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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

An article from the pen of Mr. Harold Spender, who accompanied the British Chancellor of the Exchequer on his recent visit to this country, has just appeared in one of the English reviews, and merits the attention of all who are desirous of witnessing the inauguration of perfectly cordial relations between Great Britain and Germany. Approaching the subject more from an economic than a political point of view, Mr. Spender lays stress on the danger of increasing armaments and the spirit of panic which invents or exaggerates anything that may suggest warlike purposes. It was stated in England very recently that the number of workmen at Krupp's arsenal had been suddenly and substantially increased. On investigation this proved to be exactly the opposite of the truth. The writer reports that the belief prevails in Germany that her older naval squadrons are composed of little better than coffin ships, and an enlarged fleet is therefore considered absolutely necessary. Mr. Spender also ridicules the deep cunning imputed by each nation to the other. He says: "German foreign policy, if one has to criticise it, has seemed for many years to have all the faults of a fitful impulsiveness more like the spasms of a caged tiger than the deep cunning of a fox at large." He concludes his article by urging that the only remedy for this deplorable state of affairs is to show that Great Britain is as ready for a fair understanding, on terms honourable to both, with Germany as with any other of the Powers with whom she has made these conventions. "We know," he remarks, "that our purposes are innocent and our thoughts blameless. We know that the King and Cabinet in this country are only working for the world's peace. We know that the German idea of an unpremeditated British attack on Kiel or Stettin is as foolish, as baseless as the British mirage of German spies and German schemes of invasion. We know that our British North Sea manoeuvres have no more hostile intent against Germany than the recent German military manoeuvres in Alsace-Lorraine against France. But it is not enough to know our own good intentions ourselves. We have to prove them to our neighbours. Germany will still continue to believe that all these agreements are aimed against her unless we give her the conclusive reply of showing ourselves willing to include her in the network, and to crown all the good work of the last ten years by an understanding that includes her."

In the article we have quoted the proposal to arrive at an agreement with regard to a mutual abatement of armaments is again put forward. We have never been among those who advocated this fantastic method of ending Anglo-German acerbity, since we believe it to be utterly impractical. The enthusiasts for armament limitation consistently ignore the very palpable fact that an agreement on the lines they suggest would be tantamount to signing and sealing a bond whereby Great Britain would be left in undisputed supremacy of the seas for untold ages. This, of course, would be a highly satisfactory state of affairs for Great Britain, but as a matter of pure principle Germany could not be expected to subscribe to an agreement of this nature. It should not be forgotten that in 1860 there was a feeling of intense hostility between France and England, which at any moment threatened to bring about an open rupture. At the psychological moment, however, cool heads in both countries met and drew up a Commercial Treaty, which was duly signed by re-

presentatives of Great Britain and France. This had the immediate effect of calming popular feeling, and ultimately led to the initiation of excellent relations between whilom enemies. Why, therefore, cannot this precedent be followed today? Another trenchant paper on the same important subject is a feature of the current *Fortnightly Review*. Discussing the possibility of arriving at a naval understanding with Germany, the writer declares that this country cannot, without a rescissory Act, go back on the Navy Act passed by the Reichstag last spring. This naval expansion, marked by the Navy Acts of 1900, 1906, and 1908, is due, says the writer, to the bogey prevailing in Germany that Great Britain will react Copenhagen at Kiel, and destroy the German Navy out of hand. He then pertinently enquires, Why does England wait? Every year that passes makes the coup more impossible. The obvious answer is that the idea has never entered the brain of a British statesman. It is a bogey wilfully invented against all the teachings of Anglo-German relations, and it was used to good purpose in this country for the furtherance of the agitation for a great Navy. The pivot of the entire matter is the Anglo-German press. Far from representing public opinion, the popular newspapers of both countries are, we believe, potent factors in the moulding of that opinion. If, therefore, an understanding could be arrived at between the editorial departments of all the largely circulating newspapers in Great Britain and this country, whereby all matter of a character likely to engender racial animosity would be rigidly excluded from the columns of the contracting organs, it is practically certain that Anglophobia in this country and Teutophobia in Great Britain would quickly succumb from lack of nourishment.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, October 27.

The Government Bill for the relief of the unemployed was passed yesterday after a long debate by 196 votes to 35. An amendment moved by the Labour party affirming that the Bill was quite inadequate to the object in view was rejected by 236 votes to 68.

BRITISH CONSULS IN GERMANY.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, October 26.

Sir Francis Oppenheimer, British Consul-General at Frankfort, Germany, has sent a letter to the press in answer to an article which recently appeared on the subject of the British Consular Service in Germany, and in which strictures on the administration of that service were contained. Sir Francis writes as follows:—

"I fear that as far as at least as the Consular post at Frankfort is concerned, the article calls for correction. As I was born in London, took my degrees at Oxford, and am a member of the English Bar, it is hardly correct to reckon me among 'the foreigners.' If my family name does not sound English, I need hardly remind you that I share this disadvantage with a large proportion of the oldest families in England. A German name, though no help in the discharge of the duties of a British

official in Germany, is certainly no detriment—officially. If privately it has occasionally led to a policy of pin-pricks, locally pursued, such proceedings have, owing to a personal inclination, only tended to make my post more interesting.

"As to the other statement that the Consular posts ought to be administered by salaried officials, I trust a willingness to serve one's country to the best of one's ability without salary is not thought incompatible with either official efficiency or British patriotism. Concerning the suggestion in the article that the Frankfort post ought to be made a centre for the collection of commercial intelligence in the interests of British trade, as far as Germany is concerned, I should welcome the proposal, if it were new. My mail bag and personal enquiries have, however, taught me that the suggestion has long since been adopted in practice—even if it has not yet been sanctioned in theory."

These remarks by Sir Francis Oppenheimer will be read with interest by all British subjects living abroad. It is true that a movement is afoot to radically revise the Consular service of this country, which, compared with the same services of foreign countries, leaves very much to be desired. It is understood that a Parliamentary Bill is in course of preparation, under the terms of which no individual other than a British subject, by birth or adoption, may be appointed to represent his Britannic Majesty abroad.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. HEARST'S LATEST BOMBSHELL.

New York, October 26.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the founder of the Independence party, has made good his threat that he would make more political disclosures before the Presidential campaign came to an end. He has now published some letters purporting to show that the influence of the Standard Oil Trust was brought to bear on prominent men of both the great political parties of the country. This time the scene is laid in Pennsylvania, one of the strongholds of the Republican party. The letters read yesterday by Mr. Hearst at a public meeting are from Mr. John D. Archbold, managing director of the Standard Oil Company, who wrote the letters to Senator Foraker previously brought to light by Mr. Hearst. The present communications are dated 1902 and addressed to Mr. William Stone, who was then Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and to Mr. John Elkin, formerly Attorney General of that State. The letters to Governor Stone speak of the influence exerted by the Standard Oil Trust on the appointments of judges in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Mr. Archbold mentions to the Governor the names of the candidates favoured by the Trust; for instance, it is said in one of the letters that the Trust recommended the appointment of Judge Morrison, "as he had special knowledge of the conditions affecting the oil industry." The letters to State Attorney General Elkin enclosed some of the 'Archbold "deposit notes" that have become famous, to the value of 5,000 and 10,000 dollars. These were intended to support the request that Mr. Elkin would oppose certain legislative measures that the State Senate of Pennsylvania had in view and which, as the letters expressed it, emanated from a spirit of hostility to the Oil Trust. These new revelations by Mr. Hearst have caused a great sensation throughout the whole country.

(Continued on page 4.)

BERLIN

Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, who was dismissed from the army by the German Emperor on account of the scandal caused by his liaison with the actress Marie Sulzer, is, we understand, on the point of regaining the Imperial favour.

The prince has renounced his intention of marrying his former companion, and has asked through influential friends to be allowed to return to Germany. The Emperor has not yet given the desired permission, but it is understood that his ultimate decision will be favourable.

The late British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, left Berlin with Lady Edward Cavendish last Saturday evening for England, via Calais.

Herr Philip Buddeke, Chancellor of the German Embassy in America for the last thirty-three years, died at Washington on Saturday last from chronic heart trouble, at the age of eighty-five.

On Sunday last the Harvest Festival was held at the English Church of St. George, Monbijou Garten. The Church was very effectively decorated, the chief feature being a large sheaf of wheat in the centre of the chancel, encircled with fruit. The congregations were very large, especially in the morning, at which service Mrs. Francis MacLennan sang very beautifully "With Verdure Clad," from Haydn's "Creation." The chaplain preached from St. Matt. 4.4, on the dependence of man on God for bodily and spiritual food.

A Conversazione will be held at the Motivhaus, Hardenberg Strasse, on Thursday, Nov. 19, organised by the Chaplain and Churchwardens of St. George's Church.

We have pleasure in publishing herewith verbatim reports of the speeches delivered by Dr. J. H. Honan, President of the Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin, and Professor Felix Adler, Roosevelt Exchange Professor in Berlin, on the occasion of the Association's fifth annual banquet, held on Thursday last at the Hotel Adlon, a full account of which we published yesterday.

Dr. J. H. HONAN spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen! We have come together this evening to celebrate the fifth birthday of the Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin.

The birth of the infant was like that of a royal heir, with a number of physicians in attendance, all anxious to make a diagnosis, some even venturesome enough to risk a prognosis. A good deal of anxiety for the life of the child was expressed in the beginning, some of the doctors giving it as their opinion that there was too little vitality for development. Others thought that with a good nurse and careful feeding the best might be hoped for. After much discussion as to artificial feeding, a rigid plan was finally adopted.

There were no mistakes made in the beginning and the infant waxed strong from the first week. To be sure there were attacks of colic which caused the nurse to walk the floor in the wee hours, and some infantile ailments required patience and care; but now the permanent teeth are all through and, as our friends may observe here tonight, a vigorous appetite and a hearty digestion established. To put aside the metaphor, there were about twelve or fifteen of us at the first meeting five years ago tonight. Last Saturday evening there were 50 to 60 present. Our enrolment for this year will be between 300 to 350. This will make a total of about 1,500.

Many of our members in the homeland keep up an active interest in the working of the society. Much of the current medical literature is written by these men; and it is always with pleasure and a certain pride that a good medical article or book with the compliments of the author is added to my library.

We began our annual programme with some of Germany's most celebrated medical professors, and during the first academic year there were 28 lectures delivered before the society by such men as Oppenheim, Ewald von Leyden, Ohlhausen, Joseph, the late Geheimrat Hoffa, and others. During the academic year just closed we have had fifty lectures, the meetings having been kept up weekly throughout the summer vacation.

Although for years I had felt the need of an organisation that would help our doctors to find the right kind of work on their arrival in this city, the immediate cause of this organisation was the discovery in a restaurant in Berlin of a homesick, hungry doctor, ignorant of the German language, really ill aside from his homesickness, who said he was not permitted to take anything but milk, and didn't know how to ask for even that.

To the outside world the lectures of these distinguished German professors would seem the most important part of our work; yet far more important is the information we are able to give new arrivals. The great majority of our members are men who have left busy practices at home to come abroad to brush up their knowledge; consequently their time is valuable, and getting to work quickly means much to them. Therefore our Orientieren Committee has been, is, and always will be the most serious and important part of our working machinery; and here let me pause to say a word for the men who have done so much to make this feature of our organisation the great success it now is.

To the unselfish efforts of the former chairman, Dr. McFarland, is due the credit of bringing the work up to the high standard it now enjoys. For the untiring zeal of the present chairman, Dr. Kuttner, and for the sacrifice of time he devotes to the work, is due the gratitude of every member of this society. To the men who give their valuable time to the onerous secretarial and treasury work are also due our sincerest thanks. In the five years of our existence our relations with the German professors have been most pleasant and cordial. Last Saturday evening we had as our lecturer Geheimrat Kraus, one of Germany's most distinguished clinicians; and I expressed to him our great appreciation of his coming to us and our regret at being unable to secure him before, although we had tried for three years. He answered that he was a very busy man, and after the lecture was over and he was about to depart I said I hoped we would have the pleasure of seeing him soon again; he smilingly replied, "Yes, now I must come every year!"

While at times the burden of the work has fallen rather heavily on a few, we have had the satisfaction of knowing we were helping our fellow men and also enjoying the great pleasure of becoming acquainted with some of the brightest minds in the medical profession.

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It has indeed been a source of great pride and pleasure to me to find so many of our young men, even from remote districts, so well posted in the work of the men leading the advance guard in the onward march of medical progress; and this, I may add, is the reason why the American doctor stands in such high favour with the foreign professors. One of these recently made a remark to me which is characteristic; he said, "The American doctor knows what he wants and gets it!"

Professor FELIX ADLER spoke as follows:—

Returning to Berlin at this time and seeing the city with fresh eyes, I am amazed at the changes which it has undergone, and at its beauty and magnificence. Seven years ago there was a famous popular comedian in this town, Helmerding by name, who used to sing a catchy song, the refrain of which was: "Berlin wird Weltstadt." Since then Berlin has become "Weltstadt" in every sense of the word, and one cannot help being struck with its cosmopolitan character. But it is not upon this aspect that I wish to dwell. Addressing myself to you as students, I desire in the few moments during which I shall occupy your time to speak of what Berlin and its opportunities must mean to the student. If I am to judge by my own experience, it would be difficult to exaggerate this meaning. There rise up before my mind at this moment the faces of the great teachers at whose feet I sat during the three years of my stay at this University, from 1870 to 1873, the faces of Helmholtz, Zeller, Bonitz, Steinthal, Droysen, Curtius, and others. The impression made upon my mind at that time was profound, and caused a permanent transformation. And if I try to give an account to myself now of the nature of the transformation, I think it due to an entirely new conception and new standard of scientific thoroughness.

Since then our own country has progressed along the same lines, and the discrepancy between German methods and American methods would not be felt as it was then. But it may, perhaps, be said that the Germans are still masters and exemplars in the use of the methods which they have done so much to introduce.

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution

Tempelherren Strasse 17/IV.-

The impression that came to me, if I try to put it into words, was essentially that of ripeness in those teachings to which I listened. I seemed to come into contact with minds perfectly saturated with their subject, to taste the fruit of a plant whose roots had drawn their nourishment from deep down beneath the soil. Vast accumulations of material, endless details which did not appear in the presentation but were presupposed by it, and every intellectual treasure exposed seemed to tell of wealth yet unexpended, resources unrevealed. And this impression is now being revived through my renewed contact with the Professors of this University, with whom it will be my responsible privilege for a season to co-operate. And I have no doubt that this same profound appreciation of the value of German science will come to you, and that it may prove in your lives a transforming influence and make more firm the standard of perfect intellectual exactness which you have brought with you from elsewhere. And yet the real object of my remarks tonight is not so much to utter a panegyric on German science, which is unnecessary, as, if I may venture to do so, rather to express a warning against the overpowering spell which German science is fitted to exercise. I think that it is within bounds to say that, to some extent, the development of American science, at least in certain branches, has been somewhat retarded by the over-aweing effect which the German example has had upon American students. I do not know whether this is so in your science, but I know that it is so in some of the branches with which I have had to deal. I know that I myself, for years after I had returned from the German university, did not dare to call my philosophic soul my own—so deeply had the over-aweing presence of the German thinkers projected itself upon my mind.

Now I would not say a word to diminish the respect which is due, the profound admiration which is due, the infinite gratitude which is due to your German teachers. But, on the other hand, I think it is to be remembered that science as well as art are not purely cosmopolitan, that the science of a country, too, is a part of its national life, and that every great people must ask itself the question, what contribution distinctive of itself it can make to the progress and advancement of human know-

ledge. I think that our own America has distinctive contributions of this kind to make. I remember that Charles Darwin undertook to suggest certain lines along which these distinctive American contributions might come. And my word to you tonight is, with all reverence and all unstinted appreciation of the German model, make it your model in the sense that you will endeavour to reach along your path as high a measure of perfection as Germany has reached along its path.—be Americans in your ideal of the future. No one has spent his time entirely profitably in this foreign land who does not return to his home a more devout and devoted American; no one has reaped the full benefit of German instruction who does not go back with the supreme ambition to bring to light as far as in his power lies, the hidden possibilities of his own people, to express and make lucid the genius of America!

Professor Felix Adler, the new Roosevelt Professor from Columbia University, will begin his lectures at the Berlin University on Nov. 3, when he will speak on "Ideals of American Liberty." Professor Davis, of Yale, the second American Exchange Professor, will commence his lectures about the same time. The formal introduction of the American professors will take place in the Aula of the University, and the occasion will probably be honoured with the Emperor's presence.

Mrs. J. J. Dickie, wife of the Reverend Dr. Dickie, former pastor of the American Church in Berlin, will give tomorrow (Thursday) a reception in honour of the new Exchange Professors Adler and Davis.

Karl Götz on Thursday night attracted a numerous audience to the Coralionsaal and the loud applause testified to their appreciation of his baritone voice. His ballads were given a cordial reception; "Der Feind," by Scherenberg, and "Sankt Mariens Ritter," by L. Giesebrecht, were the successes of the evening. Herr Götz was accompanied by Carl Zimmer, who evidenced marked technical ability, sympathy, and artistic feeling in his touch.

The Post string quartet (four brothers, Max, Willy, Arthur, and Richard Post) originally from Heidelberg, appeared on Friday last for the first time in Berlin at the Klindworth-Scharwenka Saal. Their programme included three quartets; Haydn's and Mozart's in D, and Beethoven's in F. Although remarkably well rendered, the works were not presented with a great degree of vivacity.

Mr. Glenn Hall, the well known American tenor, who was a resident of Berlin during several seasons, will shortly return to America.

Messrs. Oxtoby and Hogg, holders of the two fellowships granted by the McCormick Theological Seminary, are now in Berlin, where they intend to remain two years in order to pursue their theological studies under Professor Harnack and other famous theologians at the University.

Dr. C. L. Babcock, of Chicago, gave the second of a series of lectures on painting and sculpture on Monday at the Kaiser Friedrich Museum. The subject dealt with was "Mosaics." At the close of the lecture Dr. Babcock made the interesting announcement that a son and heir had been born to him.

Miss McArthur, of Pittsburg, Pa., who spent some time in Berlin, has returned to her American home.

Mrs. Zehm and Miss MacKenzie, of Pittsburg, Pa., are at present in Berlin visiting their sister Mrs. Grace MacKenzie-Wood, of Barbarossa Strasse 15.

Mr. Auber Fuller Breed has returned from his trip through Norway and Sweden, where he has been inspecting the railroads. Mr. Breed, who is a nephew of Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, is staying at present with Dr. Matt, of Martin Luther Strasse, and will shortly leave Berlin on a tour of inspection through Russia.

Mrs. Brown and Miss Helen Fillebrown, of St. Paul, Minn., have returned to Berlin, where they will continue their music studies. They have taken an apartment in Freisinger Strasse.

The many friends of Captain and Mrs. Belknap will hear with regret of the illness of their little daughter, who is suffering from some tedious trouble in one of her ankles.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hutmacher on their return from America last week had a very unpleasant experience. A fire broke out and damaged a part of the valuable furniture at their residence in Münchener Strasse.

Mdme. Eleonore Duse has arrived in Berlin and is staying at the Central Hotel.

Mr. De Bruce's second lecture at the American Women's Club on Friday on "The means for arriving at and achieving a true singing technic," principally dealt with rhythm.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

	This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Tannhäuser	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der G'wisenswurm	7.30
New Royal Opera House	's Dorfgehoamnis	8
Deutsches Theater	King Lear	7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) J. G. Borkman	
"	(Eleonore Duse)	8
Lessing Theatre	Gospenster	8
Berliner Theatre	Der Clown	8

DRESDEN

Fräulein Marie Alberti, who gave her this year's song recital at the Palmengarten on Monday evening, has justly gained a high reputation in Dresden by her artistic intelligence, her musical knowledge, and her talented interpretations. It is always a pleasure to hear her, although she endeavours to make her sonorous mezzo-soprano voice a forced contralto, and the tone quality and, at times, the intonation in her middle and lower registers are thereby injuriously affected. That is a bad fault which was unpleasantly noticeable all the evening; but, apart from it, there was much to enjoy in the abundant expression and personal charm that characterised the performances of this sympathetic singer. Even Schumann's tedious "Löwenbraut" was endowed by her art with life and warmth, while Schubert's typical "Erlkönig" became terribly dramatic.

Prominent on the programme was a grand new ballad, "Herr Edelried," written by Marie Madeleine and composed by a Dresden musician, Nicolai von Struve. The impassioned verses cry out for music, but Herr von Struve is not the man to supply it with the required amount of forcible expression. Herr v. Struve has a fine talent for tender emotional subjects; but for ballads he lacks the necessary strength. Fräulein Alberti, and her admirable assistant at the pianoforte, Frau Tangel-Strik, did their best to introduce clearness into the wild confusion of the composition, but in vain. The voice part and the technically impossible instrumental music constitute tasks as thankless as they are unlovely. The numerous audience were of a different opinion, however, and vigorously applauded the composer and his two lady interpreters.

The songs by Heinrich G. Noren were of unequal merit; colourless and monotonous (as "Menschenlos") or affected and over-elaborate (as "Tanz"); but there is much real music and a wealth of melody in "Vom Küssen" and the graceful "Es war einmal."

Songs by Max Reger, often heard here but seldom so well sung as they were by Fräulein Alberti, and some of R. Strauss' inspiring compositions, which were very admirably accompanied by Frau Tangel-Strik, brought this impressive concert to a close.

M. N.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt and her company appeared for the last time in Dresden at the Central Theatre on Monday night, in Victorien Sardou's drama "La Sorcière." The house was far from crowded, but the audience displayed great enthusiasm throughout the evening, as indeed they had excellent reason to do. The "divine Sarah" appeared to much greater advantage in the rôle of *Zoraya* than in her two previous impersonations, albeit the effect may have been enhanced by the highly picturesque stage setting of "La Sorcière." In act four, during the scene before the ecclesiastical tribunal, her acting rose to that height of dramatic art which is naturally associated with the name of this great French *histrione*, and it was easy to see that the intensity of the situation had thoroughly gripped the audience. This scene was undoubtedly the crux of the play, and more than one member of Mdme. Bernhardt's company rose to the occasion with true artistic fervour. M. Jean Angelo, whose representation of *Armand Duval* in "La Dame aux Camélias" stamped him as a dramatic exponent of high rank, had few opportunities offered him on Monday evening; but even in the limited sphere allotted to him by the action of the play, he did not disappoint the expectations aroused by his previous appearances.

A word of approval is due to the extremely tasteful and becoming costumes and other properties which were a pleasurable feature in the production of "La Sorcière." The *milieu* of the play was, as we have remarked, particularly adapted to a picturesque presentment, and the natural temptation to over-elaboration in such circumstances was subordinated to a nice sense of proportion and appropriateness. At the conclusion of the performance a remarkably hearty demonstration took place, Mdme. Bernhardt and the leading members of the company being recalled no less than eight or nine times. The eminent actress can have no reason to be dissatisfied with the warmth of the reception accorded her by the public in Dresden.

Of the recent "Götterdämmerung" performances for the first time in Paris, a contemporary writes as follows:—

The Opera last night wore the aspect which only belongs to it on gala occasions. It was the dress rehearsal of the much-heralded "Crepuscule des Dieux," and all the artistic and literary notabilities

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Pension Donath. Moderate terms. Excellent cook. Best references. Dinners or suppers for non-residents of the house, if previously ordered. Lütichau Str. 13, I. & II.

of Paris made a point of being present. There was another reason why yesterday evening's performance should be a memorable one: it commenced at six o'clock, and from eight to nine there was an entrance for dinner. Special arrangements had been made for this function, and all along the gallery and in the circular saloon of the buffet impeccable clubmen and smartly-dressed ladies were seated before table with steaming dishes and bottles of champagne. As soon as the curtain fell on the first act there was a scamper towards the buffet, for although many of the Wagnerites had shown their mundane side by retaining tables at the restaurant, there were many others who had not shown so much forethought, and it was a case of first come first served. At nine o'clock everybody returned to the "salle," for the continuation of the opera.

"Look sharp!" said a fervent Wagnerite "They're beginning."

"What! Without me!" exclaimed someone close by. I turned, and saw M. André Messager, who threw away his cigarette and hastened in the direction of the stage. M. Messager is conducting the orchestra in person during the first four performances of the "Crepuscule des Dieux." Prominent among the brilliant audience was Queen Margaret of Italy, whose diamonds were greatly admired.

There can be only one opinion about last night's representation. It was a triumph for all concerned: first of all, for the great composer of the opera, and next for those who interpreted it. Rarely is one privileged to see such a large number of first-rate artistes in the course of one evening. Mdlle. Louise Grandjean made an admirable *Brunhilde*, and although she is a little cold at times, her acting in the second act was such as only a great actress is capable of. Van Dyck has no need of encomiums: he is the ideal Wagnerian singer, and his reputation was made long ago. Last night, in the death of *Siegfried*, he surpassed even the high standard expected of him by his admirers. Of the other artistes it is only justice to say that they were more than equal to the heavy calls made upon them, and the fire, the discipline, and the "entrain" of the chorus were the subject of much remark. A well-merited ovation recompensed M. Messager for the splendid success achieved by the orchestra. The only untoward incident of the evening was a kick which Van Dyck received from the horse which takes the rôle of *Grane*. But the blow was not a very serious one, and no ill-effects are anticipated.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays at the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p.m.

LAST SUNDAY'S HOCKEY MATCH.

AKADEMISCHE SPORT CLUB V. LEIPZIG.

The second match of the season last Sunday ended in a victory for the home team by five goals to two. Shortly after the commencement of the game, Koch opened the scoring, and Baring-Gould added a second with a fine shot. Leipzig scored once through

Steinthal, who was the mainstay of the visiting team. After half-time the home players apparently went to sleep, and were kept on the defensive for some time. Beer broke away and added a third goal, Leipzig shortly afterwards securing a second. Towards the end of the match the home team woke up and two further goals were added by Baring-Gould and Beer, the last being an especially admirable shot.

The play of the home team had greatly improved since the first match, more co-operation being visible among the forwards; but the team is still very far from perfect. It is generally conceded that next Sunday's match versus Berlin will constitute the great test, and it is to be hoped the Dresden team will come up to the mark on that occasion.

The Akademische Sport Club's Hockey team is as follows:—

Beer, Baring-Gould, Koch, Blick, Tanner, Lindemann, Johnson, Merck, Knoop, Sandon, Jacobi.

DRESDEN

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.30

Der Barbier von Sevilla.

Comic opera in two acts. Music by G. Rossini.

Cast:

Rosine	Frau Wedekind.
The Count of Almaviva	Herr Grosch.
Figaro	Herr Trede.
Don Basilio	Herr Rains.
Don Bartolo	Herr Nebuschka.
Bertha	Fräul. Reinel.
An officer	Herr Löscheke.
Fiorillo, servant of the Count	Herr Büsael.
A notary	Herr Ernst.
Ambrosio, Bartolo's servant	Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Count Almaviva loves Rosina, ward of Bartolo, who wishes to marry her himself. Figaro, the barber, urges the Count to gain admission to Bartolo's house as a soldier on billet. Rosina loves the Count, who is known to her under the name of Lindoro. The Count appears as a drunken dragoon at Bartolo's house; Bartolo declares he is exempted by license from having soldiers billeted on him; while he looks for his license the Count makes love to Rosina. On Bartolo's return a quarrel ensues which is only ended by the guard. The Count gets into Bartolo's house for the second time disguised as Basilio, a musician. Figaro bribes the real Basilio when he appears. Rosina is overjoyed to find that Lindoro and the Count are one and the same. Figaro bribes the notary who has come to marry Rosina to Bartolo, and he marries her to the Count, Bartolo, in error, signing the marriage contract. Bartolo is content with Rosina's dowry.

Composer: Rossini, born 1792, died 1868.

Slavische Tänze

aus The Woman of Fogaras.

Thursday night	Fidelio	at 7.30
Friday night	Eugen Onegin	" 7.30
Saturday night	Der Bajazzo. — Sizilianische Bauernchöre	" 7.30
Sunday night	Der Rattenfänger von Hameln	" 7.30
Monday night	Carmen	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Gastspiel Mimi Aguglia	at 7.30
Thursday night	Gastspiel Mimi Aguglia	" 7.30
Friday night	Mein Leopold	" 7.30
Saturday night	Götz von Berlichingen	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Liebe wacht	" 6.30
Monday night	Herodes und Mariamme	" 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Der Prinzpapa	at 7.30
Thursday night	Das Modell	" 7.30
Friday night	Die Prinzessin von Trapezunt	" 7.30
Saturday afternoon	Die Schützenliesel	" 7.30
Saturday night	Der Prinzpapa	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Specialitäten	at 8
Thursday night	Sisters Wiesenthal	" 8
Friday night	Sisters Wiesenthal	" 8
Saturday afternoon	Peter und Paul reisen ins Schlaraffenland	" 3.30
Saturday night	Sisters Wiesenthal	" 8
Sunday afternoon	Peter und Paul reisen ins Schlaraffenland	" 3.30
Sunday night	Specialitäten	" 8

Victoria Salon . . . Variety Performance . . . at 8

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Somewhat cooler, otherwise no change in the weather.

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from photos on ivory or porcelain, and executes orders
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a few more lady pupils in his atelier. Moderate terms.
Specimens on view at **Werder Strasse 11, parterre,
left, Dresden-A.** References given.

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Fräulein v. Spreckelsen, German teacher (Hanoverian),
Schnorr Strasse 47, II.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT NEW ORLEANS.

New York, October 26.

 Details of a terrible tragedy which occurred at
New Orleans on Saturday are to hand. It appears
that Mr. Vaningen, who was a nephew of the Governor
of Louisiana, had just been married to a wealthy
and beautiful young girl named Miss Rorkes. The
young couple were seated together in a compartment
of the train which was to bear them away for the
honeymoon, when, shortly before the train started,
a wild-eyed, dishevelled young man suddenly appeared
at the door of the compartment brandishing a revolver,
which he levelled at the bridegroom and shot him
in the head, killing him instantly. The assassin was
immediately seized by the horror-stricken spectators
and handed over to the police. He is a member of
a very rich and prominent Southern family named
Beauvre, and it is believed that he accomplished
the frightful deed through jealousy, as some twelve
months ago Miss Rorkes had refused to wed him.
The murderer is now in gaol at New Orleans.

TOLSTOY IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

Moscow, October 26.

 Information which the Press has received from
Yasnaya Polyana goes to show that Count Tolstoy's
recovery from his recent dangerous illness has been
nothing short of marvellous. His health is now
excellent, and his eighty years do not prevent him
taking a daily ride of about nine miles. "Our friend
is going to write an important article for his hundredth
birthday," laughingly says his companion, M. Chertkoff.

 Many Russian newspapers have published a letter
from the Count expressing his gratitude to all those
who sent him their congratulations on his eightieth
birthday. Of all these letters he received, he says,
those he appreciated most were from priests, since
they showed him that he has been able to express
something of the Eternal Truth in his works.

KING ALFONSO'S ADVENTURES AT BARCELONA.

Barcelona, October 26.

 The King and Queen of Spain today paid a visit
to the armoured cruiser "Cataluna," and while being
conveyed across the harbour, the warship's pinnace
in which they were seated was run into by a passenger
steamer. Owing to the excellent seamanship displayed
by the coxswain, however, a catastrophe was averted,
and the royal party reached the cruiser without
further mishap. Both King Alfonso and Queen
Victoria displayed the utmost calmness in the presence
of imminent danger.

 Later in the day, while the royal party was in-
specting the squadron in the harbour, a bomb which
had been placed on one of the thoroughfares of the
town exploded, but without causing much damage.

DEFENCE AGAINST AIRSHIP ATTACK.

St. Petersburg, October 26.

 The journal *Novoe Vremya* learns that the
Russian War Office has made exhaustive trials with
the object of discovering the best means of meeting
attacks from airships. As a result of these experi-
ments, the conclusion arrived at is that the ordinary
quick-firing field gun, trained at an angle of 40 de-
grees, is quite able to beat off attacks made by
aerial craft. Rifle volleys were also proved to be
disastrous to an enemy in the ether. A military
station in the vicinity of St. Petersburg was the
scene of the interesting experiments, in which were
engaged a battery of artillery and howitzers, a
dirigible balloon being used as the target. The
howitzers were found to avail little, while the quick-
firing demonstrated their ability to render impossible
the approach to within effective striking distance of
balloons or aeroplanes. The shells from the field
guns rose to a height of close on two miles.

THE NEAR EAST.

London, October 26.

 The Foreign Office has published the following
statement:—"The reports that have appeared in the
Austrian press that the breaking-off of direct ne-
gotiations between Turkey and Austria-Hungary was

 in consequence of the advice and influence of Great
Britain, is devoid of all foundation. While the ne-
gotiations were in progress, the view of the British
Government was that a direct agreement between
Turkey and Austria-Hungary, if satisfactory to
Turkey, would smooth the way to a general settle-
ment; but that it would be for Turkey to decide
whether the proposals made to her were such as
she could accept, as she was the best judge of her
own interests. That view was made known to the
Turkish Government as soon as it informed the
British Government that Austria-Hungary declined
to accept a Conference unless she could previously
come to an understanding with Turkey in regard to
Bosnia."

VENEZUELA AND HOLLAND.

London, October 26.

 According to a telegram which has reached *Reuter*,
via Willemstad, President Castro in reply to the
second Note of the Netherlands Government declines
to withdraw his prohibition of the import of Dutch
goods, and expresses his surprise that Holland should
have made such a request before she had recognised
the rights of Venezuela. The President's reply con-
cludes with the suggestion that Holland should send
a plenipotentiary to settle the conditions of a
friendly understanding between the two countries.—
The artillery preparations for the defence of La
Guaira are completed.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

London, October 26.

Reuter hears from Teheran that, although there
is as yet no confirmation of the news of Russian
troops having entered Aserbejdian, it is certain that
two regiments of Cossacks have been concentrated
on the frontier to the North of Tabriz near Julia.
The Russians have threatened to advance if Russian
interests in Tabriz should be imperilled. The reason
for that threat may be found in the fact that
Nationalists attacked the Aji post-house near Tabriz
on the Russian road to Julia a few days ago and
killed several men of the military guard.