeded in getting their friendship, the whole plan of the Standard Oil Company would have fallen to the ground. I admit I tried to attract only the able men. I have always had as little as possible to do with dull business men. Let us go a step further and suppose that not only by getting rebates from the railroads on our own products but on the products of others as well, I had ruined these able men and forced them to combine with me. Could any man alive develop from such material the esprit de corps which even our enemies admit we have always possessed? Perhaps you say, after being so near ruin, a man will go in with anybody who will show him a way out. This can only be answered by the personnel of our company. Strong men who had been ruthlessly shorn of their self-respect would not for thirty years work in harmony and build up a great business. The thing is inconceivable."

Mr. Rockefeller is nothing if not plausible, and in this instance it must be admitted that his argument is sound; but his enemies say that having hounded his minor competitors into one huge corral, the process of inoculating them with the "graft"

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virus was a simple matter. The most eloquent apologist for Standard Oil cannot plead away the mass of visual evidence that goes to show the corruptness of that corporation's business-dealings. From small beginnings it has swollen to such enormous bulk as to be quite impervious to attacks from whatever quarter they come. Over and over again the impotency of the courts when dealing with Standard Oil transgressions has been demonstrated; convictions that have been based upon unimpeachable evidence are quashed when referred to higher courts; with its tools enthroned in the highest places the Trust snaps its fingers at all opposition. Mr. Rockefeller may be a grossly misunderstood public benefactor, he may be everything that is good and virtuous, but from the very nature of his position as head of the great oil combine he cannot hope to escape opprobrium. The iniquities of the Standard must inevitably involve its creator, and for our own part we had rather see Mr. Rockefeller in the rôle of self-confessed unscrupulous Croesus than posing as a great-hearted, maligned saint. But it is quite in accordance with the popular conception of "Jawn D." A hypocrite despises those whom he deceives, even though he has no respect for himself. The inauguration of the famous Rockefeller Sunday School class indicates that he would make a dupe of himself too, if he could.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

**LORD TWEEDMOUTH'S RETIREMENT.**  
London, September 29.  
Lord Tweedmouth, Lord President of the Council, and formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, has resigned his office on account of ill-health.

**DISASTROUS FLOODS IN INDIA.**  
Bombay, September 29.  
Very heavy rain has caused devastating floods in the last 36 hours in Hyderabad and the Deccan. The river Musi has risen more than 60 feet and swept away several bridges. Reports speak of thousands of houses demolished, and of great loss of life. Crops have been destroyed for miles along the river's banks. The rainfall amounted to 15 inches.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ANSWERS CHARGES.**  
Washington, September 28.  
The President has published an answer to Mr. Bryan's letter, confining himself chiefly to that part of it which asserts that his, the President's, administration has been neither sincere nor effective in the prosecution of the Trusts. Mr. Roosevelt compares his own administration with that of the

last Democrat President, Mr. Cleveland; and justifies the permission given in 1907 to the Steel Trust to secure the control over the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, a control which was necessary in order to confine the then existing panic to the narrowest possible limits. The President declares he has no grudge against the Trusts, and that he wishes to judge every individual and every corporation by their actions.

### MAXIM'S NOISELESS RIFLE.

(From our New York correspondent.)  
American army officers have just been making a searching trial of Hiram P. Maxim's latest invention, a noiseless rifle, and according to announcements in the papers have expressed themselves very appreciatively thereon. Naturally enough the strictest silence is observed as to the construction of the weapon, but the papers claim to know that a valve is constructed just behind the muzzle of the rifle, whereby the gases which by their sudden expansion cause the report, are allowed to expand gradually. The actual invention, therefore, lies in the construction of the valve. It is obvious enough that the employment by soldiers of this weapon, which betrays the firer neither by smoke of powder nor by report, would have consequences quite incalculable. The sharpshooter will gain an uncanny power by this weapon. The enemy, when attacked, will only hear the whistle of the bullets and see their men fall, without knowing the exact position of the foe. One can hardly picture the advantages which an army armed with this weapon will have over an enemy which still uses the existing rifle. It is said that America will be rendered completely immune from attack if the Federal army secures the secret of this invention of Maxim's, and that, too, not only on the field, but also at sea, since it is also possible to apply the invention to naval guns. The experiments are still going on.

### THE INTERNATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Washington, September 28.  
The International Tuberculosis Congress was opened here today, Professor Koch being elected one of the three Honorary Presidents. Upon rising to thank the assembly for his election, the Professor received a remarkable ovation which prevented him from making his speech for a few minutes. He then thanked Mr. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, in the name of the German delegates for his speech of welcome.

### MR. ROCKEFELLER'S BIRTHDAY.

(From our New York correspondent.)  
The Oil-King, John D. Rockefeller, towers over all other American Croesuses, not only in respect of his millions, but also in virtue of his high birth. Rockefeller has, in fact, discovered that blue blood flows in his veins, and that he is worthy of his ancestors in so far as money making goes. Apart from representing his business interests and increasing his millions, Rockefeller has in the last few years busied himself with enquiries into the genealogy of the Rockefellers. The genealogist, Dr. Aron Lewis, has been repeatedly sent to Europe by the Oil-King for the sole purpose of tracing the pedigree of the Rockefellers. After each journey Dr. Lewis brought back interesting information. A few days ago the American Rockefellers, 200 in number, held a "family day," and on this occasion Dr. Lewis gave the numerous cousins, nieces, and other relations of the Oil-King a resumé of the results hitherto obtained by his enquiries into the Rockefeller family history. The most interesting discovery was that Rockefeller is descended from a noble house, and that the family is of Franco-German extraction! As far back as 950 A.D. the race was flourishing in Southern France. The then Rockefellers were Counts and possessed the privilege of coining money. Thus they were already making money in the literal sense. During the reign of Louis XIII., various Rockefellers who were Huguenots emigrated to Germany, and German Rockefellers, according to Dr. Lewis, are still to be met with in the town of Fahr, honest industrious people who sent a message to John D. by the genealogist, that he need not be ashamed of his German cousins, and that they were quite in a position to take care of themselves.

(Continued on page 2)



# BERLIN

Considerable heartburning has, according to a contemporary, been caused among the Radicals by persistent reports to the effect that the Government took the leaders of the Centre party into its confidence with regard to its financial intentions long before the official secret was communicated to representatives of German "Liberalism."

According to a curious but hitherto unconfirmed statement on the part of a Bourse journal, Herr Sydow is considering the expediency of delivering a course of public lectures in the exhibition hall at the Zoological Gardens on the necessity for reforming the German financial system. As the Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury has already contributed an article from his own pen on this subject to a monthly periodical, the Press in general hesitates to discredit this rumour until a definite contradiction is forthcoming. The Colonial Secretary, Herr Dernburg, moreover, has established a precedent for missionary efforts of this kind by the electioneering addresses which he delivered throughout the country at the time of last year's "national" elections to the Reichstag.

While it may be objected that, out of deference to the dignity of his office, a Minister of State should refrain from outlining his policy through the medium of a public organ or on a public platform, it should not be forgotten that we live in an unconventional age, and that Herr Sydow could find more than one precedent for such an action. Mr. Lloyd George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, loses no opportunity of speaking in public on the necessity of raising the financial wind to fill the limp sails of the Ship of State, and freely confesses that he is at his wits' end to find the necessary resources to cover the present Government's ambitious schemes of social reform. Foreign Ministers of all nations have recently been making themselves conspicuous by granting interviews to newspaper correspondents of other countries, thereby paying an eloquent if silent tribute to the power of the Press. Statesmanship and diplomacy have suffered a marked loss of mystery, and therefore of dignity, even within the last decade. Whether by letting the man in the street have free entrance behind the scenes of international policy the powers that be have strengthened their influence, is a very vexed question.

Commenting on the forthcoming Budget, a contemporary says: As the moment for the publication of the German financial proposals draws nearer, increased pains are being devoted to the task of preparing the public mind in order to secure a favourable reception. In the early summer of this year a hint was given to the Press that the Government would welcome a thorough discussion of the question. It soon became apparent, however, that what the Government wanted was not suggestions for the next Budget, but insistence on the acuteness of the present crisis. During the last fortnight no effort has been spared to bring the blackness of the situation home to the average reader. A few days ago a semi-official article was published showing that deficits were now the order of the day, that the Imperial debt had been increased by some 2,000,000,000 marks during the present century, and that the exceptional circumstances of the

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

At the beginning of the 18th century, some of the Rockefellers emigrated to America. A Mrs. Anna Margarethe Rockefeller was buried in 1710 in the Lutheran cemetery at West Camp. In the church registers of the first reformed church in Somerville, New Jersey, the first American Rockefellers are entered. At that time a daughter of Johann Peter Rockefeller, to whom the Oil-King last year erected a memorial, was baptised. In 1773, Diehl Rockefeller settled with his family in Germantown, Philadelphia. The then Rockefellers were large property owners. The present family name is a corruption of the original French name "de Rocquefellier." This and other interesting information was expounded by Dr. Lewis at the "family day," at which the youngest of those present was four years old and the eldest eighty. The Oil-King himself did not attend, but had a detailed report sent him of the course of the proceedings.

## FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Vast devastation has been caused in America this year by forest fires. The fire which recently raged for days in British Columbia destroyed valuable timber worth several million dollars. The fire devoured its way over a huge area and destroyed a large number of towns. Hardly was the conflagration checked in one place by the hand of man when the flames literally sprang from the ground at a spot hitherto spared by the fire. The conflagration was, in fact, raging subterraneously, while flames, invisible to the eye, made their way through the

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Georg Kunkel, 82, Martin Luther Str.

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Adolph Alberti. Delicatessen. 10, Martin Luther Strasse.

Residenz Buffet Rendez-vous for Americans 64, Kronen Strasse.

Herero war only accounted for the merest fraction of this huge sum. And now the Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, the Minister primarily responsible for the forthcoming proposals, has contributed an article to the *Deutsche Rundschau*, the proof sheets of which have been issued to and summarised by every journal in the Empire. Herr Sydow has thought fit to assume a most plaintive tone, and the article is as much an appeal to the heart as the most skilful begging letter. It is the German people, we are told, who require the money; it is not to meet the needs of Princes or even of States that fresh taxation is to be raised; and the writer is convinced that in face of this patriotic demand the German nation will not close its pockets. The moral to be drawn from all this is that the new taxes will press heavily upon the poorer sections of the community. It is, indeed, practically certain that additional revenues are to be raised from beer and tobacco, and that new sources of supply are to be tapped in the shape of a tax on gas and electricity. It is to be feared that in spite of all these preliminaries the German people will not acquiesce without some murmurings.

## BOSTON CORPORATION PLATE.

Some fifty years ago more than one English town sold off all its plate, the members of the corporation, in their ignorance, preferring the money! The St. Botolph Club at Boston, Mass., acquired a fine cup and cover of the Georgian period which had formed part of the collection of the old English town from which the other Boston derives its name. This cup is always shown to visitors by the hospitable members of that club.

dry leaves that carpet the forest floor. Herein lies the explanation of the frequently recurring phenomenon that farmhouses on all sides far removed from the fire area suddenly burst into flames. These houses were in the path of the fire raging in the lower strata of leaves; should these flames come in contact with the wooden foundations of the houses, they shoot to the surface as though through an air-shaft. Forest fires are reported from a number of States of the Union. California has been a heavy sufferer. There, unfortunately, as every friend of nature will hear with peculiar sorrow, a part of the Calaveras grove of thousand-year-old giant trees has been destroyed. A strong wind drove the flames direct towards the grove, which lies 50 miles from Sonora. All the settlers worked night and day to guard the grove from destruction, but the fire destroyed the forest fringe in the northern valley of the grove in which the giant red trees were standing. The giant pine called "Mother," in spite of great efforts to stem the flames, caught fire. There are in the district 94 giant trees, which are, however, intermingled with many smaller ones. The tallest tree is the "Keystone State," 297 feet high, with a circumference of over 39 feet. Besides the grove of giant trees there is the Mariposa grove, in which the trees are even bigger.

## MR. WRIGHT BREAKS MORE RECORDS.

*Le Mans*, September 28.  
Mr. Wilbur Wright tried again today for the prize of the Committee for Aviation, and flew very nearly 30 miles in 87 minutes; thereby beating his last record by over 5 1/2 miles of distance and

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.  
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11 a. m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).  
6 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Fridays: 11 a. m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 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.  
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.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. PAUL v. SCHWABACH. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

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.

## BERLIN

## CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Salome . . . . . at 8
Royal Theatre	Goldfische . . . . . " 7.30
Deutsches Theater	King Lear . . . . . " 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Sozialistokraton . . . . . "
Lessing Theatre	Nora . . . . . "
Berliner Theater	Mercadet . . . . . "
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I part . . . . . " 7.30
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . . . "
Comic Opera	Tiefland . . . . . "
Residenz Theatre	Das Glück der anderen. Der selige Octave . . . . . "
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht . . . . . " 7.30
Schiller Theatre O.	Julius Caesar . . . . . "
" Charlottenburg	Ein Teufelskerl . . . . . "
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Egmont . . . . . "
Laisse Theatre	Theater . . . . . "
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Theaterteufel . . . . . "
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadelloos . . . . . at 8
New Theatre	Wahrheit . . . . . " 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber . . . . . " 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus . . . . . " 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin . . . . . " 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum . . . . . " 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen . . . . . " 8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza . . . . . " 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten . . . . . " 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Trilby & Svengali . . . . . " 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . " 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . " 8
Casino Theatre	Famille August Knoche . . . . . " 8
Follies Caprice	Die Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe . . . . . " 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . " 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Das Rosenkind . . . . . " 8
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc . . . . . " 8

13 minutes in time. In the evening he took two short flights with a companion.

## THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

*St. Petersburg*, September 28.  
The number of cholera cases recorded in the last 24 hours is 263, and the number of deaths 102. The number of patients under treatment is 1846.

## THE INCIDENT AT CASABLANCA.

The account of the Casablanca incident given by the Tangier correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* and published in a late edition of that paper on Monday, runs: "At noon on the 25th instant, as the Consulate Secretary, Herr Just, accompanied by one of the Consulate soldiers, was taking some legionaries who had placed themselves under the protection of the Consulate to the German steamer "Cintra," the boat in which the party were was stopped by a French military picquet. The boat was upset and its occupants thrown into the water. The French soldiers seized the legionaries and forcibly took them away from their German companions, struck Herr Just a severe blow in the face and tore his clothes, knocked down the Consulate soldier and roughly bound him. Herr Just protested against the seizure of the legionaries, whereupon the Captain of the Port threatened him with a revolver. At this juncture the Vice-Consul, Herr Maenes, appeared with a dragoman and demanded the immediate release of the Consulate soldier. This was at first refused, but upon the demand being formally repeated by the Vice-Consul, the soldier was released, subject to further steps being taken." (Continued on page 3.)



# DRESDEN

A banquet in honour of the King and Queen of Spain was held at the Residence Palace in Munich on Monday evening, previous to which King Alphonso had conferred on the Prince Regent the Grand Collar of the Order of Carlos III. During the banquet the Prince Regent proposed the health of their Majesties of Spain, expressing his conviction that the present visit would bind the two royal houses together in closer bonds of affection. King Alphonso, in reply, on behalf of the Queen and himself thanked the Prince Regent for the brilliant and cordial reception he had given them, and said that both the Queen and he were grateful to the Prince for having consented to act as godfather to their second son. To commemorate the royal visit the Prince Regent has conferred a number of Orders. The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Allendesalazar, was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Service Order of the Bavarian Crown.

Just previous to the visit of the King and Queen of Spain to the Art Exhibition, the police took into custody two men believed to be Spaniards. These individuals, it is rumoured, contemplated an attack on the Spanish monarchs.

The winter edition of the *Dresdner Verkehrsbuch* has just appeared. This is a guide to the street, postal, river, and railway communications of Dresden which has rapidly come into general favour and use in consequence of the completeness and novel arrangement of the information it supplies. It is of handy pocket size, costs only 25 pfennigs, and is to be obtained from or through any bookseller; with its help an entire stranger to Dresden can easily find his way about the city. The price includes an excellent plan of Dresden which, if bought alone, costs 15 pfennigs. In a word, the *Dresdner Verkehrsbuch* will be found very useful and well worth the money expended on it, to residents as well as to visitors. The booklet is divided into five parts, viz.: (1) an alphabetical list of streets with the number of the tram-car or cars by which each one is reached, and the principal streets that cross it; (2) a time-table of each of the droschke stands and tariff; (3) a railway time-table, with alphabetical list of stations and the cost of tickets to each; (4) a steamer time-table; and (5) a miscellaneous part containing information about theatres, galleries, and other sights, post offices, Consulates, taxes, police-stations, etc.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

## Westminster Hotel

Opposite Central Station.  
New up-to-date house. Moderate charges.



**Salon de Paris.**  
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Latest Paris and London model hats just arrived. Speciality, English children's bonnets. Visitors are cordially invited.  
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Me. Meysel-Bircham.

**Art Study and Travel.** Miss I. B. Watson, Gutzkow Str. 33, 11.  
Study visits to the Art Galleries, Preparation for intelligent travel. Spring Tours to Egypt, Greece, Constantinople, Sicily, and Italy. For further particulars enquire at Münchener Str. 8, 1, right, or at Siefert's bookstore, Prager Str. 11.

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### MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

On Monday next, October 5, at 7.30 p.m., the *Berliner Lehrergesangsverein*, a choir distinguished for having won the Kaiser's prize, a costly gold chain, will give a concert at the Gewerbehaus for a charitable purpose, with the assistance of the pianiste Fräulein Pauli Stebel, of Karlsruhe.

The programme of the above concert will be as follows. (1) Ruf an St. Rafael, by Othegraven. (2) Trennungsschmerz, by Georg Schumann. (3) Minnelied, by de la Hall. (4) Ruhe, schönstes Glück, by Fr. Schubert. (5) Heilung, by Taubmann. (6) Wilde Jagd, by Buck. (7) Meeresstimmen, by Kempfer. (8) Jagdlied, by Thuille. (9) Three Folk-songs.

At the Central Theatre today the grand opening programme of the season will be performed for the last time.

The Great Art Exhibition, Dresden 1908. Kun Arpad, a young Hungarian violinist who made a deep impression by his playing at the Belvedere concerts three or four summers ago, has been engaged to take part in the Exhibition concerts from tomorrow to Saturday inclusive.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15

### Margarethe.

Opera in four acts by Ch. Gounod.

Cast:  
Faust . . . . . Herr Sembach.  
Mephistopheles . . . . . Herr Hummel.  
Valentin . . . . . Herr Perron.  
Brander . . . . . Herr Büssel.  
Margarethe . . . . . Frau Nast.  
Siebel . . . . . Frau Bender-Schäfer  
Marthe . . . . . Fräul. Eibenschütz.  
Böser Geist . . . . . Herr Puttlitz.

PLOT. Dr. Faust, who has devoted his whole life to study, is weary of living and Mephistopheles persuades him to try life again as a youth. Faust is changed into a young man and falls in love with Margarethe. The latter's brother Valentin warns her against Faust and goes off to the war. Mephisto, by means of Marthe the nurse, quiets the girl's fears. Faust seduces her. Valentin returns and is killed by Faust with Mephisto's aid. Margarethe goes mad and kills her new born child. Faust is shown all the splendours of earth, but he cannot forget Margarethe. She has been thrown into prison; when Faust comes to save her she dies, her soul being carried to heaven to pray for her lover.

Composer: Charles Gounod, born 1818, died 1893.

Thursday night	Samson und Dalila	at 7.30
Friday night	Bajazzo.—Stellianische Bauern-ebere	" 7.30
Saturday night	Fidello	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Fledermaus	" 7
Monday night	Acte	" 7

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Der Dammkopf	at 7.30
Thursday night	Wilhelm Tell	" 7
Friday night	Der Schwabensireich	" 7.30
Saturday night	Der Erförderer	" 7
Sunday night	Herodes und Marianne	" 7.30
Monday night	Flachsman als Erzieher	" 7.30

### Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Das Ungeheuer	at 7.30
Thursday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30
Friday night	Die Schützenliesel	" 7.30
Saturday night	Das Ungeheuer	" 7.30

### MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:  
FR. BREMMERMANN, Prager Strasse 49.

### YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Singapore September 28th.  
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York September 28th.  
"Prinz Ludwig," from Bremen for Japan, left Antwerp September 28th.  
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Bremen, left Gibraltar September 28th.  
"Roon," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Antwerp September 28th.  
"Main," from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven September 28th.  
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, left Cherbourg September 28th.

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### GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

Paris, September 28.

M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, this evening received the German diplomatic representative, Baron von Lancken-Wakenitz, and it is understood that the deplorable incident at Casablanca formed the subject of their conversation. The conference was conducted in a most friendly spirit, and on both sides a conciliatory spirit was displayed. M. Pichon expressed his opinion that before the occurrence could be exhaustively investigated, the facts of the case must be at hand. To this end General d'Amade has been instructed to forward a full report of the incident at the earliest moment.

Paris, September 28.

Most of today's papers discuss the Casablanca incident. The *Siècle* writes: "The French foreign legionary is a French soldier until his engagement has expired; France claims the right to arrest him if he attempts to desert. For Germany, the legionary, if of German origin, does not cease to be a German. German Consulates believe they have the right to send Germans home. From the jurist's point of view it will be hard to reconcile these two claims; yet it may be hoped that an amicable solution of the difficulty will be arrived at." The *Figaro* remarks: "It is much to be regretted that legionaries have been employed in Morocco. France might have spared herself this deserter affair, but the public opinion of both countries need not take the incident, which is the outcome of excessive zeal on both sides, too tragically. The two Governments will take care that

their policy is framed in Berlin and Paris and not in Casablanca, and will settle this matter amicably."

### THE WHITE CITY.

(From a London correspondent.)

London is still in the throes of a foreign invasion. In the West End streets one hears French spoken quite as often as English, the very bus conductors are becoming adepts at shrugging their shoulders, and when you ask one of London's long-suffering policemen a question, it is odds that he murmurs *plait-il*; Most curious of all, in Piccadilly Circus, the hub of London, where once the air resounded with shouts of "Extry speshal," "ori the winners," one now hears equally raucous voices vociferating "*dernière édition Le Soir*." In fact, the *entente cordiale* seems to have taken such a grip on the populace that they appear to be abjuring their much beloved *Daily Mail* in favour of the *Paris Matin* or *Journal*.

This peaceful invasion, for one who has been absent from London for a considerable time, is somewhat difficult to account for at first, since there does not seem anything particular to attract such crowds of foreigners, though the giant metropolis has certainly been waking up and improving her outward appearance of recent years. Indeed, one might write columns on the changes that have taken place in London in the last decade, and the veriest man-about-town who may chance to have been absent from his favourite haunts for a few years, would gasp with surprise were he suddenly planted at the eastern end of the Strand, where

the new Kingsway provides him with an unexpected route to Holborn. His surprise would not probably be tinged with regret when he would seek in vain for the St. James' restaurant—once the "Jimmy's" of the gilded youth—only to find in its place London's latest and most palatial caravanserai, the Piccadilly Hotel. *Entre nous*, rumour has it that the company responsible for the erection of this mammoth hotel somewhat "outran the constable," and in these early days of the building's existence, an official receiver is installed in the building to forfeit what profits may accrue, for the benefit of creditors, not shareholders.

London has become tubular to a degree undreamed of ten years ago; in all directions run the subterranean arteries known as the "tuppenny tubes," with the result that such erstwhile remote places as Finsbury Park and Golder's Green have become suddenly accessible.

It is when one approaches any of the stations on the original "tuppenny tube," the Central London Railway, which runs from the Bank of England in the East to Shepherd's Bush in the Wild West, that one begins to understand the reason for the presence in London of so large a moiety of the population of France. For this railway has been extended to Wood Lane, a point between Shepherd's Bush and Wormwood Scrubs, and it is here that the Anglo-French Exhibition, known to all and sundry as "The White City," has its home. And thither day by day, in addition to thousands of Englishmen with their wives, sons, and daughters, swarm myriads of our neighbours from across the Channel.

(Continued on page 4.)



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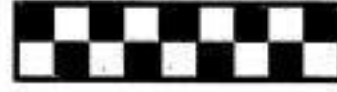
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Fräulein v. Spreckelsen, German teacher (Hanoverian),  
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heron feathers, stoles, palms, fruits,  
flower-papers, &c. from H. HESSE, Scheffel Str. 10—12.

## THE WHITE CITY.

(Continued from page 3.)

Personally, I always think exhibitions have a  
wearisome sameness; one may be vaster than an-  
other, but they all have the same sort of exhibits  
and the same bewildering array of "side-shows,"  
for each one of which extra entrance-money is de-  
manded. It may, however, unhesitatingly be averred  
that London's latest effort in this direction is in  
some respects superior to any of the colossal enter-  
prises that have preceded it. No one who was  
there will be able to forget the appalling distances  
of the great Paris exhibition of 1900 or of the  
St. Louis exposition of 1904. The "White City"  
has the great virtue of compactness. Within a  
quarter of an hour one may walk from the main  
gate to the Irish village which marks the limit of  
the grounds. Of course, laterally the Exhibition  
extends further, but all the buildings which contain  
the exhibits of chief interest are grouped in com-  
fortable proximity to each other. And without  
question this fact has had much to do with the  
undoubted success of the enterprise.

All day and every day (Sundays, of course, ex-  
cepted in dear Puritan England) since the opening  
of the exhibition in May, the turnstiles have  
clicked unceasingly, and on many a Saturday, when  
excursions run White-City-wards from all parts of  
England, some 200,000 shillings have been taken  
at the doors.—One can well understand that to  
Londoners, accustomed as they are to the grime-  
laden walls of their chief buildings, the exceeding  
whiteness of the Exhibition Pavilions is a never-  
ceasing joy. The large rectangular court, named  
the Court of Honour, upon which the main entrance  
debouches, reminds one of a certain corner of the  
Fort at Agra. The architecture is purely Indian,  
and carried out as it is in dazzlingly white stucco,  
it gives an admirably accurate representation of  
the trellised and latticed marble buildings of Shah  
Jehan's home.

Until one reaches what are called the Pleasure  
grounds, where the claims of homogeneous architec-  
ture have been disregarded, the buildings all  
justify the name of the "White City." Most notice-  
able of all are the two vast palaces devoted to  
exhibits from Canada and Australia. The Canada  
palace, though the last to be completed, is easily

first in point of interest and in the magnificence  
of its appointments, its centre being occupied by  
a gigantic replica of a grain "hopper," fashioned  
out of wheat ears. The Australian pavilion, too,  
is daily crowded by thousands, anxious to gloat over  
the wonderful display of opals from New South  
Wales, or to watch the methods of Australian pearl  
divers, as shown in a deep tank. No building, how-  
ever, has aroused more interest with the general  
public than that devoted to a remarkable collection  
of modern French sculpture, for the French artists  
in marble may be said to lead the world; and it  
is a curious fact that respectable English maiden  
aunts *et hoc genus omne*, who will turn away in  
horror from some painted figure of the nude, will  
gaze with rapture on a marble statue, though equally  
devoid of raiment.

Such sideshows as the "Ceylon Village" may  
be said to appeal more to those whose knowledge  
of Extra-European places is derived from the printed  
page, for anything less like the real thing I can  
hardly imagine.

The so-called "pleasure grounds" contain the  
usual number of scenic railways, mazes, toboggan  
slides, and sideshows, with their irritating charges  
for admission; the shows, be it said, being with the  
exception of "Old London"—an extremely interest-  
ing series of models of London in the 17th century  
—rarely worth the price charged for seeing them.  
To the country visitor—and on one afternoon re-  
cently one seemed to be in a strange country, for  
those who were not talking French were talking  
Yorkshire, which is harder for the uninitiated to  
comprehend—the clue of the exhibition is the  
"Flip-Flap," which is merely a vast pair of scis-  
sors with cars hung on the points, and set ver-  
tically. People are content to wait patiently in  
long queues in order to obtain a place in one of  
the cars, in which they are carried some 200ft. into  
the air. What the great attraction about it is,  
were hard to say. One can get a finer view from  
the top of St. Paul's any day. Still there it is, to  
have visited the "White City" and not to have  
"flip-flapped" is to be set down a fool. For my-  
self, I dared the stigma, and vastly preferred a  
comfortable seat near the central Kiosk, where the  
Guards' band discourses most excellent music.

I have omitted all mention of the vast Stadium  
which, but a few weeks ago, was crowded to its  
utmost limits by spectators of the Olympic games;

but those same athletic contests roused such Anglo-  
American controversies that they are best left in  
oblivion. To have been in America and to have  
read American biased press comment on English  
ideas of fairness was too mortifying to a mere  
Englishman to enable him to regard the Stadium  
with any enthusiasm. Suffice it that it is still  
there, the mightiest enclosure for athletic purposes  
that the world has ever seen, but the tiers of seats  
that once rang with enthusiastic plaudits are now  
deserted until nightfall, when a few hundred spec-  
tators gather to witness a display of fireworks.  
Perhaps, like these, the animosities aroused by the  
Games will also end in smoke.

### MR. MORGAN'S TREASURES.

One of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's proudest posses-  
sions is the unique set of "Apostle" spoons, dating  
from the reign of Henry VIII., with figures of the  
twelve apostles and Christ. It is older than the  
fine set given by Archbishop Matthew Parker to  
Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Ranking next  
in date is the charming example of an Elizabethan  
tazza, dated 1577-78, a vessel used for drinking  
purposes as well as for fruit. In Holland it was  
much employed for fruit, as may be seen in numer-  
ous pictures of "Still Life" by Dutch artists of the  
seventeenth century. This choice piece of plate was  
made by the same silversmith who wrought a sim-  
ilar tazza sold in the late Duke of Cambridge's  
collection.

### BEAUTIFYING RAILWAYS.

The administration of the Belgian railways has  
purchased 40,000 acacias and 20,000 young shrubs  
which are to be placed temporarily on vacant land  
on the lines near Brussels, Antwerp, and Weerde.  
Later, when they have developed, they will be re-  
moved to bare places along the railway lines in  
need of beautifying.

### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light south-easterly breezes, bright and dry, warm  
during the day, much colder at night, with perhaps  
frost on high ground.