

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

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE WORLD'S UNREST.

At irregular intervals, the scientists tell us, the earth's crust gives indications of disturbances which may involve one or both of the hemispheres. Volcanos, which for ages have lain dormant, break into sudden and violent eruption; islands disappear, and new ones arise in the course of a few hours to take their place. The elements composing the globe would appear to wage internecine warfare, with results frequently disastrous to terrestrial inhabitants. The solar system, too, is not exempt from similar phenomena, but unrest among the heavenly bodies rarely influences this sphere on account of its comparative remoteness. Mankind, in common with the countless other component parts of the vast universe, is subject to periodical waves of unrest, one of which is manifestly sweeping over the world today. It would be difficult to point to a period in modern history when such widespread symptoms of internal and external derangement were visible in so many countries as is undoubtedly the case now. All the great nations and a number of minor States are occupied with problems arising out of home or foreign affairs, many of which contain the germs of devastating conflict; and nothing but the maintenance of good sense and the exercise of strong self-control can render these pernicious germs innocuous. On every hand there is talk of ancient institutions tottering on their foundations, and threatening to involve in their fall the fortunes of unnumbered millions. Here and there a long-sustained political system collapses without noise, the debris being utilised as a base for the erection of a nobler structure. The downfall of Turkish autocracy is a case in point, though subsequent events have constituted a serious menace to the new and enlightened régime which it is to be hoped will replace the maladministration of Abdul Hamid and his entourage of sycophants. But though the collapse of the old system seemed for a time to be isolated and purely beneficial in its effects, the ultimate result has not yet been reached, and no man may foretell the end with certainty. That highly inflammable territory collectively designated the Balkan Peninsula has been brought perilously near to ignition by the bloodless revolution at Constantinople. Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Servia, and Montenegro have all been drawn into the vortex, and that they may each extricate themselves without further endangering the peace of Europe appears at the moment a prospect only to be held by the extreme optimists.

Morocco is another example of the prevailing unrest. That remote country has done more to set Europe by the ears than any circumstance in recent history. It is true that the smouldering fire of international distrust occasioned by events in the land of the Moors has been temporarily dampened by diversions nearer home, but it has by no means been extinguished for good and all. At any moment the flames may break out afresh, to threaten the somewhat flimsy structure on which universal tranquillity at present rests for want of a firmer foundation. In England the demon of disquiet is raising his awesome head in the shape of a concerted movement amongst the working classes towards a more equitable share in the good things of life. Anti-revolutionary by temperament and tradition, the England of today is face to face with a condition of affairs which in former times and in other lands has precipitated economic cataclysms. The urgent question of unemployment is too complicated to be dealt with at length here, as has been done to some extent in previous issues, but to the casual observer it is quite evident that this questions bids fair to become the paramount issue in Great Britain. It cannot be expected that many thousands of men and women, unable to obtain the barest means of existence by honest or dishonest means, will be content to lie down and die without making some strong protest against the social condition under which their unhappy state has been brought about. The isolated outbreaks that have so far occurred are, it is to be feared, only a prelude to other and infinitely graver manifestations of popular revolt. The betterment of the living conditions of the working classes is a problem demanding the immediate and whole-hearted attention of every British statesman and politician, if sheer anarchy is not to become rampant in the land. We have mentioned but a few of the symptoms of that wave of unrest which now engulfs the world. Their name is legion, and their possibilities of dangerous development are incalculable.



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It is impossible to ignore the fact that we are today standing at the threshold of great happenings, which are likely to disturb the equilibrium attained by the world after the bounteous years of peace and prosperity with which it has been favoured.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, October 20.

A member of the House having asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in case of Russia coming to an agreement with Turkey as to the free passage of Russian ships through the Dardanelles, the British Government would make their consent to that agreement dependent on the granting of similar rights to British ships, Sir Edward Grey replied that the Dardanelles question was not one of the points that would be considered by a Conference. In his opinion, it would only add to the difficulties of the situation to enter upon a discussion of questions with which it was not at this moment necessary to deal. The honourable member who asked the question might, however, rest assured that, in every discussion of this matter, the Government would take care that British interests did not suffer.

In answer to a further question, whether the British Government believed that the matter could be settled between Russia and Turkey, Sir Edward Grey said he did not consider the moment opportune for referring to the subject (Hear, hear). With regard to the officers attached to the Macedonian gendarmerie, the Minister stated that the Turkish Government had not yet replied to an enquiry by the Powers as to the withdrawal of these officers. In any case, the Government would not recall officers whom the Turkish Government wished to retain in the service.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSED VISIT. (From our own correspondent.)

London, October 19.

Rarely has a public announcement created such lively interest and unbounded satisfaction as that made in the London press last week, to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt will, after the conclusion of his hunting trip in Africa, pay a visit to England. It is stated on good authority that the distinguished guest will deliver the Romanes Lecture at Oxford University in 1910, and will presumably be the

recipient of an honorary degree at the Encaenia. All the newspapers print articles, couched in the warmest terms, on the subject of this impending visit, and this circumstance furnishes striking proof of the great personal popularity of the President amongst all classes in England. It is not difficult to discover the causes of this popularity. The President, by his persistent and courageous fight against the unclean elements in American politics, and his robust and essentially manly conduct of that campaign, has strongly appealed to British sentiment; more so, indeed, than any other American chief executive.

The Times publishes a particularly sympathetic leading article dealing with Mr. Roosevelt's proposed visit. "His reputation (Mr. Roosevelt's)," it says, "is secure in this country as that of the greatest American President who has appeared since the days of Abraham Lincoln. The greatness of Lincoln was for many reasons not universally recognised or acknowledged in this country until after his premature and tragic death. But the hand of the assassin, which robbed the Republic too soon of the services of Lincoln, bestowed upon it, in a sense, those of Theodore Roosevelt; and the whole world followed from its start with peculiar interest the Presidential career of the man who, in the ordinary course of American politics, seems destined to a future of comparatively restricted political importance. Mr. Roosevelt represents, in origin, a different phase of American social life from that of the great President of the people; nor does it appear, indeed, of slight advantage for the even and wholesome expansion of the Republican future that a position of unusual power and influence should have been won, in fair turn, by a President who belongs more to the social type of Washington than of Andrew Jackson. Distinctions of this kind, however, carry little weight in American politics."

It is reported here this morning that, if time permits, Mr. Roosevelt, when he comes to England in 1910, will extend his visit to Ireland. It will interest Daily Record readers to learn that there is good reason for believing that his itinerary may also be extended so as to include a brief visit to Berlin, whence he some time ago received a cordial invitation.

SUFFRAGETTES IN CONCLAVE.

London, October 20.

Queen's Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon when the Women's Social and Political Union held an "At Home," and there was quite a crowd outside anxious to witness the arrival of the three ladies who are to appear on remand at Bow-street on Wednesday on a charge of inciting the people to rush the House of Commons. The guests were received by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst, and the presentation to Miss Christabel Pankhurst of a beautiful bouquet was the signal for hearty applause.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who presided, said that rather than put into practice the Liberal principle of taxation with representation the present Government preferred to send 300 women to prison and preferred to call out 6,000 policemen to protect the House of Commons from a deputation of a few women (laughter). They had met to hear Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst perhaps for the last time ("No"). She meant for the last time for a few weeks or months (laughter and applause). They were glad, satisfied, and thankful for the results of Tuesday's demonstration. There was no injury to life or damage to property, and the only bill against them was for two windows broken. They held up the traffic, as they said they would, for four hours, and they rushed the House of Commons in the person of one woman. With regard to the latter event members of Parliament now talked about a lack of honour among women. That, she thought, was rather like the pot calling the kettle "smutty" (laughter).

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence afterwards warmly contradicted the story published in the London Press as having been told by an M.P. of a Suffragette having approached him in Palace Yard, and, when a policeman approached, embracing him round the neck. That, she said, was an attack upon the honour of the women—an honour which had been established before the world. It would not do, in a woman's movement, she said, if every woman could not show a stainless reputation. To the members of the House of Commons she said: "Leave off talking this nonsense about a sense of honour till you have cut dead in your own house this defiler of every standard of good breeding" (applause). (Continued on page 4.)

BERLIN

Emperor William has been pleased to confer the Order of the Black Eagle on Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador, on the occasion of his forthcoming retirement from his post.

Princess Alexandra Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein, the bride of Prince August Wilhelm, arrived at Wildpark station on Tuesday evening, accompanied by the Empress and the Prince, and drove to the New Palace.

The Annual Harvest Festival will take place on Sunday, Oct. 25, 1908, at S. George's Church, Berlin. Services: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Matins (with Anthem) and Sermon; 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

The Offertories will be for the Church Expense Fund. Generous thank offerings are specially needed at this season after the summer months, during which the majority of the congregation have been absent, and the weekly collections, therefore, below the needful average. The necessary expenses, moreover, are now heavier than formerly.

Contributions towards the decoration of the Church will be thankfully received by the Chaplain or Churchwardens, and gifts in kind (flowers, fruit, and plants) may be sent to the Church not later than 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, Oct. 24.

J. H. Fry, M.A., R.D., Chaplain, 3 Savigny Platz, Charlottenburg.

A. F. P. Hayman, 19 Gitschiner Strasse S., and Stanley Shaw, LL.D., 43 Münchener Strasse, Churchwardens.

His Excellency Dr. David Jayne Hill entertained a number of guests to tea on Wednesday afternoon at the Adlon Hotel. The party, which included the Embassy's secretarial staff with their wives, Mr. A. M. Thackara, Consul-General, Mrs. Thackara, and many others, witnessed the entry of Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein from the balcony and windows of the Hotel.

Mr. A. M. Thackara, Consul-General, and Mrs. Thackara, at their residence, 2 Bayrischer Platz, on Tuesday evening gave a card party in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Schorers, from St. Louis, for which a number of invitations had been sent out. Among the guests were Colonel and Mrs. Wisser, Mr. Elmer Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. Webster.

Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. Elmer Roberts, Berlin correspondent of the *Associated Press*, sailed last week for America, where she intends to spend a few months with relations.

Mrs. and Miss Montgomery, from Montana, staying at present at the Hotel de Rome, invited a number of friends to tea on Wednesday afternoon to witness the arrival of Prince August Wilhelm's fiancée, Princess Alexandra Victoria.

Mr. Francis Macmillan, the well-known American violinist, was given a cordial reception by a large and fashionable American audience on Monday night, when he gave his first concert at the Bechstein-Saal. The artist, who was accompanied on the piano by Fritz Lindemann, went through his programme with great ease, displaying marked technical ability. His programme was as follows:

- (a) Ciaccona T. Vitali.
(b) Passacaglia (Händel) C. Thomson.
- Concert A, op. 45 Chr. Sinding.
Allegro energico.
Andante.
Allegro giocoso.
- (a) Adagio in G M. Bruch.
(b) Minuet in D W. A. Mozart.
(c) Introduction and Rondo capriccioso, A-minor, op. 28 C. Saint-Saëns.
Andante.
Allegro ma non troppo.
Più allegro.
- (a) Romance Chr. Sinding.
(b) Moses-Fantasia N. Paganini.

Besides Dr. Hill, Baron von der Busch, Mrs. A. M. Thackara, Mrs. A. M. Thackara, Jr., the Misses Thackara, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Grew, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, there were many other distinguished members of local American and German society.

Dr. Babcock opened his course of lectures on Painting on Monday last at the Kaiser Friedrich Museum. The subject chosen was: "The Art of Looking at Pictures." In his lecture, Dr. Babcock discussed the aim and scope of art, taking the standpoint of the beginner and outlining the circumstances which contribute to our liking for pictures. About 80 people were present, among them many prominent members of the American colony. Dr. Babcock will give his second lecture on Monday next, Oct. 26, when he will speak on: "A Light in the Dark Ages: Mosaics."

Many American and English ladies will no doubt be glad to hear that a new International Social Establishment has been opened in Berlin at Dörnberg Strasse 3, two minutes' walk from Lützow Platz, by the Misses Souchon and Scholle. Here teachers,

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students, artists, and ladies of all professions may obtain a good dinner for 70 or 80 pfennigs. Besides a spacious dining room, there is a cosy sitting and reading room with all requirements for writing. Miss Souchon has also placed her piano at the disposal of her guests, and is in personal attendance to give a hearty welcome to everybody. This is not a club entailing a subscription fee, but a simple and refined home, where ladies, after their shopping or work, may dine and rest until three o'clock. With the kitchen department is connected a domestic school under the supervision of Miss Scholle, where young ladies are instructed in all kitchen and household duties. Although the rooms were only opened a fortnight ago, the attendance has been very fair, consisting so far of American, French, and German vocal and music teachers and students.

Mr. Robert de Bruce gave the first of his four lectures on Monday afternoon on the Science and Art of Singing, at the American Women's Club, Münchener Strasse 49. His subject was: "A means of arriving at and achieving a true singing technic." The lecturer first explained the importance of taking into consideration imagination as the element essential to any branch of art, and then discussed principally the three elements comprised in the art of singing: "Rhythm, Breath, and Word." The lecture, which was illustrated by songs, was followed with interest by a good attendance of vocal students.

Mr. de Bruce will give his second lecture tomorrow afternoon, Oct. 23, at 4 o'clock, in the Club rooms, when he will speak on "A hitherto unappreciated aid to singing technic."

That the departure from Paris of Mrs. Olga von W.-Haskell is much regretted was testified by the numberless letters and telegrams she received on her arrival in Berlin, and her farewell evening which was given in the form of a large dinner, followed by a reception, will long be remembered by her numerous friends. The sumptuous repast, the beautiful decorations of which were a great feature, were given by Mrs. Haskell at her charming apartment, 11, rue Eugène Flachat, and the hostess was assisted by many distinguished and literary Americans, who later read extracts from various works. Miss Lilian Whiting, after reading selections from her own works, read a poem by Mrs. Spofford on Louise Chandler Molton. Mr. George Northrop, of Oxford, was heartily applauded for his reading of several extracts from his new book; and Mrs. Henry Chapin inspired everybody with her refreshing and spirited discourse. Miss Mary Adele Case, a student of Frank King-Clarke's, contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the evening with her delightful voice, and Miss Celia Haskell also gave several dramatic selections which were much appreciated.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne, well known in Berlin American circles, and who rent the Terry Palace in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, entertained to dinner last week: Mrs. D. J. Hill, Miss Lilian Whiting, Mrs. Henry Chapin, Mr. Calander, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Depew, Mr. Pratt, and the Persian Ambassador, besides a large number of distinguished French people and members of the American colony.

Mrs. Henry Stephens, from Detroit, has arrived in Berlin for the winter, and is staying at 19b, Tauentzien Strasse.

Miss Lilian Whiting, the well known American poet and authoress of "The World Beautiful," "Italy, the Magic Land," "Florence of Lander," and many other works, widely read by Americans and English, has just completed her new book "Paris, the Beautiful." The work, which is now in the hands of the publishers, will probably be ready to appear next month. Miss Whiting has many admirers and friends among the members of the American and English colonies in Dresden, Vienna, and Paris, in which latter city she spent part of the summer at the Hotel Bellevue, Avenue de l'Opéra, where prior to her departure she entertained at a delightful luncheon party a number of her friends, including Mr. Frank Mason, Consul General in Paris, and Mrs. Mason; Mrs. Hill, wife of the present American Ambassador in Berlin; Mrs. Henry Chapin, the well known lecturer and writer on higher philosophy and new thought; Mrs. Olga von W.-Haskell and Miss Celia Haskell; Mr. Cavanaugh; Signor Barnelli; and many others. On this occasion Miss Whiting's room were literally turned into a bower of roses, and she delighted her guests by reading extracts from the proof sheets of her new book "Paris, the Beautiful." The pages especially devoted to the lives of American Ambassadors and Consuls and their wives in England and on the Continent were greatly appreciated, especially by those who had enjoyed the hospitality of Consul and Mrs. Frank Mason.

Miss Whiting returns to Boston expressly to write the biography of the late revered Louise Chandler-Molton.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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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.
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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	Aida (Enrico Caruso) at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Viel Lärm um nichts " 7.30
New Royal Opera House	Paragaphen-Schuster " 8
Deutsches Theater	King Lear " 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen " 8
Lessing Theatre	Vater " 8
Berliner Theatre	Der Traum ein Leben " 8
New Theatre	Wahrheit " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Das Fräulein in Schwarz " 8
Kleines Theater	Lady Frederick " 8
Comic Opera	Manon Lescaut " 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie " 8
Hebbel Theatre	La Dame aux Camélias (Sarah Bernhardt) " 8
Lustspielhaus	Die Tür ins Freie " 8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht " 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Ein Teufelskerl " 8
"	Charlottenburg
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Graf von Charolais " 8
Luisen Theatre	Die zärtlichen Verwandten " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Freiheit " 8
Thalia Theatre	Kabale und Liebe " 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Mitternachtsmädchen " 8
Apollo Theatre	Der Militärstaat " 8
Theater des Westens	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt " 8
	Ein Walzertraum " 8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello! at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin " 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten " 8
Gehr. Bernfeld Theatre	Die beiden Hinkelbands " 8
Berliner Operetten-Theater	Havana " 7.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche " 8
Polles Caprice	Die Braut aus der lustigen Witwe " 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8
Urania Theatre	Der Montiano " 8
Pardie Theatre	Raub der Sabinerinnen. — Die Zauberflöte. — Berlin steht Kopf " 8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht " 8
Lustspielhaus	Die Tür ins Freie " 8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt " 8

THE LAST FLOWER OF HUMANITY.

A writer in the *Theosophist* for August predicts that the Race of Love, the race of supreme soul-beauty in which all the elder races are to combine in producing the last flower of humanity, which is to be the first bud of the next spiritual evolution, will be the Slavo-Siberian sub-race. "Siberia is not influenced by women of her races only; many mothers of Siberian children, or of Russian colonists, come from the other parts of Russian Asia. In the Slav world, woman is—morally at least—recognised as the equal of man. From all the elder races, from their 'gradations,' so to say, up to the proud Semite and the ruling Aryan, elements are being drawn for the coming race, which truly promises well."

THE JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

The representative class of Japanese who make their goal America are merchants, farmers, artists, miners, chemists and students. The success of the Japanese in America is general. The Oriental Yankees have made dollars where Americans were making cents, to use an old hyperbole; as a matter of fact, they often estimate profits on a basis of 200 per cent. gross. Their agriculturists have worked wonders with American soil; their writers have added to American literature; their artists have broadened American art; and their scientists have given America compounds, now indispensable. And always they have succeeded with the unobtrusive dignity of their kind that every day commands greater respect from thinking Americans.

DRESDEN

EUGEN ONEGIN.*

By Peter Tschaikowsky.

I. PERFORMANCE AT THE OPERA HOUSE,
OCTOBER 20, 1908.

The Dresden public has had to wait a good many years for a performance of Tschaikowsky's opera "Eugen Onegin," which is 29 years old, and has been produced at most of the grand operas. To a great part of the audience, therefore, Tuesday's performance had nothing new to offer, but "better late than never." A debt of honour has at last been paid to Russia's greatest composer. Tschaikowsky's fame in Germany was founded and spread abroad by Arthur Nikisch, who discovered Tschaikowsky's Symphonies and made them the common property of the civilized world. His two Concertos for piano-forte and violin are considered worthy of a place among the classics, and are well-known. As a songwriter, Tschaikowsky was a comparative stranger to Germany till a few years ago. It was Elena Gerhardt who, at the instigation of Professor Nikisch, made us acquainted with the melancholy strains of the Russian composer; and only since then have we had a complete picture of this peculiar man, this artist with a death-stricken soul. From this point of view, of pathos and lamentation, we must regard him, even when he comes before us on the stage.

"Eugen Onegin" was adapted for the stage, after Puschkin's romance of the same name, by Tschaikowsky's brother Modeste. Almost all that is psychological in the romance is lost in the dramatic form. Modeste Tschaikowsky is not a master dramatist, but only a literary man with good taste and an enthusiastic love of music, who endeavours to supply his adored brother with a scenic ground-work on which to pour forth his musical feeling. The action of the piece lacks unity and conciseness; the characters are not sharply defined, and their doings are unintelligible. True, the libretto does contain a germ of dramatic will, and dramatic complications of great force might be made out of *Eugen's*, at first disdained and later vainly cherished, love for *Tatjana*. But the librettist has not strength for this; he experiments helplessly around, and at last condemns the hero and his beloved to an aimless resignation. To what purpose are all the scenic efforts, or the jealousy scene between *Onegin* and *Lenski*, the betrothed of *Tatjana's* sister? What end is served by the duel and premature death of *Lenski*? The librettist brings before us persons who seem necessary to the dramatic evolution, but they disappear before they have fulfilled their task. We are longing for the drama, and when, after long preparatory experiments, it might at last begin, the action breaks off, and the opera comes to an end. Both the brothers Tschaikowsky felt these insufficiencies, and therefore they called their work "lyric scenes." That title is exactly appropriate, but is only a way out of a dilemma.

But Peter Tschaikowsky has given us an opportunity of realizing his lyric nature, which is very touching, particularly when he draws graceful and sad folk-choruses from the abundant springs of his national melody. His polyphony is always symphonic; the themes enter one after another in the different parts, and weave themselves together in parti-coloured harmony. We are compensated by pretty scenes for lack of dramatic force. There is dancing in every Act, sometimes peasant dances, sometimes social; and this gives the composer occasion to show his skill in dance measures. The famous waltz in the II. Act is grandly worked out; less so the Polonaise in the III. Act. But the freshness of inspiration and the lively rhythms that Tschaikowsky has made his own are always enjoyable.

Great pains had been taken by all concerned to make the performance a success. Herr Perron, as *Onegin*, was incomparable; Fräulein v. d. Osten, as *Tatjana*, looked charming, particularly in the last Act, and sang with touching expression; Herr Burrian, as *Lenski*, was perfect, both as to his vocal art and finely graded acting. Fräulein v. Chavanne represented the old servant. Well as she sang the part, she seemed to me to fall into the error of displaying merriment where fidelity and motherly sympathy would have been more in place. Fräulein Tervani's *Olga* was wanting in original freshness, and her singing needs improvement. Frau Bender-Schäfer sang the small

* Piano score published by W. Rahter, Leipzig.

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part of *Larina* well, but might have invested the character with more grace and dignity. Herr Rüdiger, on the other hand, was very graceful as *Triquet*; and Herr Rains, as *Prince Gremin*, sang and acted the part to the life. The scenery and dresses were beautiful. The audience were pleased from the first, and soon became enthusiastic. At the close the applause continued until Herr v. Schuch, who had led the orchestra triumphantly, appeared with the principal actors before the curtain.

Dr. Max Neuhaus.

The I. Philharmonic concert took place on Tuesday evening with the usual éclat, if without any very marked display of enthusiasm on the part of the audience; it was opened by the Olsen orchestra with a spirited performance of Mozart's "Figaro" Overture. The soloists were Frau Preuse-Matzenauer and M. Vianna da Motta. The former sang with some degree of feeling the Sextus Aria from Mozart's "Titus," three of the most pathetic of Schubert's songs, and four by R. Strauss. Her best productions were Strauss' "Morgen" and "Traum durch die Dämmerung," which she sang with deliberation and expression, and with well-sustained *mezzo voce* tone. Those two songs and the "Ständchen," her last number, were warmly applauded, and she was compelled to give an encore. She had the advantage of Herr Karl Pretzsch's refined and sympathetic accompaniments. The rich and finely modulated tones of the new Bechstein concert grand gave the accompanist no little aid in his well-executed task, and the instrument proved itself in every way a worthy creation of the famous Bechstein firm.

M. José Vianna da Motta has all the virtues of the French school of pianists, finished style, a light touch, agreeable tone, clear phrasing, and brilliant execution. He played first, with full understanding and appreciation, Saint-Saëns' fourth (C-minor) Concerto, a masterly work abounding in charming combinations and picturesque details in which he was admirably supported by the orchestra. His other piece was Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia, also with the orchestra. This was, perhaps, the sensation of the evening. M. da Motta was recalled several times and at last responded with Weber's "Polonaise." The hall was crowded, as usual.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt made her second appearance at the Central Theatre on Tuesday evening, in the celebrated drama of Alexandre Dumas fils, "La Dame aux Camélias." A numerous and distinguished audience, including T. R. H. Prince and Princess Johann Georg, had assembled to witness the piece, and in view of the circumstance that a new opera was being produced at the Opera House the same evening, the attendance at the Theatre was remarkably good. Again the maturity of Madame Bernhardt's art was displayed to excellent advantage; and she was extremely fortunate in

having the assistance of such a talented actor as M. Jean Angelo, who, in the rôle of *Armand Duval*, proved himself to be a tragedian of the very highest order. With the exception of Madame Bernhardt and M. Jean Angelo, the histrionic talent of the company left much to be desired; though this discrepancy, of course, may in no small measure be attributed to the play itself, which provides scope only for those assuming the two chief rôles. At the close of the performance the great actress was the recipient of a remarkable ovation, at which she was obviously gratified. Rarely have such salvos of cheering resounded in this theatre as on Tuesday evening, and Madame Bernhardt was compelled to come before the footlights again and again to acknowledge the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience.

Much satisfaction has been caused by the announcement that the eminent actress is to make another appearance at the Central on Monday evening next, when she will appear in Victorien Sardou's "La Sorcière."

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Jäger Battalion No. 13. The band plays in the Neustadt about 12.30 p. m.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICE.

At the Central Theatre the grand October variety programme is performed every evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. Bernhard Mörbitz will again produce his dialogue "Amme," which has been allowed by the censor.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Tiefland.

Musical drama in one prologue and two acts after
A. Guimera. Music by Eugen d'Albert.

Cast:

Sebastiano, a rich landowner	Herr Perron.
Tommaso, the oldest inhabitant	Herr Puttlitz.
Moruccio, a miller's man	Herr Büchel.
Marta	Frau Krull.
Pepa	Fräulein Eibenschütz.
Antonio	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Rosalie	Fräulein v. Chavanne.
Nuri	Fräulein Keldorfer.
Pedro, a shepherd	Herr Sembach.
Nando, a shepherd	Herr Löschcke.
A priest	Herr Holder.
A peasant	Herr Piehler.

PLOT. Sebastiano, a supposedly wealthy landowner, finds it necessary to wed a rich girl in order to free himself from financial embarrassments. The girl's father insists upon the suppression of certain rumours regarding Sebastiano's relations with Marta, who is in his service. With this end in view Sebastiano induces Pedro, a mountain shepherd, to come down to the *Tiefland*, the Lowlands, and marry Marta. In the first act the marriage takes place. During the night Pedro sees a light in his wife's room, but she persuades him that he is dreaming. The second act finds Pedro, upon awakening, convinced that he saw the light. Marta's hatred of him turns to love when she is satisfied that he has married her for her own sake and not for money. She opens her heart to Tommaso, an octogenarian, who counsels her to tell her story to Pedro. Everybody has been deriding her husband, and upon her telling him that she has belonged to another and accusing him of having sold himself, he stabs her in the arm. She appeals to him to kill her, but he fondly embraces her and persuades her to return with him to the mountains. Sebastiano appears and asks Marta to dance for him. This Pedro forbids, whereupon Sebastiano strikes him, and Pedro is prevented from retaliating by being forcibly removed. Sebastiano then attempts to make love to Marta, but Pedro returns, having learned in the interval that Sebastiano was in his wife's room on the bridal night,—and strangles him.

Composer: E. d'Albert, born 1864.

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

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Die Liebe wacht	at 7.30
Friday night	Jahrmakt 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	Der Prinzpapa	at 7.30
Friday night	Das Modell	" 7.30
Saturday night	Der Prinzpapa	" 7.30

Central Theatre	Variety Performance	at 8
Victoria Salon	Variety Performance	" 8

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Miss Christabel Pankhurst urged the women to continue to press their claims, and not to be led away by the Reform Bill which the Government said might be introduced.

THE "LUSITANIA."

London, October 19.

A Marconigram has been received at Queenstown from the Cunard liner "Lusitania," from which it seems the vessel has made a remarkably fast passage across the Atlantic. She left New York last Wednesday at 3.30 p.m., and at 6.30 a.m. today was only 112 miles west of the Fastnet. She has a large number of passengers aboard, and carries a heavy mail.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE FLEET AT JAPAN.

Yokohama, October 19.

A great throng welcomed the American fleet. Amid discharges of fireworks and salutes from 16 Japanese battleships and the shore batteries, 336 guns in all, the American warships entered the harbour escorted by Japanese cruisers. The 16 Japanese battleships anchored in columns astern of the American vessels. The assemblage of storm-battered battleships offers a display unprecedented in the history of Yokohama. Mr. Mato, a member of the Reception Committee, welcoming the visitors on behalf of the Japanese people, thanked the American nation for the friendly evidence of its regard for Japan furnished by the fleet's visit. Speaking at a dinner given yesterday evening by the Mayor, Admiral Sperry said that the object of the cruise was the development of the American fleet for peaceful purposes.

Tokio, October 20.

Admiral Sperry and his flag officers arrived here yesterday, and drove direct to the beautiful Shiba Palace, one of the Imperial residences situated on Tokio Bay, where other distinguished visitors, including Mr. Taft, have been entertained. The four Imperial carriages, in which the Americans were driven to the Palace, will remain at their disposal during their entire stay in Tokio.

Tokio, October 20.

Admiral Sperry was received in audience by the Mikado today. The Admiral delivered a message from President Roosevelt to the Mikado, in which Mr. Roosevelt laid stress on the friendly feeling entertained by the American people for Japan. The Mikado replied to the message in very cordial terms, and said that it was the permanent wish and the permanent endeavour of Japan to draw ever closer the bonds of friendship and unity between itself and the United States.

The enthusiastic welcome accorded to the United States Fleet at Yokohama, where the storm-tossed warships arrived on Sunday morning, causes the liveliest satisfaction at Washington, but the tone of the American press, according to a contemporary's New York correspondent, regarded as a whole, seems to be less enthusiastic than that of the Japanese journals, as extensively quoted by cable, though there is no lack of cordiality in the editorial comments. It is carefully pointed out by more than one correspondent that the Japanese are displaying more interest on the present occasion than on that of the British Squadron's visit, but an equal number of the papers seem to take the rather curious view that Japan is merely seizing eagerly upon an opportunity to make up for past unfriendliness. On one point, however, there is unanimity. All foolish talk of war, which, it may be supposed, includes silly vapourings of hostile alliances, has been stifled. The Mikado's rescript was happily timed, and there is little doubt that before the fleet leaves the Pacific the feelings of friendship therein expressed, will have manifested themselves in a manner memorable for both countries.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S FUTURE PLANS.

New York, October 20.

The New York Times learns that Mr. Roosevelt will, upon the conclusion of his Presidential term, become associated with Mr. Lyman Abbott in the editing of the Outlook. Mr. Lyman Abbott, who is a well-known writer, has edited the Outlook for some time past.

MR. TAFT ON TARIFF REVISION.

Jersey City, October 20.

Mr. Taft has declared that tariff revision is bound to come. If, he said, it brings with it a preponderating reduction in the Customs rates, certain of those rates will have to be raised.

COUNT TOLSTOY AND MR. BRYAN.

New York, October 20.

It is announced that Mr. Bryan has received a letter from Count Tolstoy expressive of the writer's wishes for the Democratic candidate's success in the Presidential contest. The letter, it is stated, is in a very characteristic vein, and the famous Russian propagandist lays stress on the contention that the views and principles of Mr. Bryan and himself are

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R. Rössner, art-painter (married), paints from photos on ivory or porcelain, and executes orders for any kind of painting on porcelain. He wishes to employ a few more lady pupils in his atelier. **Moderate terms.** Specimens on view at **Werder Strasse II, parterre, left, Dresden-A.** References given.

A. K. JANSON, American Dentist. Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery. **Dresden, Prager Strasse 10, I.** Specialist in straightening teeth.

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

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.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Hannover," from Galveston for Bremen, left Galveston October 19th.
"Derfflinger," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Hamburg October 19th.
"Yorck," from Australia for Bremen, left Southampton October 20th.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York October 20th.
"Grosser Kurfürst," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York October 20th.
"König Albert," from New York for Genoa, left Gibraltar October 20th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Japan for Bremen, left Naples October 20th.
"Barbarossa," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven October 21st.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, left New York October 20th.
"Königin Luise," from Genoa for New York, left Gibraltar October 20th.

very similar, and that they have a community of interest.

AERIAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

London, October 21

The Daily Telegraph publishes a report from its correspondent in New York that the well-known aeronaut Mr. Thomas Baldwin has received an order to build a dirigible airship for the conveyance of freight and passengers from Boston to the neighbouring towns, and ultimately to New York and Albany. At first an airship is to be built for traffic between Boston and Framingham station; and it is believed that the service will be opened next May.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

New York, October 20.

It is announced that Mr. W. J. Willenborg, a protégé of Mr. Thomas Edison, has invented a system of wireless telegraphy the great virtue of which is claimed to be the impossibility of tapping it. It is stated that the experiments which Mr. Willenborg has conducted have been attended with complete success, and messages have been sent to and received from Clifden, co. Galway, where the Marconi station is situated. It is added that an English syndicate have made an offer to purchase the invention, but Mr. Willenborg has refused it, though the purchase price is understood to have been very large.

ROUND THE WORLD TRIP.

New York, October 20.

The United States battleship "Maine," which preceded the American battleship fleet on its voyage, arrived at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, at 8.15 yesterday morning, having completed her voyage around the world.

THE MICHIGAN FOREST FIRES.

Detroit, October 19.

The situation in the fire area is improving, but the condition of the refugees is pitiful. Mr. Warner, the Governor of Michigan, has issued an appeal to the people of the State calling for contributions for the relief of the sufferers.

M. ISVOLSKI'S DIPLOMATIC TOUR.

Paris, October 20.

M. Isvolski, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has left Paris for Berlin, whence he will return to St. Petersburg. The *Agence Havas* states on good authority that, with reference to the task of the coming Conference, M. Isvolski has established in London a complete agreement of views between Russia, England, and France. The Minister will have to arrive at a similar agreement in Berlin, as the unanimity of all the Powers is an indispensable condition precedent to the assembling of a Conference. The second visit of M. Isvolski to Paris will have contributed to the result of giving a favourable turn to Balkan affairs, as it gave him opportunities of conferring with the French cabinet, with the object of securing peaceful action. Both in Sofia and Constantinople the assurance is felt that Russia is sincerely desirous of rendering friendly service both to Turkey and Bulgaria.

COUNT ZEPPELIN.

Friedrichshafen, October 20.

It is expected that "Zeppelin I," in consequence of its increased length and narrower section, will attain a much higher speed than before. Duke Alexander of Oldenburg, a cousin of the Czar, who is staying with Count Zeppelin, said that the Czar takes a keen interest in Count Zeppelin's work.

EXCITING ADVENTURE IN THE TYROL.

Innsbruck, October 20.

During the chamois hunting in the Brentage district, one of the lessees of the land was attacked by a powerful bear, and injured in the foot and arm. Friends came to his rescue and killed the bear, which the injured man had kept off with his revolver.

2,700 LIVES LOST IN TYPHOON.

Amoy, October 20.

According to the latest reports of the typhoon that ravaged Tshang-tshoo, in Kwang-tung, on the 17th instant, over 3,600 houses were destroyed and more than 2,700 lives were lost.

THE MOST REMARKABLE LIVING MAN.

Abdul Beha, the Apostle of the Behaists, is perhaps the most remarkable man living on the face of this earth. The eyes of ten million people are turned towards him, while he, from that distant prison, calls himself by no greater name than that of the slave of Beha. He is the successor of Beha Ullah, and now the spiritual head of Behaism. Of Behaism it may be truly said that it is the religion of supreme common sense.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Easterly wind, cloudy, dry, cold.