

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

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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AMERICAN BUSINESS METHODS.

The American Oil King has frequently been the subject of comment in these columns, for the very good reason that he is one of the most interesting personalities of the present age. From the literary activity which he is now displaying it would appear that Mr. Rockefeller, in the evening of his remarkable career, is anxious to convince the world of his personal integrity and his innocence of the charges which have been levelled at him from all quarters. We can imagine the task to be one of extreme difficulty, and even the marvellous ingenuity that has enabled him to amass the greatest fortune ever possessed by one individual will hardly suffice to render easy the work of winning for himself that measure of popularity which he appears to so ardently desire. Mr. Rockefeller has commenced a series of articles in a prominent American periodical, which he calls his "Random Reminiscences of Men and Events," but it is certainly written as an exhaustive apologia. As might have been expected, he claims that the Standard Oil Company has been wilfully misrepresented, and he therefore wishes to supply some first-hand facts for its final estimate. In reply to the charge that he forced the men who became his partners to join with him, he replies that he would not have been so shortsighted. The power and efficiency of the organisation is, he considers, the best proof of the loyal harmony with fair dealing which has been observed amongst the partners who have been his lifelong companions. The daily lunch shared in common by the officers of the company and heads of departments he regards as a proof of their friendship. Would people forced into partnership seek each other's companionship in this way, he asks. Mr. Rockefeller maintains that the consumer has benefited also by the Standard Oil Company. He has received petroleum at prices which have decreased as the efficiency of the business was built up. Its principle of selling direct to the consumer was not a ruthless quest after the trade of its competitors, or an attempt to ruin it by cutting prices or instituting a spy system. Every week in the year, he proudly asserts, for many years this concern has brought into America more than a million dollars of gold, all from the products of American labour. Yet at the beginning it was regarded as a most adventurous and risky undertaking. A distinguished friend of the Oil King's tried forty years ago to dissuade him from his "worse than folly." But John D. stuck to it, and though at first "we frequently had to take stock to keep from going begging," yet in the end his confidence was amply justified.

He treats of the relation of the company to its workpeople, and says that 60,000 men who are at work constantly in the service of the company are kept busy year in and year out. The past year has been a time of great contraction, but the Standard has gone ahead with its plans unchecked, and the new works and buildings have not been delayed on account of lack of capital or fear of bad times. It pays its workmen well, it cares for them when sick, it pensions them when old. It has never had any important strikes, and if, says Mr. Rockefeller, there is any better function of business management than giving profitable work to employes year after year, in good times and bad, he does not know what it is. He exults in the fact that the Standard Company has never been "watered." "It is a common thing to hear people say that this company has crushed out its competitors. Only the uninformed could make such an assertion." Certainly he admits that "the Standard is always fighting to sell the American product against the oil produced from the great fields of Russia, which struggles for the trade of Europe, and the Burma oil which largely affects the Indian market. In many lands they taught the people—the Chinese, for example—to burn oil by making lamps for them. But every success in a foreign land meant dollars brought to America. This veteran fighter is as sanguine as a youth as to the effect of industrial corporations on individual enterprise. He says: "The great economic era we are entering will give splendid opportunities to the young man of the future. One often hears the men of this new generation say that they do not have the chances that their fathers and grandfathers had. Our comforts and opportunities are multiplied a thousandfold. The resources of our great land are now actually opening up and are scarcely touched; our home markets are vast, and we have just begun to think of the foreign



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peoples we can serve—the people who are years behind us in civilisation. In the East a quarter of the human race is just awakening. The men of this generation are entering into a heritage which makes their fathers' lives look poverty-stricken by comparison. I am naturally an optimist, and when it comes to a statement of what our people will accomplish in the future, I am unable to express myself with sufficient enthusiasm." Mr. Rockefeller resents the charge brought against American business men of excessive greed. It is by no means for money alone, he says, that these active-minded men labour—they are engaged in a fascinating occupation. The zest of the work is maintained by something better than the mere accumulation of money, and the standards of business in America are becoming higher all the time. This makes strange reading in conjunction with the letters written by the managing director of the Standard Company, recently unearthed and published abroad by Mr. William R. Hearst.

GENERAL NEWS.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

INTERVIEW WITH EMPEROR WILLIAM.

London, October 28.
The Daily Telegraph of today publishes a two-column interview with the German Emperor which took place recently and is vouched for by unimpeachable authority. The writer remarks in the introduction that silence is required of a diplomat, but that moments may occur at which want of silence would mean great service to the public. The interview is published in the hope of putting an end to a certain want of understanding with which the feelings of the German Emperor towards England are regarded by the average Englishman. The writer then proceeds to remark that his Majesty feels as a personal insult the persistent misrepresentation and distortion of his repeated offers and proofs of friendship by a portion of the English press. If a friendly feeling for England existed only in a minority of the German people, that minority contained the best elements of society. The reverse was the case in England, and for that reason the Emperor took it amiss that he should be looked upon as an enemy to England. His Majesty had alluded to the return of Consul Vassel to Fez and to the question of the recognition of Mulai Hafid; in neither of those cases had the attitude of Germany been opposed to the love of peace which his own words at Strasburg had expressed.

The Emperor again referred to the proofs of friendship he had shown England. He had refused to receive the Boer Commission, and so caused the ultimate failure of its object. Germany during the Boer war had not joined France and Russia who wished to discourage England. The telegram to the King of England with respect to Germany's answer to the Powers at that time, was among the archives of Windsor Castle. During the weeks of England's ill-fortune he had prepared a plan of campaign, laid it before his General Staff, and had it forwarded to England. That document was also at Windsor Castle, and it was very similar to that which Lord Roberts carried out so successfully. His Majesty spoke, in conclusion, of the fleet that is necessary for the protection of Germany and the extension of her commerce. Germany must be prepared for all eventualities in the Far East. Who could know what might happen in the Pacific in days to come, days that might not be so far off as they seemed? Only the Powers who possessed powerful fleets would be listened to when the future of the Pacific Ocean comes to be solved. It may even happen that England herself will be glad that Germany has a fleet, when both countries raise their voices together in the great debate of the future.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, October 27.
At today's sitting the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, said that according to his information no Russian troops had crossed the Persian frontier.
In reply to a question concerning the prohibition of the import of hay and straw into the United Kingdom, Sir Edward Strachey, who represents the Board of Agriculture in the Lower House, said that the object of the prohibition was to guard against the introduction of the foot and mouth disease, whether from countries in which the disease was rife or from countries that are insufficiently protected against it, and that therefore the prohibition must be regarded as permanent.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE FINAL ONSLAUGHT.

We gather from New York reports that the last week of the Presidential campaign finds the position not materially changed, the betting odds being still in favour of the election of Mr. Taft. But there is a general impression that, contrary to precedents, the closing speeches of the candidates and their leading supporters on the stump may have a direct influence upon the result.
The Republicans had carefully chosen for last Monday the publication of another pronouncement in favour of Mr. Taft by President Roosevelt, taking the form of an elaborate examination of the respective claims of the candidates to the support of the labouring masses of the people. Needless to say that this demonstrates that Taft is the man, and not Bryan, for the Labour vote. But the value of this testimony has been quite overshadowed by Mr. Hearst's latest speech, which occupies much space, and took at least equal honour with the President's letter in all the New York morning newspapers.
Mr. Hearst gave chapter and verse for the grave charge, at which he has heretofore done little more than hint, that the corrupting influence of the Trusts has been exercised even among the judges of the State Supreme Courts, and the law officers of certain States. It cannot be doubted that these crowning revelations will exercise very considerable influence upon the prospects of both Republican and Democratic presidential candidates in this State of New York. They will not serve to win the State for Mr. Hisgen, the Independence party's presidential candidate, but in the opinion of political weather prophets they will have the effect of making the contest between Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan closer than ever.
The consensus of New York opinion appears to be that the Republican Presidential ticket will come out on top in New York, while the Democrats will make important State gains, including the Governorship. For the rest, the national situation continues, as already stated, favourable for Mr. Taft.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Home for British and American Governesses in Berlin was held on October 16th, when the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That the official connection between the Governesses' Home and the G. F. S. shall cease from Jan. 1st, 1909, after which date the members of the G. F. S., engaged in teaching, can only become Associates of the Home on the usual terms." The chief reason for this resolution is that a Club Room for the G. F. S. has been opened at 13 Genthiner Strasse, under the supervision of Miss Garden.

Countess Moltke, formerly Miss Thayer, of Boston, and wife of the newly appointed German Ambassador at Washington, arrived here on Tuesday morning and is staying at the Hotel Bristol. The countess came from Denmark and will continue from here to Paris prior to her departure for the United States. Last winter the count was stationed at Rome.

Mr. Silas Macfarland, the American Consul-General at large (European Station), who was on his return trip from Washington, committed suicide in a train near Hagenow, between Hamburg and Berlin. The motive for this tragic act is believed to be found in a mental breakdown, but Mr. Macfarland had also for years suffered from a painful disease of the leg. As soon as the sad news reached Berlin, Mr. Frederick Cauldwell, Vice Consul-General, accompanied Mrs. Macfarland to Hamburg to make arrangements for the cremation of the body and the despatch to America of the remains.

The remains will be transferred to Marshall, Iowa.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Caskaden, who is still in hospital recovering from the effects of a recent operation, had the sad tidings brought to her that her seven-year-old son and only child had died after a short illness of scarlet fever. Mr. Caskaden on learning the news started from Omaha on Sunday night.

A rumour is current that Dr. Holle intends to resign from his post as Minister of Education. It is said that Dr. Holle does not feel himself equal to the demands of the position.

Frau Gerhart Hauptmann, wife of the famous dramatist, has made her debut as a violinist at Hirschberg in Silesia; where she was assisted in her concert by Professor Robert Kahn and Julius Gmeiner. Frau Hauptmann, who played a costly Stradivarius, has, according to the critics, a brilliant future before her, and it is hoped that before long she will play in Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. McFadden, of Bamberger Strasse 46, on Tuesday last entertained a number of friends at dinner, including Dr. Crosser, Mrs. Colton, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Thackara, Mrs. Alexander Thackara, Mr. McElwee, and Mr. and Mrs. Clapp.

Mrs. Watson, at her residence Kurfürstendamm 50, gave a dinner on Friday to a few friends, including Dr. and Mrs. Honan, Mr. and Mrs. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. McFadden, Mrs. Colton, and Dr. Crosser.

Mrs. Derrick, of Prager Strasse 9, entertains her friends at tea today (Thursday).

Countess von Linden on Friday afternoon gave a tea at the Hotel Adlon in honour of the American Ambassador Dr. D. J. Hill. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Dickie, Mrs. A. M. Thackara and daughter, Mrs. Alexander Thackara, Captain and Mrs. Belknap, and Dr. and Mrs. Irvin.

Mrs. McElwee recently gave an afternoon tea in honour of Mrs. Colton, from Paris, who was formerly a resident of Berlin and well known in the American and English colonies.

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Mrs. Bennett's American Home. Bellevue Strasse 12a, BERLIN.

Beautiful rooms en suite at Bellevue Strasse 12a, Berlin.

Baroness Boden-Halbach, née Krupp, has given birth to a son at the Villa Hügel near Essen.

Mrs. Irvin gave a birthday dinner to a few friends on Wednesday last.

Mrs. and Miss Holmes, of Buffalo, have arrived in Berlin and are staying at the Pension Belmont.

The marriage of Mr. Rocher Ames Burr, of Boston, to Miss Luise Olga Siemers, of Rostock, was performed on Tuesday last by the Reverend Dr. Dickie and Dr. John R. Crosser at the American Church in Motz Strasse. The father of the bridegroom was formerly Mayor of Boston.

The new members of the American-Embassy exhibit a partiality for Matthäikirch Strasse. Mr. Hitt, First Secretary, lives at No. 7; Mr. Grew, Second Secretary, at No. 6; and Mr. Orr, Third Secretary, at No. 10.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blankinship and daughter are leaving for America on Nov. 4, sailing from Liverpool.

It may be of interest to our readers to learn that the bridal dress of Princess August Wilhelm will be exhibited from 9 to 7 every day until the end of this week at the Art-Salon of Keller and Reiner, Potsdamer Strasse.

Mr. Stanley J. Fay, of San Francisco, has arrived in Berlin and is staying at the Hotel Westminster.

Mr. Morton Hiller, of Omaha, Neb., is staying at Schill Strasse 16.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Beal, of New York City, and Mrs. W. H. Jordan, Jr., also of New York, are at present in Berlin.

A theatrical contemporary publishes an interesting account of the fee Enrico Caruso may earn in one evening. During the last few days Caruso sang at the Berlin Royal Opera Leoncavallo's "Bajazzo." It has been ascertained that the artist in this part only sings for twelve minutes, for which he receives 10,000 marks every night. This is a higher salary than he ever received at the Manhattan Opera House in New York, where he earned 8,000 marks every evening; but, of course, the Manhattan Opera House has other fees of similar importance to pay. For instance, Mary Gadden receives 3,000 marks every night, and frequently appears on the same evenings as Caruso. It is interesting to learn that Miss Gadden, of New York, will be the first artist to assume the rôle of *Salome* in France, and that she will perform this part at the Paris Opera House, where it has now been definitely decided that Strauss' opera will be played for the first time at the end of April.

The programme of Antonio Frosolono, the Chicago violinist, at his concert on Oct. 31 at the Klindworth-Scharwenka Saal, includes the Sonata in G by Tartini and the Paganini concerto in D (Lalo).

Herr Julius von Raatz, the well known baritone, and Frau von Raatz, formerly Miss Muriel Syndal, have returned from their honeymoon and are living at Meinicke Strasse 16.

The planchette swindle, in connection with which Mr. Scott was arrested at Schmargendorf and released

on giving bail to the amount of 100,000 marks, is gaining in importance. Scott has absconded and forfeited his bail. He is at present in New York, while his book-keeper, who was arrested as an accomplice, remains in custody pending a judicial enquiry. Meanwhile, no less than 5,000 people have given information of their having been duped by the planchette proceedings.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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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.
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Sundays: 11.30 a. m. Regular Service.
4.0 p. m. Song Service.
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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	La Bohème	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Jungfrau von Orléans	7.30
New Royal Opera House	's Dorfgenossin	8
Deutsches Theater	Midsummer-night's Dream	7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Hedda Gabler	8
"	(Eleonore Duse)	8
Lessing Theatre	Nora	8
Berliner Theatre	Der Clown	8
New Theatre	Der deutsche Graf	8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I part	7.30
Kleines Theater	Lady Frederick	8
Comic Opera	Manon Lescaut	8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	8
Lustspielhaus	Die Tür ins Freie	8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Zwillingsschwester	8
" Charlotten-	burg	Julius Caesar
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die zärtlichen Verwandten	8
Leisen Theatre	Eine tolle Nacht	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Herr Paragaph	8
Thalia Theatre	Bruder Straubinger (Girardi)	8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	8
Theater des Westens	Der fidele Bauer	8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Der Militärstaat	8
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig	8
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands	8
Berliner Operetten-Theater	Havana	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Wahalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche	8
Follies Caprice	Die Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Parodie Theatre	Raub der Sabinerinnen — Die Zauberflöte.—Berlinsteht Kopp	8
Lustspielhaus	Die Tür ins Freie	8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	8
Theater des Westens	Der fidele Bauer	8
Thalia Theatre	Bruder Straubinger (Girardi)	8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

CHARGES AGAINST MR. SHERMAN.

New York, October 27.
The *World* publishes a detailed statement by Mr. Edmund Burke, a Los Angeles attorney, declaring that Mr. Sherman, Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, while member of Congress in 1901 was a member with Mr. Burke and others of a company which secured an option over certain timber lands.

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Burke says, drew up a Bill to further the aims of the company. It passed the House of Representatives, but died in the Senate. Further attempts were abandoned, adds Mr. Burke, owing to the Government Prosecutor investigating timber land transactions in the West.

AN HISTORIC CHURCH.

Press despatches from New York state that the old church of St. Andrew with its English associations at Richmond, Staten Island, celebrated its bicentennial last week. This ancient and interesting edifice was founded in 1708, in pre-revolutionary times, by Queen Anne, who presented to the church a silver Communion service, a bell, a Bible, and Prayer-books. The

original Communion service, altar cloth, and Bible were used in last week's celebration. A memorial tablet in bronze to Queen Anne was unveiled and another to the founders of the church.

King Edward, through Lord Knollys, sent a message to Dr. Greer, the Bishop of New York, expressing gratification at the tribute paid to his ancestor, and the hope that the same Providence which had watched over the church in the past would continue to do so in the years to come. President Roosevelt and the presiding Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America also sent warm congratulations to the church on its career. Its vicinity was the scene of frequent engagements between Lord Howe's troops and the American forces during the revolutionary war, and its history is charged with memories of those troublous times.

A CONVENTION OF THE AMAZONS.

However great may be the activity of women suffragists in the United States, it must be confessed that we do not hear very much of it. The White House has not yet been "rushed" by a band of excited Amazons, and it would appear that the American suffragettes lack the militant ardour of their English sisters. Nevertheless, if we are to judge from the resolutions passed at last week's convention of the

women suffragists at Buffalo, N. Y., a change of tactics is to be anticipated in the near future. After sending a message of congratulation to the women of Great Britain upon their gallant fight for the franchise, the lady who presided declared that, "if need be, we will enter upon a militant campaign for our birthright." If the Washington authorities are wise, they will look to their police organisation, on which would fall the onus of a feminine advance against the capital. In America as in England, the suffragettes have secured the support of several prominent "mere men," one of whom, Rabbi Wise, of New York, spoke before the convention, and by a happy inspiration defined a land wherein women are bereft of the right of citizenship as a "manocracy" representing the triumph of the male cast.

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN CANADA.

Ottawa, October 27.
The results of the general election yesterday are not yet fully known, but it is certain that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government has a majority of 50, compared to one of 66 votes in the last Parliament. Sir Wilfrid himself was re-elected.

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

Fräulein Anna Schöningh has won for herself a good reputation in Dresden as a concert singer; less, perhaps, by anything that is particularly striking in her own performances than by the good taste and judgment exhibited in the compilation of her programmes. She always produces something that is new, always chooses compositions that possess some special charm; thus she secures success although her own art may fail to reach the highest standard. Fräulein Schöningh's art lies within narrow limits. Light, graceful, playful subjects suit her well; in these she appeals directly to the hearts of her hearers. But the expression of sentiment is not one of her strong points. She then becomes too grave, and the grace which we are accustomed to admire in her gives place to a stern objectivity. This was the case in two of Hugo Wolf's songs that were on the programme of Fräulein Schöningh's concert at the Palmengarten on Tuesday evening—"Und willst du deinen Liebsten sterben sehen," and "In den Schatten meiner Locken"—as also in some delightful songs by Erich J. Wolff, who is known in Dresden as an eminent accompanist. On the other hand, Fräulein Schöningh's renderings of Hugo Wolf's "Karwoche" and "Schlafendes Jesuskind" were excellent, and her soft piano tones quite fascinating. Those tones are always free from the impure vocalisation that is sometimes noticeable in her singing. Fräulein Schöningh was very successful with songs by Max Reger, Bertrand Roth, and Hugo Kaun. The last-named composer's "Schlummerlied" deserves a place of honour in song literature. Some of the numbers had to be repeated, and the continued applause at the end induced the artist to give several encores.

Herr Albert Kluge as accompanist acquitted himself of his office with much intelligence and taste, even if he at times deprived the compositions of some of their beauty by his exuberance of feeling. The hall was crowded. *M. N.*

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays in the Neustadt about 12.30 p. m.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Gewerbehause this evening will be as follows:—(1) Overture from "Der Freischütz," Weber. (2) Elegie for harp, Paris-Alvars. (3) Ein Hochzeitstag auf Troidhangen (arranged for orchestra by V. Clark), Grieg. (4) Ballet-Suite: "Egyptienne" (first time), Luigini. (5) Prelude from "Lohengrin," Wagner. (6) Solo for violin with orchestra. (7) Tonbilder from "Carmen," Bizet. (8) Prelude from "Irrlicht" (first time), Fall. (9) Concerto for clarinet, Weber. (10) Abendlied for string instruments, Schumann. (11) Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald (Valse), Strauss.

Next Saturday (Reformation day) two grand popular concerts at 4 and 7.30 p. m. Entrance fee, 50 pf.

Dr. Horneffer's lectures on religious philosophy will be delivered in the small hall of the Gewerbehause tomorrow evening, the 30th instant, on Sunday next November 1, and on Wednesday evening, November 4. The subjects of the three lectures respectively will be: "Jesus von Nazareth;" "Vom alten und neuen Gotte;" "Staat und Kirche." Whereas Dr. Horneffer has hitherto confined himself chiefly to criticism of prevailing religious conditions and views, he will in these lectures deal with new features, both of form and matter.

At the Central Theatre today, the three sisters Wiesenthal, of Vienna, appear for the first time in their "dance poems." The chief attractions of the October variety programme will also appear. The performance begins at 8 o'clock. The ticket office will be open all day from 10 a. m.; the prices are somewhat higher than usual.

On Saturday afternoon next, at 3.30, the piece "Peter und Paul reisen ins Schlaraffenland," a Christmas fairy tale in a Prelude and five scenes by R. Bodanzky and F. Grünbaum, arranged for the Central Theatre by F. A. Geissler, the music by Franz Lehár, will be produced for the first time. This piece will be repeated, at reduced prices, every Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoon until further notice.

Boris Kamschatkoff, at his pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on Tuesday, November 3, will play

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compositions by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin, Tschaikevsky, Glazounov, and Liszt.

Ignaz Friedman will, as has been already notified, give a Chopin recital at the Palmengarten on Thursday, November 5. His programme will contain the Sonata in B-minor op. 58, Nocturne in B No. 3, the A. Ballade, Impromptu in C-sharp, waltz in A-flat, Polonaises in A-flat and B-flat, Etudes op. 10 and op. 25, Sonata in B-flat minor op. 35.

Fräulein Johanna Thamm, the young and well-known Dresden pianiste, will give her IV. pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on Saturday, November 7.

Eva Lissmann, of Berlin, will give a concert at the Künstlerhaus on Saturday, November 7, with the assistance of Alfred Sittard, pianoforte.

Julia Culp, in her song recital at the Vereinshaus on Monday, November 9, will sing compositions by Schumann, Brahms, and Hugo Wolf.

Director Gustav Schumann (pianoforte) will give a concert at the Palmengarten on November 12, with the assistance of Fräulein Luise Ottermann (song). Frau Lili Tangel-Strik will be the accompanist.

The Lehmann-Osten Choir will give their first winter concert of this season in the hall of the Exhibition Palace on Friday, November 20; it will include recitations by Hofchauspielerin Alice Politz.

At the art-gallery of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse, a collection of etchings and lithographs by the English artist Frank Brangwyn, whose work is much appreciated in Germany as well as in his native country, is exhibited in the small room reserved for drawings. Among these pictures are several very beautiful examples of this artist's masterful power as an etcher.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.*

We turn the last page of Mr. Robert Hichens' new romance with a touch of genuine regret, and yet with a feeling of profound relief that there is an author who, amidst the heterogeneous assembly of writers whose efforts are dedicated to the solution of "problems," finds it in him to weave a romance of surpassing delightfulness, entirely free from the faintest hint of that irritating suggestiveness which is so markedly exercising its baneful influence on modern literature. In the present narrative Mr. Hichens has created a new and supremely beautiful character in fiction. His study of a young girl, as typified by Vere Delarey, is a veritable masterpiece of characterisation. It conveys the im-

* *A Spirit in Prison*, by Robert Hichens. 2 vols. Tauchnitz Edition.
Cousin Cinderella, by Mrs. Everard Cotes. 1 vol.

pression of a delicately executed cameo, and yet not artificially perfect. Vere is a very human girl, and it is, perhaps, just this touch of nature which shapes and rounds off the study into something warm and animate. The delineation of this one character would suffice to raise the book far above the plane of ordinary, but the study of Vere is supplemented by others hardly less remarkable. Hermione Delarey, Emile Artois, the young Neapolitan Marquis, Gaspare, all give evidence of immense knowledge of human nature on the part of their creator. The interest of this book is intense, so vividly real is the undercurrent of feeling which Mr. Hichens has managed to instil into his romance. The talented author may turn out better work than this, certainly his best so far; but *A Spirit in Prison* is more than sufficient to stamp him as one of the greatest romancers of the present generation, and as a deeply-versed student of that baffling organism,—the human heart.

It is the sad fate of simple little tales that chance generally places them in the reviewer's hands simultaneously with some absorbing, masterly book such as we have considered above. The little tale is, therefore, thrown into the balance under singularly difficult circumstances, with the result that the verdict is almost inevitably "found wanting." But *Cousin Cinderella*, in spite of its engaging unpretentiousness, is a clever little book and a witty. It deals with the social adventures of two young Canadians who take a headlong leap into the vortex of London's butterfly world, and their subsequent emergence as wiser, if not sadder, adventurers is lacking neither in interest nor in probability. Still, after the strong brew supplied to us by Mr. Hichens, *Cousin Cinderella* is decidedly "small beer."

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

Fidelio.

Opera in two acts. Music by Ludwig van Beethoven.

Cast:

Don Fernando, Minister Herr Puttlitz.
Don Pizarro, Governor of a State-prison Herr Plaschke.
Florestan, a prisoner Herr v. Bary.
Leonore, his wife, under the name Fidelio Fräul. Zoder.
Rocco, gaoler Herr Förster.
Marcelline, his daughter Frau Nast.
Jaquino, porter Herr Rüdiger.
First } prisoner (Herr Löscheke.
Second } (Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Florestan has incurred the enmity of Pizarro, governor of the prison, by whom he has been thrown into a dungeon. His faithful wife, Leonore, disguised as a man, with the name Fidelio, takes service with the gaoler Rocco, whose daughter Marcelline falls in love with her, believing her to be a man. Leonore fails to find her husband among the prisoners. Pizarro, hearing of the advent of the Minister, Florestan's friend, orders Rocco to kill him and on Rocco's refusal determines to murder him himself. Rocco is ordered to dig a grave and confides in Fidelio, who gets permission to help him and is horrified to see the emaciated condition of her husband. She decides to die with him and on Pizarro attempting the murderous deed, she flings herself in the way and frustrates him; the Minister's opportune arrival turns the tables on Pizarro who is imprisoned in Florestan's place.
Composer: L. van Beethoven, born 1770, died 1827.

Friday night Eugen Onegin at 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
Friday night Mein Leopold " 7.30
Saturday night Götz von Berlichingen " 6.30
Sunday night Die Liebe wacht " 7.30
Monday night Herodes und Mariamme " 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight Das Modell at 7.30
Friday night Die Prinzessin von Trapezunt " 7.30
Saturday afternoon Die Schützenlied " 3.30
Saturday night Der Prinzpapa " 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight Sisters Wiesenthal at 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 Salen Variety Performance at 8

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE PRESIDENCY OF MEXICO.*New York, October 27.*

According to a report from Mexico, President Diaz has declared the rumours that he would retire before the expiration of his term of office to be unfounded, and further that he intends to seek re-election.

THE STEEL TRUST.*New York, October 27.*

The Steel Trust has declared a dividend for the quarter ending September 30 of one-half per cent on the ordinary and 1 3/4 per cent on the preferred shares. The profits for the quarter after deducting the usual working expenses amount to 21,300,000 dollars, as compared with 43,804,285 dollars in the corresponding period last year and 20,265,756 dollars in the second quarter of this year. The orders on hand on September 30 were to the value of 3,422,000 dollars, against 6,425,000 at the same date last year and 3,313,876 dollars on June 30, 1908.

THE "TEDITOR."

While no positive information is to be obtained in New York or Washington, the fact that the publisher of the *Outlook* and the White House authorities both refuse to deny the statement that Mr. Roosevelt is to become associated with that periodical indicates that the report is probably correct. It is currently stated in New York that Mr. Roosevelt's salary as editor or assistant editor of the *Outlook* will be \$30,000. If this proves to be true, we anticipate strenuous efforts on the part of grafters, who have hitherto turned their attention exclusively to the paying game of politics, towards literary qualifications. Some ingenious wag has lost no time in inventing a suitable pseudonym for Mr. Roosevelt in his supposed new rôle. It is as the "Teditor" that he will be universally known if he takes over the destinies of the *Outlook*, and we gather that the fiendish caricaturists are already sharpening their relentless pencils in anticipation of the new sphere opening before their delighted gaze.

THE ABRUZZI ROMANCE.*New York, October 27.*

The representative of a prominent paper has reason to believe that the Abruzzi-Elkins romance has entered upon a new phase, with the resultant possibility that the prophets may yet again be confounded. The report reaches him from a very good source, that a confidential agent of King Victor is at the present moment in Washington, where he arrived a few days ago, and it is believed that this gentleman is negotiating directly on His Majesty's behalf with Senator Elkins.

Rome, October 27.

It is learned that the Duke of the Abruzzi booked a passage on a German liner which sailed from Cherbourg to New York the week before last, but cancelled it at the last moment.

A message from Turin states that His Royal Highness has had another interview with Queen Margherita.

GERMAN MILITARY SECRET SOLD.

The *Militärische Politische Korrespondenz* draws attention to the grave dangers involved to Germany in allowing foreign military officers to attend the classes arranged for German Army officers at the German technical institutes. The organ referred to claims to have discovered a gross scandal, and one which ought to put a stop to foreign Army officers being allowed to study with German officers. The facts are said to be as follows: A foreign officer, admitted to a course of lectures delivered by an officer of the Headquarters Staff, has sold to a foreign Power, which happens to be Germany's greatest rival on land, a secret with regard to which the instructor had particularly requested his hearers to maintain absolute secrecy. The officer, who belongs to a Balkan State, was caught in flagrante delicto, and was expelled from Germany at once. The military organ which exposes the scandal then says that it learns "on personal enquiry" that the secret referred to concerned a new powder, which German military experts have tested with excellent results, and of which no mention has been made so far by the country which bought the secret, and that France bought it. The officer in question is a Roumanian.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SERVIA.**MATRIMONIAL RUMOURS.***Vienna, October 27.*

It is reported here that the journey of the Crown Prince of Serbia to St. Petersburg is less for political than for matrimonial purposes. It is stated that the Prince is about to become betrothed to his cousin, Princess Marina, daughter of the Grand Duke Peter Nicolaievitch.

St. Petersburg, October 27.

Profound interest has been aroused by the announcement of the impending visit of the Servian Crown Prince to St. Petersburg, and the vast issues depending upon Russia's reply to an appeal from Serbia are

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immediately, sunny, well-furnished room, suitable for gentleman, German or foreign. **Seidnitzer Platz 5, part. r.**

To let, on reasonable terms, most eleg. furnished flat in villa, 6 rooms or less; kitchen, bath-room, steam-heat. Pres. tenants leaving Dresden. Apply 11 to 5 p. m. **Sedan Str. 20, II. left.**

Pension with excellent table offered by North German family, with best opportunity to learn German. Please apply from 1 to 4 p. m. at **Rabener Strasse 13, I. r.**

PENSION CRONHEIM, Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Münchner Str. Modern style.—Garden.—Excellent cuisine.—Best references.—Moderate terms.—German conversation.

R. Rössner, art-painter (married), paints **miniatures or portraits** 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.

HARRY M. FIELD,
Pianist,

Studio: Reichs Strasse 16, II.

Plaudereien aus deutscher Literatur.

Fridays from 11.15 to 12.15. Beginning October 30th. Particulars at **Uhland Strasse 41, I. Fr. Hörlehs.**

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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

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Jungborn Ferdinand Strasse 18 p. Vegetarian House. Best vegetarian diet on the principles of Dr. Lahmann.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Zieten," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Singapore October 26th.
"Rhein," from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven October 27th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven October 27th.
"Bülow," from Bremen for Japan, left Southampton October 27th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven October 27th.
"Goeben," from Hamburg for Japan, left Port Said October 27th.
"Roon," from Bremen for Australia, left Bremerhaven October 28th.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, left New York October 27th.

fully realised. It is known here that both Serbia and Montenegro are resolved not to accept the state of affairs created by Austria-Hungary, and have intimated in effect that they will die fighting rather than silently acquiesce in what they regard as the destruction of their national existence.

PROSPERITY IN BAVARIA.

AN ARGUMENT FOR TARIFF REFORM.
(From our own correspondent.)

London, October 27.

Facts are usually considered stubborn things, and have proved themselves to be so time and again when employed by Tariff Reform advocates as against the attenuated platitudes employed by Free Traders. Certainly one of the most conclusive contentions ever placed in the hands of Tariff Reformers is the Consular report for the year 1907 and part of 1908 on the trade of Bavaria, drawn up by Consul L. Buchmann, of Munich, and just published here in the form of a White Paper. Attention is drawn to the fact that the remarkable prosperity in Bavaria shown by this report was very detrimentally affected by the financial crisis in America, and that the figures given below are, therefore, all the more worthy of attention.

Almost the first paragraph we read is as follows:—

"Trade in General.—The year 1906-7 was favourable to Bavarian industries. Some branches suffered from the dearth of skilled workmen, but strikes and lock-outs were not numerous."

The Free Trade skilled worker in Great Britain, with over 9 per cent. of his fellows unemployed, according to official returns alone, will probably find some comfort in the reflection that in protected Germany, at a time of "depression," the demand for his class of work exceeded the supply. Another interesting paragraph which will provide a little food for reflection is under the heading emigration. It reads:

"The prosperity of the German Empire is exemplified by the decreased number of emigrants, which in 25 years has diminished by 172,000 per annum; whereas in 1880, 200,000 Germans emigrated overseas, only 28,000 did so in 1905."

The official returns for the United Kingdom, with a much smaller population, show that the number of British and Irish who emigrated from this country rose from 146,000 in 1897 to 262,000 in 1905, and 325,000 in 1906.

"You cannot prove that wages will increase under Protection," says the free importer. Mr. Buchmann incidentally deals with this point also. Before giving a few facts on this point, it may be mentioned that out of 266 strikes in 1907, 45 were successful to the workmen, 119 partially so, and 102 unsuccessful. The following significant paragraphs follow:—

"A strike lasting over three months took place at the end of 1907 and the beginning of 1908 at the iron works 'Maxhütte.' The result of this strike was that an increase of 5s. per week was granted to married men and 3s. to unmarried men."

From March 11 to April 12, 1907, a strike of tailors occurred in about 90 German towns. In spite of an increase of 5 to 10 per cent. in wages they abandoned work, and though in many towns they were reluctant to strike, yet as members of the German Tailors' Union they were compelled to join in with the others. In Nuremberg a 10 per cent. increase of wages was conceded.

The wire-drawing industry reports a rise of 25 per cent. in wages between 1904 and 1907, and a further rise of 10 per cent. in the latter year.

The Munich metal-ware trade suffered from a strike of nearly two months' duration at the end of 1907, the result being a reduction of 11 to 12 per cent. in wages.

The stone industry in Upper Franconia suffered in 1907 from a strike lasting over two months, which ended by a higher rate of wages being conceded.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Thursday, October 29th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Friday, October 30th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, October 31st. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.C.L.

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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: **MANSFELD DE CARDONNEL FINDLAY, Esq. C. M. G.**

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: **H. PALMIÉ, Esq.**

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Str. 2, p. American Consul-General: **T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.**

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
No change in the weather.