

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

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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'Twas in TRAFALGAR'S BAY.

One hundred and three years ago today was fought the most decisive naval action in modern history, a conflict which once and for all broke the maritime power of Napoleon and compelled him to abandon his long-cherished hopes of an invasion of England. The brilliant personality of the British commander at Trafalgar renders it easy to overlook the immense issues involved in the action itself. When in 1803 Horatio Nelson was appointed to command the Mediterranean squadron, Napoleon was maturing his deep-laid plan for invading England; the magnificent army which afterwards swept through Europe had been marshalled along the cliffs at Boulogne; a huge flotilla of flat-bottomed vessels had been constructed, and lay ready to convey the army of France across the twenty odd miles of blue Channel water that lay between the French legions and their goal. Meanwhile Nelson had taken up his station off Toulon, and then began the most thorough and lengthy blockade in naval annals. For two whole years he kept the French close in port, maintaining his station in spite of repeated efforts made to dislodge him, and of the tempestuous weather with which his stout three-deckers were continually assailed. With Villeneuve, the French admiral, bottled up in port, Napoleon found it impossible to bring together a sufficiently powerful fleet to overcome British supremacy in the Channel, and until this had been done there could be no thought of embarking the army which was biding its time on the cliffs of Boulogne and chafing to be led against perfidious Albion. This state of affairs lasted until the end of March 1805, when Villeneuve managed to effect his escape from Toulon, his intention being to rally a Spanish squadron, raid the West Indies, and then, returning to European waters, to liberate the French and Spanish squadrons blockaded at Ferrol, Rochefort, and Brest, and to reach the Channel with a great armada of some half a hundred ships of the line, against which the British fleet could not hope to prevail. Writing of Nelson's Toulon blockade, Captain Mahan, the great American naval authority, has summed up the situation in one of his inimitable phrases: "Those far distant storm-battered hulks, upon which the Grand Army never looked, were all that stood between it and the dominion of the world."

Immediately after Villeneuve's escape from Toulon, Nelson instituted a vigorous pursuit; but circumstances were against the British fleet, and for three months nothing was heard of the French ships; they seemed to have vanished from the face of the waters. Towards the end of June Villeneuve was back in European waters, this time with Nelson hot upon his track. The French admiral, acting directly against his master's orders, put into Cadiz. Preparations were at once made to bring him to action. Nelson was placed in supreme command of the British fleet, and in the last days of September he was cruising off Cadiz with thirty-four sail of the line. Villeneuve's force was numerically the same. Now occurred an incident typical of Nelson's personal daring and of his confidence in the potency of his ships and men. He knew that the French would not venture to fight him on equal terms, so he actually despatched seven or eight of his vessels home in order to bring about an engagement, which, he had resolved, should prove decisive.

On October 20 Villeneuve put to sea with the combined fleets of France and Spain, obeying a

peremptory command of Napoleon, who had stigmatised him as a feeble coward. By daybreak on the 21st Villeneuve's fleet was descried by the British forces off Cape Trafalgar. Nelson formed his ships into two columns, the first of which he himself led in the "Victory," the second being commanded by Collingwood. The two vast armadas slowly approaching each other under the impulse of a light breeze must have presented a grand and imposing appearance. A roar of cheering broke from the English ships as the famous signal flew from the masthead of the flagship, "England expects every man to do his duty." Towards noon the opposing fleets were locked in a deadly struggle; the "Victory," assailed by a tremendous fire, broke through the French lines soon after twelve, her belching guns working havoc in Villeneuve's flagship on the one side, and exchanging double-shotted broadsides with the immense "Santissima Trinidad," the largest warship afloat, on the other. Slowly but none the less surely the crushing fire from the English ships put one after another of their opponents out of action; the long columns were at first broken up into small groups of twos and threes, and finally into single units, each of which sustained a merciless hammering from the British gunners. At the crisis of the battle a musket-ball fired from the "Redoubtable's" tops inflicted a mortal wound on the English admiral, and towards evening the greatest of all Britain's seamen rendered up his gallant soul, after living long enough to hear that two-thirds of the enemy's fleet had been destroyed or captured. After Trafalgar the French made no serious effort to recover their power at sea, and towards the end of the same year the French army had disappeared from the cliffs of Boulogne, Napoleon having realised that so long as the command of the sea was in British hands he could not hope to set foot with his legions on British soil.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE INCORRIGIBLE MR. GRAYSON.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, October 19.

Mr. Victor Grayson, the Socialist M.P. who on Saturday last was suspended in the House for gross misbehaviour, addressed a mass meeting of the unemployed at St. Pancras last night, and took advantage of the opportunity to indulge in a volume of impudent abuse at the expense of King Edward. His wild remarks have excited the greatest indignation here, and a movement is on foot for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is not possible to permanently remove his name from the membership roll of Parliament, since he has conclusively demonstrated himself unfit to take a part in national legislation. From newspaper accounts of last night's meeting it appears that Mr. Grayson said: "I hear that the King has invited John Burns to some castle or other to stay with him. John Burns and Edward Rex, both in the same smoking-room, discussing how they may avoid solving the unemployed problem. John Burns is in his proper position; flunkey to a genteel, idle parasite. Fine company! And if there is any advantage it is on the side of the King. He has been an idle parasite from the beginning. John Burns is the man who dedicated himself to the people, and has sold their cause for

a handful of gold pieces. I say to-night, with the utmost calm, I am proud to tell the hungry man that he is less than a man if he starves while he can steal. I can trust you not to steal it from the needy man or woman. If you are going to steal, steal it from those who have it. They won't miss it. You will, at any rate, save them from indigestion."

One of the peculiarities of British law is that its representatives are told off to defend a man of Mr. Grayson's stamp from the just wrath of people who will not stand idly by and hear their sovereign abused in such vile terms. A strong cordon of police kept order last night at the St. Pancras meeting, and it was from behind a rampart of stalwart constables that Mr. Grayson delivered himself of his stream of vituperation. The consensus of opinion is to the effect that the remarks quoted above constitute a breach of the peace, and it is hoped that proceedings may be taken against this impudent demagogue who is incessantly seeking to urge the untutored masses forming his adherents to acts of violence. It is satisfactory to note that so far they have not acted upon his wicked advice, but in the event of such a happening, Mr. Grayson must be held personally responsible for the crimes of his deluded hearers.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

London, October 19.

Reuter learns that the programme of the proposed Conference is now being discussed by the Powers concerned, and that Italy has signified her agreement as to the necessity of a Conference. Reuter is authorized to state that neither the Dardanelles question nor the annexation of Crete by Greece will be brought before the Conference. Both questions will be settled in accordance with the wishes of the Turkish Government. Reuter learns further that the Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires has informed the British Government that he has been charged to give the most positive assurances on the part of his Government that Bulgaria will take all possible steps to avoid a war with Turkey.

WRECK OF A NORTH SEA STEAMER.

London, October 19.

The steamer "Hull" of the Wilson line, on her return voyage from Hamburg to Hull, ran ashore today at the mouth of the Humber. All on board were rescued by means of a rocket apparatus, but the attempts to get the ship afloat were unsuccessful.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

FROM THE POLITICAL ARENA.

Less than two weeks have to elapse before the Presidential campaign is brought to a close, and already there are signs of a lull in the activity of the rival candidates and their backers. Apparently the spell-binders have talked themselves to a standstill and, in theory at least, the electors should now take advantage of the calm to review the volumes of eloquence with which their ears have been assailed, striving to distinguish facts from mere windy rhetoric, personal qualifications from prodigal promises. So far there is no record of the number of speeches delivered since the Republican and Democrat Conventions, but when the statistics are issued it will

(Continued on page 4.)

BERLIN

Mrs. David J. Hill accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Payne last week on a short motor trip through the Chateau district.

Rev. Dr. John R. Crosser on Sunday afternoon gave a brilliant address before a crowded audience at the usual 4 o'clock meeting in the lecture-hall of the American Church. After the rendering of Schubert's Sonata in C by Fräulein Martini, Dr. Crosser spoke on the subject of "Friendship," emphasising the fact that the most precious possession next to God is a true and prudent friend. A hymn and prayer terminated the meeting and refreshments were then served, Mrs. Keppler presiding at the tea-table.

Mr. Frank Morse Rummel on Saturday entertained a number of friends and artists to an informal tea at his studio, Motz Strasse 52. Mr. Minor Gallup, from New York, also an artist and a music student of Mr. Spencer's, assisted him in his duties as host. The two friends had spared no trouble in arranging and beautifying the studio, with the result that their guests were amazed with the beautiful appearance of the place. The walls had been tastefully draped with artistic hangings, and pretty floral decorations added greatly to the charm. The lamps with their coloured shades throwing a soft light over the room, brought out to perfection the strange contrasts contained in the colouring of Mr. Frank Rummel's pictures. After tea had been served, Mr. Rummel, his two brothers and friend, delighted their guests with several well chosen piano and violin selections. Among the invited were Mrs. A. M. Thackara and her two daughters, Miss Elizabeth and Miss Ellen Thackara; Mrs. A. M. Thackara, Jr.; Mrs. Orr; Mrs. Nevin; Miss Bartello; Miss Kerr; Mr. and Mrs. Abbot; Mrs. Lemmel and her daughter; Mr. Ellison Van Hoose; Mr. Spencer; and many others.

Mr. Frank Morse Rummel is the second of three very gifted brothers of a distinguished Washington family. Their father was a well known pianist, and their maternal grandfather was the inventor of the Morse system of telegraphy. Although a promising musician, Mr. Frank Rummel has chosen painting as his profession. For a long time he studied in America under his uncle, Mr. Morse, and other well-known artists, and has now been for some years in Berlin, where he worked at the Akademie. He is an historical and landscape painter, giving his attention mostly to Norwegian mythological subjects. His latest picture, "Dreamland," has a distinctly Scandinavian atmosphere, and gives evidence of high artistic finish. It is generally believed that this picture will be offered a good place at the next prominent art exhibition in Berlin. Mr. Rummel passes several months of every year in Norway for the purpose of studying the local scenery and light effects.

His two brothers, William, a violinist, and Walter Morse Rummel, a composer and pianist, are no strangers in Berlin musical circles. As recently as Oct. 2 their concert at the Bechstein Saal was accorded a splendid reception by a large audience. The programme contained some very fine pieces by G. Fauré, A. d'Ambrósio, H. Wieniawski, and Ed. Lalo; but the success of the evening was the Sonata in E-minor for violin and piano, by Walter Morse Rummel. The composer was accompanied on the violin by his brother William. Indeed, Walter Rummel's former compositions received such favourable criticism that Shirmer's Publishing Company of New York took it upon themselves to bring out his works at their own risk and expense. The friends of Messrs. Rummel are looking forward to the pleasure of hearing the two promising young artists at another concert in the near future.

Mrs. Stuckenberg, widow of Dr. Stuckenberg, the first pastor of the American Church in Berlin, in making a few remarks on the work of the "Ladies' Union" at the meeting of that organisation on Tuesday last, related how in 1886 the Union was organised by a small band of women, the most prominent among whom were: Mrs. Willard, founder of the now celebrated girls' school in Berlin; Mrs. Seeley, wife of Dr. Seeley, the first pastor of the American Church in Paris; Mrs. S. S. Fessender, of Boston; Mrs. L. A. Hogens, of Chicago; Mrs. J. B. Scheffield, of New York city; Mrs. McGiffert, of New York; and many others. Committees were organised for the work among American strangers and students in Berlin, for arranging entertainments and securing contributions towards the current expenses of the Church. It soon became apparent to the ladies that the conditions called for a permanent organisation of the Church work, and Mrs. Willard was the first to propose at a Ladies' Union meeting the plan of building a church. The Union sent Mrs. Stuckenberg over to America to secure funds, and the money collected in those early days was entirely due to the efforts of the two most prominent members of the Ladies' Union, Mrs. Stuckenberg and Mrs. Willard. At that time Americans in Berlin were allowed the use of a church only for one service, and on Sunday evenings meetings were held at Dr. and Mrs. Stuckenberg's home, where they managed to seat 180 worshippers. The young people having to forego their supper in order to attend the meeting, the Ladies' Union took it upon themselves

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Sculpture, New Museum, Fridays, 3-4, beginning Oct. 23.
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Prop. Fritz Kiel. Rendezvous of the Art World. Kurfürstendamm 235

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

Best Bakery in the American Quarter.
Franz Kalweit, 31, Hohenstaufen Str.

to supply tea and refreshments, which were served at the conclusion of Dr. Stuckenberg's address. The number of Dr. Stuckenberg's adherents increasing every Sunday, it was soon found necessary to find another large room for the gatherings, and the meetings were therefore arranged to be held at the Klindworth Saal. Since then many changes have taken place, and the former Sunday evening meetings are now held at 4 o'clock every Sunday afternoon in the lecture-hall of the Church. Smaller evening assemblies still meet in Mrs. McDonough's drawing-room at Motz Strasse 6, and this lady cordially welcomes all Americans. Her particular aim is to gather around her the young people and help them to pass a pleasant evening. A light supper is served, followed by songs and brief discourses, and thus the young people are able to forget their loneliness in Berlin. The Ladies' Union has since been working steadily for the interest and welfare of the American Church and its members, and everybody interested knows the splendid results they have achieved.

A doctor's degree has been conferred upon Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, by the Williams College of Massachusetts.

Captain P. W. Dumas, late British Naval Attaché at Berlin, has received permission from the King to wear the Insignia of the second Class of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle.

Mr. Cleveland Bohnet, of Chicago, has arrived in Berlin, where he will attend the class of Alberto Jonás, with whom he intends studying until ready for concert appearances.

Mr. John G. Simon, of the Vera American Shoe Store, has sailed by the "Deutschland" for America, where he will remain on a four weeks' business trip.

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution
Tempelhofstrasse 17/IV.

Mrs. Henry Chapin on Sunday last was the guest of Mrs. John Whitney-Hoff at her summer residence, "Chateau Bréau." Mrs. Hoff, wife of Mr. John Hoff, Paris manager of the Standard Oil Company, is well known and respected for her philanthropic work among American and English women and students. Mrs. Whitney-Hoff is the President of the Young Women's Christian Association in Paris, and in 1906 founded out of her private funds the "Student's Hostel," a magnificently fitted building, which offers a comfortable and intellectual home to all American and English women students. Mrs. Hoff's summer and Christmas parties are events never to be forgotten by all who have had the privilege of attending them.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara Murray, of Regensburger Strasse 25, returned recently from Paris where they spent several weeks. Prior to their Paris trip, Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara Murray were the guests of the King and Queen of Sweden at Stockholm.

Messrs. J. M. and Leo Cury, of Amhurst, Nova Scotia, have arrived by the S. S. "Virginia," and will spend a short time sight-seeing in Berlin. They are staying at the Central Hotel.

Mrs. Olga v. W. Haskell, together with her daughter Miss Celia E. Haskell and her two sons George and Dudley, have arrived from Paris, where they lived for two years. Mrs. Haskell, formerly Miss Olga v. Wedelstedt, belongs to an old noble Hungarian family, and is the daughter-in-law of the Honourable E. B. Haskell, proprietor of the Boston Herald. Mrs. Haskell's American home is in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Her chief object in visiting Germany is to afford her children the opportunity of studying the language. Miss Celia Haskell besides attending the Willard School will also continue her vocal and musical studies during the winter. Mrs. Haskell, whose present address is Victoria Luisen Platz 10, intends to return to America next June, where she will spend the season at her summer residence on Prince Edward Island, Canada.

Madame Ellen Foster, so much admired for her musical talents, is eagerly expected by her many friends in Berlin, where she intends to spend part of the winter. At present Madame Foster is still enchanting her many friends in Paris and London with her magnificent voice and her charming personality.

Mr. Kurt A. Stark, who recently played in "Iphigenia" at the Esperanto performance in Dresden, and who went to Vienna with the intention of remaining there, has now returned to Berlin, where he has accepted an engagement to appear at the Residenz Theater.

Mr. W. V. Couchman, manager of the McCormick Harvesting Company in Hamburg, and Mrs. Couchman met the S. S. "America" at Cuxhaven, in order to receive Mrs. Couchman's mother, Mrs. Williams, and her sister, who will spend the winter in Hamburg.

Friends of Mrs. Bennett and of her guests will be interested to hear that the pensionat has been removed from Heilbronner Strasse 25 to Bellevue Strasse 12, where Mrs. Bennett has furnished a large house in an elegant and comfortable style, offering to her guests every modern comfort. The house is conveniently and charmingly located, being surrounded by a large and beautiful garden.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.
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).
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. John Crosser, D.D., Pastor.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Die Hugenotten (Gala performance)	at 8
Royal Theatre	Prinz Friedrich von Homburg	7.30
New Royal Opera House	Schliessener Jägerblut	8
Deutsches Theater	Die Verschwörung des Fiesko zu Genua	7
Lessing Theatre	(Kammerspiele) Clavigo	8
Berliner Theatre	Gespensner	8
New Theatre	Erotik.—Ein Erinnerungsfest	8
New Schauspielhaus	Wahrheit	8
Kleines Theater	Faust. I part	7.30
Comie Opera	Lady Frederick	8
Residenz Theatre	Tiefland	8
Hebbel Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	8
Lastspielhaus	La Sorcière (Sarah Bernhardt)	8
Trianon Theatre	Die Tür ins Freie	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die Liebe wacht	8
Charlottenburg	Der Familientag	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Julius Caesar	8
Luisen Theatre	Wilhelm Tell	8
Bernhard Esso Theatre	Eine tolle Nacht	8
Thalia Theatre	Herr Paragraphe	8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Mitternachtsweibchen	8
Apollo Theatre	Der Hüttenbesitzer	8
Theater des Westens	Eine lustige Spreevaldfahrt	8
	Ein Wäldertraum	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tudellos	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Gehr. Herrfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbände	8
Berliner-Operettentheater	Havana	7.30
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Casale Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Caprice	Familie Angst Knoche	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Die Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe	8
Crania Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Parodie Theatre	Der Monblanc	8
	Raub der Sabinerinnen.—Die Zauberröhre.—Berlin sieht Kopf	8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	8
Lastspielhaus	Die Tür ins Freie	8

DRESDEN

The Committee of the All Saints' Church Ladies Work Society, at the beginning of each season, solicits donations towards its Funds for supplying work material. Any cooperation either in the form of a few Marks, or personal help at the Sewing Meetings will be much appreciated. The Society largely helps the Dresden poor, All Saints' Church, Home Missions through the Church Army, and Foreign Missions through the S. P. G. The Annual Sale of Work will be held early in December, and articles of sale for the Stalls of fancy and other goods are urgently requested, as is also assistance in the theatrical and musical entertainments contemplated as additional attraction to the occasion. Such offers should be made to the Secretary or any Member of the Committee. Members of the Committee are: Mrs. Cazalet, Gilderdale, Grieve, Moore and Young, and Miss Stuart. Honorary Secretary and Treasurer: Miss J. Beatrice Bury, Schnorr Strasse 1, III.

On Monday evening Madame Sarah Bernhardt gave a Dresden audience the pleasure of seeing her again, after an interval of four years. The agility, the tireless energy with which this lady, at an age that may be called exceptional, holds the strained attention of the world, are wonderful. She is ever bent on new surprises, new sensations. While her performance of *Hamlet* was still in every mouth, there went a whisper through the newspapers that she was firmly convinced that only a woman could perfectly interpret Goethe's *Mephisto*, and that she was preparing to put her theory to the proof. Then came the sensation of the "Duc de Reichstadt"; she spread a report of her death and, when touching obituary notices had appeared, came to life again, to the confusion of her foes and the joy of her friends. She has humour, this rare lady. To crown the edifice of her achievements, she entered the ranks of the dramatists, and produced a play "Mademoiselle Lecouvreur," in which she assumed the title rôle. It was in that character that she appeared at the Central Theatre on Monday. It would have been better if she had been guided by her experience in Paris, where "Mademoiselle Lecouvreur" was quietly dropped after its first performance, and had refrained from presenting it to the Dresden public. But play what she will, Sarah Bernhardt always fascinates us. The new piece contains nothing of Scribe's famous drama with the same title, nothing of the refined intrigue, the absorbing action, the skilful construction, or effective development. Sarah Bernhardt's play is nothing more than a tearful, sickly-sweet medley of scenes, without any dramatic force. For herself also Madame Bernhardt shuns effect at first. She gives the trump cards to her companions in the play, the *Duchesse von Bouillon* and the *Abbé Bourot*, and herself plays a secondary part. But that part leads up through two Acts to a death scene, and so it is worth the while of an actress to take it whose reputation in such scenes is great. Madame Bernhardt's representation in this case was certainly quite extraordinary. Her veiled and dreamy half-tones had a thrilling effect, and every one of her smoothly-gliding movements breathed music. She wisely reserves her strength for supreme moments, in order thereby to create a greater effect; and what she thus achieves by her mature art outweighs what she lacks as a dramatist. The audience held itself in check, remaining undemonstrative until the end, when the actress was cheered as at the height of her successes. Of her fellow actors: Mlle. Suzanne Munte and Mlle. Bl. Dufrene; Messrs. Angelo, Krauss, Tenenbourg, and Gundl deserve mention. There was nothing particularly striking in the decorations, which suggested the idea of a quiet travelling dress in contrast to the handsome toilets of the ladies in the audience and the brilliant lighting of the crowded house. M. N.

The Munich Art Exhibition was formally closed on Monday morning in the presence of Prince Ludwig. Oberbürgermeister von Borscht, in a lengthy speech, said that the Exhibition had been a great success and that a clear profit of 400,000 marks had been realized. Prince Ludwig then declared the Exhibition closed, and called for cheers for its patron, the Prince Regent.

Royal Picture Gallery. The rooms No. 23 to 30, situate on the righthand side of the second floor, will be closed for some time from tomorrow on, as some repairs to the building have become necessary.

Westminster Hotel

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



Salon de Paris.
Clearance Sale of Autumn hats, etc., with **20% reduction**, to make room for fresh arrival of new Paris Winter models, this week (18th to 24th October) only.
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Art Study and Travel. Miss I. B. Watson, Gutzkow Strasse 33, II. Illustrated lectures on Art History, Study visits to the Art Galleries, Preparation for intelligent Travel. Spring Tours to Egypt, Greece, Constantinople, Sicily, and Italy.

Richard Schoepffer, Hettner Strasse 7, p.
vocal teacher in his famous maestro Lamperti's (father) method.

Wanted, situation for German lady (21) in English or American family for mornings or afternoons. Was in London 1 year, fond of children, experienced in needlework. Chemnitz Str. 79, part. 1.

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DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 6.30, ending about 10.30

Lohengrin.
Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.
Cast:
Heinrich der Vogler, German King . . . Herr Puttlitz.
Lohengrin . . . Herr v. Bary.
Elsa von Brabant . . . Frau Wittich.
Herzog Gottfried, her brother . . .
Friedrich von Telramund, Brabantian Count . . . Herr Scheidemantel.
Ortrud, his wife . . . Frau Bender-Schäfer.
A Herald of the King . . . Herr Plaschke.
Herr Erl.
Herr Löscheke.
Herr Bilsel.
Herr Nebuschka.
Fräul. Sachse.
Fräul. Kretschmer.
Frau Scheer.
Frau Lorenz.

PLOT. Elsa of Brabant is accused by Count Telramund of having murdered her young brother Godfrey. King Henry decides the matter must be left to the arbitration of a duel. Elsa prays that a knight she has seen in a dream, may come to her help, and Lohengrin appears in a boat drawn by a swan. He offers to be Elsa's champion on condition that she will marry him, but never attempt to find out his name or origin. She accepts and Telramund is defeated. He and his wife Ortrud plan vengeance; the latter on plea of repentance, sows mistrust in Elsa's heart and then publicly upbraids her on the church steps for marrying a nameless man. The marriage takes place, but on the very first evening her curiosity overcomes her and she puts the fatal question. Telramund enters to assassinate Lohengrin, but the latter kills him. In front of the assembled host Lohengrin announces that he is the son of Parsifal, and that he had been sent to Elsa's help by the Holy Grail. He takes leave of Elsa. The swan appears, but in answer to Lohengrin's prayer, dives beneath the water and in its stead rises the lost Godfrey, whom Ortrud had by witchcraft turned into a swan. The boat, now drawn by a white dove, glides away with Lohengrin and Elsa sinks senseless to the ground.
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Thursday night	Tiefstand	at 7.30
Friday night	I. Symphony Concert. Series B	" 7
Saturday night	Oberon	" 7.30
Sunday night	Eugen Onegin	" 7.30
Monday night	Die Folkunger	" 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Der Dummkopf	at 7.30
Thursday night	Die Liebe wacht	" 7.30
Friday night	Jahrmärkte in Pulsnitz	" 7.30
Saturday night	Le robe rouge	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Liebe wacht	" 7.30
Monday night	Brand	" 7

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Ein Walzertraum	at 7.30
Thursday night	Der Prinzpapa	" 7.30
Friday night	Das Modell	" 7.30
Saturday night	Der Prinzpapa	" 7.30

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 12th Infantry regiment No. 177. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

At the concert of the Patronatsverein of the Royal Conservatorium, which takes place at 7.30 this evening at the hall of the Conservatorium, the following program will be performed: Overture of "Iphigenia in Aulis" by Gluck; pianoforte concertos by Chopin, Arensky and Liszt; a Rigoletto Fantasia for clarinet by Bassi; violin concerto by J. de Swet; songs by Meyerbeer, Gluck and Schumann.

The object of the above society is to provide talented but impecunious pupils with the means for study. The members of it have free access to the concerts of the Conservatorium. Applications for membership should be made either to the president, H. E. Dr. Count Otto Vitthum von Eckstädt, Victoria Strasse 26, or to the Management of the Conservatorium, Landhaus Strasse 11.

At the Central Theatre the variety performances of the grand October programme will be resumed this evening at 8 o'clock, with Bernhard Mörbitz, Dr. Angelo's "living porcelains," Ada Pagini, Rebla, Berthe Brésina, and other attractions.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Gewerbehaus tomorrow evening will be as follows:—

- (1) Im Herbst, Overture, E. Grieg.
- (2) Entree-Akte zum III. Akt der Operette "Die Brautlotterie" (1st time), A. Messager.
- (3) Der Wanderer, Lied, F. Schubert. (Für grosses Orchester bearbeitet von L. Kempler.)
- (4) Czardassenen, E. Hartenstein.
- (5) Overture to "Rienzi, der letzte der Tribunen," R. Wagner.
- (6) a. Adagio nach Keltischen Melodien, M. Bruch; b. Scherzo, D. van Goens. (For Violoncello with Orchestra, Herr Hjalmar Gerhardt.)
- (7) Tonbilder aus der Opere "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor," O. Nicolai.
- (8) Zweite Carmensuite, Bizet.
- (9) Concerto for Flute with Orchestra, A. Molliques. (Herr A. Tibursky.)
- (10) Neckteufelchen, Bagatelle (1st time), A. Seybold.
- (11) In den Sternen stets geschrieben, Walzer, O. Fétras.

The "Spoken Songs" performance by Otto and Theodor Gerlach on Saturday next, at the Palmengarten, will include poems by Christa Lessenthin and Walter Günther.

The two chamber music concerts by Herren Feigler and Schilling, the first of which was fixed for the 26th inst., have been postponed to the 16th and 23rd of November. The tickets already issued remain valid.

Fräulein Marie Alberti, in her song and ballad recital on the 26th inst. at the Palmengarten, will sing songs and ballads by Schumann, Schubert, Struve, Strauss, Loewe, Reger, and G. Noren. Frau Lilli Tangel-Strik will be the accompanist.

Herr Albert Kluge will be Fräulein Anna Schöningh's accompanist in her song recital on the 27th inst. at the Palmengarten.

Herr Egon Petri, whose concert on the 10th inst. was a great success, will give a second pianoforte recital on the 29th inst. at the Palmengarten.

HOCKEY.

LAST SUNDAY'S EXCITING GAME.

The Akademische Sport Club's first match versus Mittweida last Sunday ended in a very narrow victory for the home team by two goals to one. The visitors were the first to score through Norman, who was quick to seize an opportunity. Just before time Koch equalised, and as the game was a challenge match it had to be protracted until a definite result was arrived at. Not until nearly three-quarters of an hour had elapsed after full time did Koch succeed in adding a second and final goal. The visitors played better hockey than the home team, combining and passing with intelligence; their goal-keeper also merits especial commendation.

It is advisable to draw a veil over the play of the winners, as their hockey was of a dreadfully rough and tumble description, without dash, combination, or science. It is to be hoped, and indeed it is essential, that next week a much better display will be given if they are to remain the defenders of the shield won at Frankfurt.

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Preparation for Army and Navy interpreter's examinations in the German language. Individual tuition or in class, for gentlemen, ladies, and children; grammar, conversation, literature. Last season's results: British Army, 1st class interpreter; Royal Navy, 2nd class interpreter. At home, 10-2 o'clock. **Ludwig Libas, Heitner Strasse 5, III.**

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

certainly be found that Mr. Bryan is away ahead of his rival so far as volume is regarded. His personality has immensely increased in popularity during the past few months, while, on the other hand, Mr. Taft has apparently not succeeded in carrying audiences off their feet by mere force of language, a gift to which the Democrat candidate may certainly lay claim. Electors are, after all, only human, and a hundred votes may depend upon a well-turned phrase or a striking metaphor, in the employment of which Mr. Bryan is a past master. As we have repeatedly remarked in these columns, the respective legislative records of the two candidates admit of no comparison. Mr. Bryan is unable to point to anything greater than a series of brilliant oratorical triumphs achieved in every part of the country. He is acknowledged to be a most genial, even-tempered, and upright gentleman, but he can lay absolutely no claim to even an elementary knowledge of the intricate art of government.

Mr. Taft's record in the Philippine Islands would alone be sufficient to justify his election at the forthcoming contest. We have already published a lengthy account of the splendid work he did while Governor of the Islands, work which stamped him unmistakably as a firm administrator, a strictly just legislator, and a born leader of men. It is his misfortune that Fate has not bestowed on him the gift of a silvery tongue, but the strong man and the fervid orator are rarely united in one personality. Mr. Bryan's oral appeals to the United States electorate may gain him an important number of votes, but we believe that, when the psychological moment arrives, the reins of power will be given into the hands of the man who has already demonstrated by practical example his ability to guide a nation's destinies.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES OF CARELESSNESS.

Paris, October 19.
 During the debate in the Chamber arising out of an interpellation on the Navy, the Minister of Marine, M. Thomson, said that since 1906 the most careful measures had been taken to prevent the recurrence of such catastrophes as that on board the "Jéna." Black powder had been removed from the ships by degrees and the temperature in the magazines had been lowered.

Speaking of the accidents on board the "Couronne" and the "Latouche Tréville," the Minister

said that closer study was required at the School of Gunnery of the danger of accidents during firing practice. Germany and England carried out firing exercises, and they were necessary; but all possible care should be taken. The new French material was as good as the best foreign. M. Thomson concluded his speech with an expression of regret that unjust attacks should have been made on the Ministry of Marine, in which, said the Minister, uprightness and sincerity ruled (Applause from the Left).

M. Delcassé, the President of the Committee of Enquiry into the causes of the "Jéna" disaster, said the disaster might have been avoided if the Minister of Marine had listened to warnings and had adopted the measures recommended by the captain of the ship (Applause from several benches). An efficient enquiry would expose the astonishing carelessness with which black powder had been kept in the immediate neighbourhood of the "B" powder. That was the cause of the outbreak of fire on board the "Jéna." M. Delcassé enumerated, amid signs of agitation in the Chamber, the accidents that were attributable to the carelessness he had pointed out (Applause from several benches).

The Minister of Marine, replying to M. Delcassé's remarks, complained of having to bear the blame that attached to his predecessors, and defended his colleagues. In conclusion he declared, amid noisy interruptions, that his department had done everything within the sphere of possibility to improve the condition of the French Navy.

We understand that, in consequence of the charges made against the department under his control, M. Thomson has tendered his resignation as Minister of Marine.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Yorck," from Australia for Bremen, passed Ouessant October 19th.

"Zieten," from Japan for Bremen, left Foochow October 20th.

"Goeben," from Hamburg for Japan, left Algiers October 19th.

"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven October 20th.

"Königin Luise," from Genoa for New York, left Almeria October 19th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
 North-easterly wind, bright and dry, cold.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
 Wednesday, October 21st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
 Thursday, October 22nd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
 Friday, October 23rd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
 Saturday, October 24th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
 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.
 Friday, October 24th. Litany 10.0 a.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 third Sunday in October, January, March, and June.
 Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

AN OLD JOURNALIST ON THE NEW JOURNALISM.

Our most widely circulated halfpenny morning papers (writes Mr. H. W. Lucy) are, in brief, the result of grafting American Journalism on a British stem. Perhaps there is not much of the stem visible. The motto of New Journalism may be read by the slight variation of a familiar line: "Be smart, my child, and let who will be accurate." The inherent weakness of New Journalism is its slavery to sensationalism. It must have with every fresh morning big headlines calculated to make its readers "sit up," whether at the breakfast-table, in tram, or railway carriage on their way to business. If New Journalism were as reliable as it is readable it would be a mighty power in the land.

SMOOTHING THE STORMY SEA.

During tunnelling operations on the East River, New York, it was observed by an engineer named Brasher that the water was perfectly calm in the vicinity of caissons filled with compressed air, from which it escaped in small quantities. Mr. Brasher thereupon experimented on the effect of compressed air on sea-waves, by running pipes in which small holes were pierced along a sea-wall and forcing compressed air through them. He discovered that even in the most violent storms the waves were almost perfectly calm near the pipes. He is now trying to devise a system for providing ships with a belt of such pipes below the water-line, which would enable them to calmly ride the sea even in the roughest water.