

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

Commencing with to-day's issue, the *Daily Record* enters upon another stage of a career which so far, thanks to the support of its numerous friends in Dresden and Berlin, gives promise of a prosperous future. From to-day onward the paper will be entirely printed and published by the proprietors, and for this purpose we have established our own printing department, equipped with the latest type-setting machinery and every appliance which modern developments in the typographical art place at the disposal of enterprise.

We trust that this important step will be justified by results in the shape of a substantial increase in our subscription list, and take this opportunity of thanking all those who have lent us support and encouragement in the past.

TAFT VERSUS BRYAN.

THE DAILY RECORD'S SPECIAL FORECAST.

In our issue of Friday last we printed a list of the electoral votes allotted to each State of the Union, together with the result of a canvass made by a representative of a Chicago newspaper, according to which Mr. Taft will obtain a majority of 107 votes. We are now able to publish a forecast of the issue based on figures kindly supplied by Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, the American Consul-General in Dresden, who is a recognised authority on the political system of his country; and coming from such a reliable source the following tables merit especial attention. It will be observed that against five of the States mentioned in the first table appear numerals in parenthesis, which denote the Republican majority won in those States at the Presidential election of 1904, when Mr. Roosevelt and Judge Alton B. Parker were the rival candidates. The five States in question have been reckoned as "doubtful" in previous forecasts, particularly those compiled by Democratic sympathisers; and Mr. Gaffney therefore recalls the large majorities registered for the Republicans four years ago as a justification for the insertion of these five States among those he claims for Mr. Taft.

The first table represents the States which, in the opinion of the Consul-General, will go Republican:—

State	Estimated Rep. Elec. Votes
Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Florida	5
Georgia	13
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	9
Mississippi	10
Missouri	18
Nevada	3
North Carolina	12
Oklahoma	7
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	18
Virginia	12
Total Democratic electoral votes	161

State	Estimated Rep. Elec. Votes
California	10
Connecticut	7
Delaware (4,300)	3
Idaho	3
Illinois	27
Indiana (94,000)	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Massachusetts	16
Michigan	14
Minnesota	11
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	12
New York	39
North Dakota	4
Ohio (255,000)	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	34
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Utah	4
Vermont	3
West Virginia (31,000)	7
Washington	5
Wisconsin	13
Wyoming (11,500)	3
Total Republican electoral votes	298

The following fifteen States may, Mr. Gaffney considers, vote the Democratic ticket, though two of them,

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Missouri and Nevada, went Republican in 1904, Mr. Roosevelt's majority in the first-named being 25,000, and in the second 3,000. Nevertheless, our informant's judgment places them among the Bryanite States this time:—

State	Estimated Dem. Elec. Votes
Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Florida	5
Georgia	13
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	9
Mississippi	10
Missouri	18
Nevada	3
North Carolina	12
Oklahoma	7
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	18
Virginia	12
Total Democratic electoral votes	161

Four States Mr. Gaffney considers may be regarded as doubtful, despite the fact that four years ago with one exception they were all strongly Republican. The doubtful States, together with the majorities polled for Mr. Roosevelt in 1904, are as follow:—

State	Electoral Votes
Colorado (34,500)	5
Maryland (51)	8
Montana (13,000)	3
Nebraska (86,000) Bryan's home State	8
Total doubtful electoral votes	24

Thus, eliminating the 24 doubtful electoral votes, it will be seen that the above tables give Mr. Taft an estimated majority of 137, or 30 more than indicated by the Chicago forecast we have already alluded to. In the course of a conversation with our representative, Mr. Gaffney said: "I believe that Maryland, Nebraska, and Montana will go Republican, and would not be surprised if even Missouri, Colorado, and Kentucky went over to Mr. Taft. You will see that I have given the New York electoral vote solid to Mr. Taft, as I am convinced that the headway said to have been made by the Democrats in the Empire State is fallacious. New York is essentially a commercial State, and as such would not dare to cast its vote for such an uncertain quantity as Mr. Bryan." As mentioned in last Friday's issue, our New York correspondent will cable over the first results to hand in the early hours of Wednesday morning, and as the result of the polling in New York State will probably be among the figures communicated to us, our special despatches will be an important indication as to how the fight is going.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND ENGLAND.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

Berlin, November 1.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* writes as follows: A great part of the home and foreign Press has contained critical notices of the article published by the *Daily Telegraph* which are directed against the person of his Majesty the Emperor, being based on the assumption that the Emperor caused the publication in question to be made without the previous knowledge of those who are responsible for the policy of the Empire. That assumption is unfounded.

The Emperor received from an Englishman, a private individual, a manuscript article accompanied by a request

for permission to publish it. The article contained a digest of a number of conversations which his Majesty had had at different times with different English persons. The avowed object of the request for permission to publish the manuscript was that his Majesty's utterances might be made known to the largest possible circle of English readers, for the promotion of good relations between England and Germany. The Emperor caused the manuscript article to be sent to the Imperial Chancellor, who forwarded it to the Foreign Office with instructions that it should be carefully examined. After a report had been received from the Foreign Office, in which no objection was raised, the publication followed.

When the Imperial Chancellor became aware of the contents of the article from its publication in the *Daily Telegraph*, he informed the Emperor that he had not read the manuscript, otherwise he would have objected to it and would have advised against its publication; that he took the whole responsibility upon himself, and wished to shield the departments and officials subject to his authority. At the same time he tendered his resignation to his Majesty.

The Emperor declined to accept the Imperial Chancellor's resignation, but at his request authorised him, by the publication of the above facts, to cut the ground from under the unjust attacks directed against the person of the Emperor.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL MESSAGE TO INDIA.

London, Nov. 1.

His Majesty Edward VII., Emperor of India, has despatched a message to the vassal princes of the Indian Empire on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the old East India Company with the Crown. The message declares it to be the supreme duty of the State and the people to engage in strongly repressive measures against all conspiracies, which are an abomination to every true Indian. The message also announces the pending extension of representative administration throughout the Empire, and the granting of an amnesty.

END OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, Nov. 1.

The closing of the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush was celebrated last night by a grand fireworks display and a dinner given to those who had taken the most prominent part in making this huge undertaking a phenomenal success. That it has been an unqualified success no one here attempts to deny. Opening as it did at a time of unusual trade depression in the metropolis, the Exhibition did much to alleviate and improve the situation, since all classes and every kind of tradesman benefited by the tremendous influx of provincial and foreign visitors. From the Continent there has been a continual flow of visitors, who would have been greater in number had it not been for the eccentric decision as to Sunday closing. No figures as to the total number of visitors to the White City are yet available, but it is confidently anticipated that the volume of traffic through the toll-gates will prove to have been larger than at any previous exhibition of the kind.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL TO GERMANS.

New York, November 1.

In a letter which the German newspaper *Herold* publishes, Mr. Roosevelt makes a strong and urgent appeal to the German electors in this city to vote for Mr. William Taft. They might be sure, writes the President, that his friend would, if elected, look after their interests—as well as he had done during his own period of office.

(Continued on page 4.)

BERLIN

Messrs. Louis Siegel and Frank Hendriks, two promising artists, gave a very successful musical "At Home" at the latter's studio on Thursday last to their many friends in musical and social American and Berlin circles. Those invited included: The American Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Mrs. Watson and her daughter, Miss Grace Watson, Madame Neuburger, Mr. Carl Neuburger, Mrs. Kirsinger, Mrs. Wader, Mrs. Kayser, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Gray, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Erkins, Miss Cobb, Miss Esther Cobb, Mrs. Francklin, Miss Inma Salomon, Miss Sugarman, Mrs. Paget, Mrs. Olga v. W.-Haskell and her daughter, Baron and Baroness Reitzenstein, Frau Dr. Reichman, Madame Eccles, Consul and Mrs. Waetge, the Misses MacManns, Miss Ingo Nelson-Brown, Miss Fillebrown, Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried Lewinski, Fr. Kuehn, Mrs. John Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Rupley, Mrs. Arthur Hartmann, Mr. S. Siegel, Miss Inma Francklin, Mr. Grant Weber, Dr. Isaacson, Mr. James H. Vickery, Mr. Siegmund Klein, Mr. Louis Closson, etc.

The musical programme included the Polonaise for violin by Wienlawski, which was exquisitely rendered by Louis Siegel; Mr. Hendriks played the third Chopin etude, arranged for the left hand by Godart, the performance being a masterly piece of technique and execution. Mr. Adlin Fernin, Court singer to the Queen of Holland, delighted the guests with his beautiful songs.

Both Mr. Louis Siegel and Mr. Frank Hendriks, although very young, have already made themselves famous. Mr. Siegel was born in Brazil, Indiana, and began to study the violin at a very early age. Ovide Musin took him to the Royal Conservatory of Liege, Belgium, where he was awarded the first prize at the age of fourteen. Two years later he won the gold medal, and remains to this day the only American who has been awarded such a distinction at this institution. From Liege young Siegel went to Brussels, to study under Ysaye, who personally conducted his debuts in Brussels and Berlin. Since then Mr. Siegel has made Berlin his headquarters, and at different times has toured various countries of Europe. For this winter Mr. Siegel has accepted engagements for a series of concerts in France, Italy, and Germany.

Mr. Frank Hendriks is a pianist of marked ability, and comes from a very musical family of Jamaica. For a period of four years he was the pupil of Leopold Godowsky, and also studied with Hugo Kaun. Among his own compositions the most recent and notable are twelve new etudes for pianoforte. Mr. Hendriks has given concerts in the foremost American cities, and his playing is greatly appreciated for its technique and refined and sympathetic touch. Mr. Hendriks will shortly open this season with a concert at the Mozart Saal.

Mr. J. Duncan-Hill, of New Orleans, is at present a guest of Mrs. Phipps-Miller, of Luitpold Strasse 41.

Mrs. Nicholas-Williams, who spent a considerable time in Berlin, has returned to her home in Memphis, Tennessee.

Mrs. Eva M. Briel and Miss M. E. Briel have arrived from Boston, Mass., and are staying with Frau Behm, at Koch Strasse 53.

The swearing-in at Berlin of the Royal Guard troops of the Guard regiments took place on Saturday morning before the Imperial castle in the Lustgarten. The recruits were addressed by the Emperor, who was accompanied by many members of his family. A large crowd of spectators had gathered to watch the ceremony, among them many foreign visitors.

Dr. John R. Crosser, the American chaplain, on Sunday addressed the young people's meeting, and spoke on Dr. William Duncan's work among the Indians of Alaska. Mr. and Miss Haberson delightfully rendered the duet "Somewhere." The address being over, tea and refreshment were served, with Mrs. Webster presiding.

Mrs. Agnes MacLaughlan, originally from Berlin, but who has lived for many years in Paris, returned lately to Eisenacher Strasse 8, Berlin, where she intends to open a private art salon for Japanese and original etchings.

Mrs. Herbert Molchin, of Chicago, Ill., has arrived in Berlin and is staying at Lietzenburger Strasse 48.

Mr. and Mrs. Max H. Brun, of Springfield, Mass., who have been touring in Europe, sailed last Saturday from Southampton for America.

Mrs. Zander, of Kurfuerstendamm 150, on Friday last gave a large dinner followed by a dance. Mr. Kirchhoff rendered several songs very melodiously, and Miss Peterson delighted everybody with her sympathetic and brilliant playing.

Mrs. and Miss Engel, well-known in the Berlin Anglo-American colonies, return this month to their home in Colorado. Miss Engel has been a pupil of Marteau.

The American Woman's Club this year appears to be accomplishing its paramount object of affording young American students instruction and amusement. Visitors calling at the Club will find the library, working and private rooms occupied by girls ardently following some instructive pursuit or other. The German, French, and theoretical classes are well patronised; three new courses are announced for

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the season; and the Hallow'en dance on Saturday commenced a series of entertainments which, however, in no way will interfere with the musical or literary evenings.

Mr. Robert de Bruce on Friday concluded his first series of lectures on "The Science and Art of Singing." The lectures were followed throughout by a large and enthusiastic class of vocal students who evidenced a thorough appreciation of the novel point of view presented, namely, a technic developed from a consideration of a spoken word. In this development the four principal subjects treated were "Imagination, Rhythm, Breathing, and the Word."

Imagination. To arrive at the correct use of the spoken and sung word, imagination must be exercised in the realm of sincere expression of true character. This exercise reveals true breathing, true breath-control, true tone and freedom of articulation and pronunciation. Imagination furthermore helps to train the physical organs to play their part.

Rhythm. This Mr. de Bruce explained was a principal apparent in every activity throughout the universe. The rain falls, the heart beats, and the diaphragm takes in breath rhythmically. So it is proved that breath-control and verbal utterance is rhythmic. A proper use of rhythm gives marvellous breath control and perfect clarity of mind. To properly use rhythm is to obey it.

Breathing from the standpoint of the spoken word is to breathe so as to achieve the muscular activity which is present during that process, and it is this activity which must be developed in singing, using the body from the waist to the feet.

The Word. The characteristic element, Mr. de Bruce further explained, which distinguishes the voice from all other musical instruments is that it produces sounds called words; therefore the training of a singer should commence and end with the study of words, the true product of the instrument in which he will find his tone. In summing up his lectures, the lecturer said that the art of singing is comprised in the unity of three elements: rhythm, breath, and the word.

This has been the first series of lectures delivered at the club during this season, and if one judges from their enthusiastic reception the Woman's Club will indeed become an intellectual and artistic centre this winter, and the lecturer may congratulate himself on the result obtained.

Mr. de Bruce, after graduating from Columbia University, New York, devoted the last seven years to an exhaustive study of singing in New York, in London with Ffrangcon-Davies, and in Paris with his elder brother, the famous Fendall Pegram, from both of whom he comes with enthusiastic recommendations. For several years Mr. de Bruce was engaged in teaching and singing at the Mendelssohn Hall in New York, and has now settled at Martin-Luther Str. 31, where he will receive pupils at his studio. Although a comparative newcomer to Berlin, he already counts as a factor in musical circles and has a promising season before him.

The next series of lectures will be delivered by an art historian, Mr. Morton H. Bernath, of New York, who studied for several years at the Universities of Berne, Munich, and Paris, where he was also élève at the Ecole du Louvre. Mr. Bernath was assistant to James Shotwell, Ph. D., Professor of Mediaeval History at Columbia University, and has lectured on art at the same University. For some time Mr. Bernath was fellow of the Bureau of Social Research connected with the Charity Organisation of New York City, and he is a contri-

butor to the New York Nation and the Zeitschrift für Geschichte der Architectur of Leipzig.

The first lecture on art history was delivered yesterday (Monday) at 10.30 a.m. in the Club rooms, and the succeeding lectures will be based on the latest developments of the science of art history, beginning with the Catacombs and ending with modern examples. Two hours weekly will be devoted to these lectures, which will include discussions on literature and visits to museums.

Mr. Bernath found himself on Thursday afternoon before a very large audience, when for his introductory lecture he had chosen "Illuminated Manuscripts", giving an outline of this art during the Middle Ages from 500 to 1500 A.D. The lecture, which was illustrated by many old prints and pictures, was received with great interest, and no doubt many of those present will be glad to permanently join Mr. Bernath's class this week.

Another instructive series, perhaps less intellectual, but none the less artistic or interesting, will begin today and Friday in the form of two dancing classes, which will be conducted by Miss Brigham, who only two weeks ago arrived in Berlin accompanied by her mother. Miss Brigham studied for years in Boston under Miss Sault and Miss Carroll, and although not a professional or stage dancer has had considerable success in America with her pupils. The course will include social and classical dancing, and her special feature will be the aesthetic dances as taught by Professor Gilbert. These dances consist of graceful limb movements for girls and ladies, and greatly add to the suppleness, ease, and poise of the body.

State Secretary von Schoen was taken suddenly ill on Saturday evening while attending the banquet of the International Copyright Conference. His medical attendant announces that a period of three to four weeks will be necessary for the complete recovery of the State Secretary, whose sudden indisposition is attributable to overwork.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Sardanapal	at 8
Royal Theatre	Nathan der Weise	7.30
New Royal Opera House	Im Austragstueberl	8
Deutsches Theater	King Lear	7.30
" "	(Kammerspiele) Eine Heiratsgeschichte	8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	8
Berliner Theatre	Der Traum ein Leben	8
New Theatre	Wahrheit	8
New Schauspielhaus	Julius Caesar	8
Kleines Theatre	Musik	8
Comic Opera	Tielland	8
Residenz Theatre	Kuemmere dich um Amelie	8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	8
Lustspielhaus	Die Tuer ins Freie	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Familientag	8
" Charlottenburg	Der Graf von Charolais	8
Fdr. Wilhelmst Theatre	Auleros	7.30
Lursen Theatre	Flachsmann als Erzieher	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Philippine Weiser	8
Thalia Theatre	Das liebe Ich (Girardi)	8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	8
Theatre des Westens	Der fidele Bauer	8
Buergerl.Schauspielhaus	Unsere Frauen	8
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Dornrueckchen — tadello	at 8
New Schauspielhaus	Julius Caesar	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Wintergarten	Spezialtaeten	8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindebände	8
Berl. Operettentheater	Havana	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialtaeten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialtaeten	8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschaen. Die lustige Witwe	8
Carl Hayerland Theatre	Spezialtaeten	8
Parodie Theatre	Der Raub der Cabinerinnen.—Die Zauberfloete.—Berlin steht Kopp	8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	8

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. George's Church, Monbijou Garten.	
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.	
Sundays:	9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
	11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).
	6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays:	11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days:	9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
	The Chaplain: Rev. J.H. Fry, M.A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.
American Church, Motz Strasse 6, Nollendorf Platz.	
Sundays:	11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
	4.0 p.m. Song Service.
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Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.	
Rev. John Crosser, D.D., Pastor.	

DRESDEN

The Anglo-American Club celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on Saturday last by a dinner at the Hotel Bellevue, which proved to be a most enjoyable and memorable occasion. There were no speeches, and we therefore confine ourselves to wishing the Club many happy returns of the day, and good luck. May it ever be, what its name implies, a Club in which Britishers and Americans meet in harmony and good fellowship, to their mutual satisfaction. Its situation, premises, and appointments are in every way worthy of this veteran of Continental clubs, and fully contribute their share towards creating that feeling of comfort which a clubman regards as his due.

The three sisters Wiesenthal, whose dancing has lately created a sensation in many quarters, made their first appearance in Dresden at the Central Theatre on Thursday evening. Like some other dancers, they were first brought into prominent notice by artists and literary men who wrote enthusiastically in praise of their characteristic art, while the authorities of the Ballet held themselves aloof. That is easily understood, since prouetting, tip-toe steps, and other wonders of conventional ballet-dancing are not favoured by the Wiesenthal Trio, who cultivate instead purely natural grace of movement and gesture. They have been through the strict ballet school, and for a time were members of the corps de ballet of the Imperial Opera at Vienna; but they left the stage three years ago, and have since devoted themselves to their own sphere of art. Their dancing symbolises a great variety of emotions; their movements breathe music, laughter plays in their eyes, every limb is trained to rhythmical expression. The dancers evidently feel the music intensely, their manner is naive, their gestures and movements apparently as spontaneous as they are lithe and graceful. They glide, they bend, they hover, all in perfect harmony, whether they are executing a stately old-fashioned French Court dance, or representing the melodies of their Vienna home in plastic form. The applause of the crowded audience increased with each number, and the last—the famous Schoenbrunn Waltz by Lanner—which was beautifully danced by the trio, had to be repeated.

During the winter half-year the Royal Collection of Engravings in the Picture Gallery is open on Tuesday and Friday afternoons from 5 to 7 o'clock.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schuetzen regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Boris Kamtschatoff, whose pianoforte recital takes place at the Palmengarten this evening, will play the following works. Beethoven: Sonata in C-sharp minor, op. 27 No. 2. Mendelssohn: Lieder ohne Worte in E-flat and in F-sharp minor. Schumann: Etudes Symphoniques, op. 13. Chopin: Polonaise in C-sharp minor, and Waltz in E-minor. Tschaiakowsky: "Herbstlied." Glazounow: Gavotte. Liszt: Liebestraum, and Mephisto Waltz.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, Miss Watson will lecture on the French artists, Courbet and Millet, in her rooms at Gutzkow Strasse 33, II. This is the third of the lectures on Modern Art, which are held every Wednesday at 11.30 and which are abundantly illustrated by photographs and other reproductions.

On Thursday, at the same hour, in the Albertinum (Sculpture Gallery) will be given the first lecture on Greek sculpture. This is the beginning of a series of lectures in which will be traced the development of Greek sculpture from the most primitive beginnings, through the Golden Age to its decline. The Albertinum is rich in casts, which, with some fine originals, afford abundant material for illustration.

Ignaz Friedman, who makes concert tours every year through Germany, Austria, France, England, Spain, Russia, Roumania, etc., and whose fame is constantly increasing, will give a pianoforte recital of Chopin compositions at the Palmengarten on Thursday evening next. His programme will be as follows: Sonata in B-minor, op. 58; Nocturne in B, No. 3; Ballade in A-flat; Impromptu in F-sharp; Valse in A-flat; two Polonaises, in B-flat and in A-flat; Etudes in E, C, G-flat, C-sharp minor, G-sharp minor, G-flat, D-flat; and Sonata in B-flat minor, op. 25.

Frl. Johanna Thamm, the popular young Dresden pianiste, will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on Saturday evening next, the 7th instant. The pro-

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Take your meals in the **Vegetarian Restaurant at Moritz Strasse 14,** largely patronised by English and Americans.

programme will consist of works by Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, and Liszt.

Frl. Eva Lissmann, a singer from Berlin, will give a concert at the Kuenstlerhaus on Saturday evening, the 7th instant, with the assistance of Herr Alfred Sittard (pianoforte). Frl. Lissmann will render songs by Bach and Brahms.

On Monday next, November 9th, a special concert will be given at the Royal Opera House, to be conducted by Herr v. Schuch, at which Georg Szell, piano virtuoso of Vienna, will appear before the Dresden public for the first time. Georg Szell is only 11 years old.

The programme of Frl. Julia Culp's song recital at the Vereinshaus on Monday, the 9th instant, will be as follows:—Schumann: In der Fremde; Lied eines Schmiedes; Auftrage; Alte Laute; "Wer machte dich so krank"; Fruhlingsnacht. Brahms: "Nicht mehr zu dir zu gehen"; "In Waldeseinsamkeit"; Botschaft; Auf dem Kirchhof; "Stand das Maedchen"; "O liebliche Wangen." H. Wolf: "Alle gingen, Herz, zur Ruh"; Die Spinnerin; "Wer rief dich denn"; "Und willst du deine Lieben"; Preziosas Spruechlein gegen Kopfweg; "Er ist's."—Herr Erich J. Wolff will be at the pianoforte.

Herr Director Gustav Schumann will give a concert at the Palmengarten on Wednesday evening, the 11th instant, with the assistance of Frl. Luise Ottermann (song) and Frau Lilli Tangel-Strik (accompaniments).

Herr Robert Kothe's programme for his song recital to his own accompaniments on the lute at the Kuenstlerhaus on Thursday, the 12th instant, will be as follows. "Mit Lust taet ich ausreiten"; "Der Kuckuck up den Tunne satt"; Das Schwabenlied; Christus stillt den Seesturm; Ein Totentanz des XVII. Jahrhunderts; "Es war ein Koenig an dem Rhein"; "Wer geht mit auf die See"; "Hat mein Wagen vollgeladen"; Das Pappelmaul; Bayrische Dialektlieder; Handwerksburschenlieder.

Frau Marie Hering-Warbeck (song) and Frl. Ninon Romaine (pianoforte) will give a concert at the Palmengarten on Thursday, the 12th instant.

Herr Alfred Pellegrin (violin) and Melanie Dietel (song) will give a concert in the Kuenstlerhaus on Friday the 13th inst. Paula Wienecke will be the accompanist.

Herr Paul Wiecke will give a reading on November 14 at the Palmengarten in memory of Prince Emil von Schoenaich-Carolath.

The first chamber music concert of Herren Feigler and Schilling will take place on the 16th inst. in the small hall of the Gewerbehaus.

Herr Georg Zscherneck's pianoforte recital will be given at the Palmengarten on Thursday, November 19.

Professor Dr. Henry Thode will lecture on "Richard Wagner als Verstaendiger des deutschen Kulturideals" on Thursday November 19 at the Kuenstlerhaus for the benefit of the Richard Wagner Stipendienstiftung.

The augmented Gewerbehaus orchestra will give a concert at the Gewerbehaus on Saturday the 21st inst. under the direction of Herr Felix Mottl. Herr Anton van Rooy (song) has been engaged as soloist.

The II. Philharmonic concert will be given at the Gewerbehaus on Tuesday November 24. The soloists will be Kammersaenger Franz Naval and Professor Hugo Becker.

Elisabet Werner (song) will give a concert on Monday, November 16 for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans Fund of the district societies of medical men in Saxony. Frl. Werner will be assisted by Frl. Juanita Brockmann (violin). Herr Karl Pretzsch will be the accompanist.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

La Traviata. (Violetta.)

Opera in four acts by Verdi.

Cast:

Violetta Valery	Frl. Siems (as guest).
Flora Bervoix	Fr. Boehm-van Endert.
Alfred Germont	Herr Grosch.
Georg Germont, his father	Herr Scheidemantel.
Gaston, Vicomte de Letorieres	Herr Soot.
Baron Douphal	Herr Trede.
Marquis de Obigny	Herr Nebuschka.
Doctor Grenvil	Herr Puttlitz.
Joseph, Violetta's servant	Herr Hafner.
Annina, Flora's servant	Frau Lehmann.
Flora's servant	Herr Ernst.
A commissionaire	Herr Piehler.

PLOT. Alfred Germont is passionately in love with Violetta Valery, one of the most frivolous beauties of Paris, whom he induces to leave her gay life and retire with him into the country. On Alfred's leaving her for a few days she is visited by his father, who persuades her that she is ruining his son's career and Alfred, on his return, finds her in the house of her friend, Flora Bervoix; he insults her present protector Baron Douphal, who challenges him to a duel. Violetta, who has long been in indifferent health, grows rapidly worse, and though she recovers somewhat when she learns that Alfred has been victorious in the duel and that his father is willing to receive her as his daughter-in-law, it is but a momentary rally, and she expires in Alfred's arms. Composer: Verdi, born 1816, died 1901.

Wednesday night	Eugen Oegin	at 7.30
Thursday night	Tielland	" 7.30
Friday night	II. Symphony Concert. Series A	" 7
Saturday night	Tannhaeuser	" 7
Sunday night	Margarete	" 7
Monday night	Special Concert	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tuesday night	Die Liebe wacht	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Zweimal zwei ist fuernf	" 7.30
Thursday night	Die Jungfrau von Orleans	" 7
Friday night	Flachsman als Erzieher	" 7.70
Saturday night	Nathan der Weise	" 7
Sunday night	Die Liebe wacht	" 7.30
Monday night	Jahrmarkt in Pulsnitz	" 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tuesday night	Der Prinzpa.	at 7.30
Central Theatre	Variety Performance	at 8
Victoria Salon	Variety Performance	" 8

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinz Ludwig," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Singapore October 30th.
 "Princess Irene," from New York for Genoa, passed Vellas October 30th.
 "Koenig Albert," from Genoa for New York, left Naples October 30th.
 "Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Yokohama October 31st.
 "Gneisenau," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Aden October 30th.
 "Seydlitz," from Australia for Bremen, left Sydney October 31st.
 "Boelow," from Bremen for Japan, left Gibraltar October 31st.
 "Princess Alice," from Japan for Hamburg, left Shanghai November 1st.
 "Chemnitz," from Bremen for Baltimore, passed Lizard October 31st.
 "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven November 1st.
 "Barbarossa," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg, November 2nd.
 "Friedrich der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven November 2nd.
 "Roon," from Bremen for Australia, left Southampton November 1st.
 "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, left Plymouth November 2nd.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Roosevelt has issued a statement in reply to Mr. Rockefeller's announcement that he would vote for Mr. Taft, in which he characterises the oil magnate's action as a palpable trick on the part of the Standard Oil Corporation to defeat the President's friend.

THE ABRUZZI-ELKINS AFFAIR.

New York, November 1.

It is stated at the Vatican that Miss Elkins, the Duke of the Abruzzi's fiancée, will soon have completed her conversion to the Faith. As soon as she has been formally received into the Church the young lady will write a personal letter to His Holiness notifying him of the fact, and asking for his blessing.

Monsignor Aversa, who will reach New York in the course of the next few days, will hand to Cardinal Gibbons a letter from the Pope to Miss Elkins.

The views repeatedly expressed by your correspondent (writes the New York representative of the *Globe*) with regard to the Abruzzi-Elkins affair are strengthened by the publication in the New York *Herald* of a statement, apparently authorised by Miss Elkins herself, that there is no engagement between her and the Duke.

Miss Elkins, adds the *Herald*, will refuse to marry His Royal Highness unless the latter obtains the unanimous approval of the Italian Royal Family.

DEATH OF MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR.

New York, November 1.

Mrs. William Astor, who has been suffering from weakness of the heart for some days past, died on Friday evening. All members of the family were present.

The death of Mrs. William Astor removes from mortal ken a clever and distinguished lady who has long held the foremost position in the charmed "Four Hundred" of New York society. In recent years younger women have ventured to dispute her paramountcy, but with little success, and she maintained her position until the last. She had many and devoted friends in Europe, as well as in this country, and her demise will be mourned by a very wide circle.

AN UNEMPLOYED CONVENTION.

(From our New York correspondent.)

At the present time we in America are living in an era of Congresses and meetings of the most diverse kind. Some time ago, when the Commercial Travellers' Union opened a so-called Prosperity Congress, at which an attempt was made to prove that the economic depression was only external, only a phenomenon existing in the imagination, and which could at once be dispersed by the restoration of public confidence, since the economic foundations of the States were the most solid imaginable, the New York unemployed announced their intention of replying to the openly expressed optimism of the prosperity makers. They desired at first to take part in the Prosperity Congress itself, but in this they were frustrated by the police. But now the unemployed have themselves held a convention, which was attended by delegates from all parts of the country. Mr. J. Eads, of St. Louis, was chosen as chairman. President Roosevelt, the various candidates for his successorship, and many other well-known and distinguished persons were invited to take part in the Convention; they were, however, by reason of "other engagements," prevented from attending, although they all sent formal letters of excuse. The subject of debate was "The danger of unemployment for the public welfare." Mr. William Ross, in dealing with the subject, said that anyone could obtain morphia and cocaine in two of New York's drugstores, did he but know how to ask for these two drugs. He advocated State interference with the sale of these poisons. One of the delegates read a report showing that the number of unemployed who were forced to spend the night in New York parks and streets on account of having no other shelter, reached 25,000. Another delegate announced that he had been obliged to travel 6,000 miles under a freight car in order to be able to take part in the Convention. One of the accepted resolutions demanded the institution of public buildings as a refuge for homeless unemployed.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

(From our New York correspondent.)

A more enthusiastic or more sincere ovation than that accorded by the leading lights of medical science, assembled from all parts of the civilised world in the American Federal capital for the International Tuberculosis Congress, to the German representative, Professor Robert Koch, recognised the greatest authority among them, could not be imagined. In discussing the ovation, the New York *Tribune* remarks that the tribute to Professor Koch was richly deserved, and that this country recognised its good fortune in having the opportunity of welcoming the great German savant. In recognition of his high place in the ranks of the opponents of consumption the greatest possible attention was shown to Professor Koch's remarks by the delegates, and the greatest importance attached to them. His participation in the Congress imported to it a significance which compelled widespread interest.

State Secretary Cortelyou, who as representative of President Roosevelt opened the Congress, said in his address that the Tuberculosis Congress which was held in Berlin in 1899 was, from a humanitarian point of view, of far greater importance than the Hague Peace Conference, held in the same year.

DRESDEN

Eleg. furnished rooms with board for musical students or others. Strehleener Strasse 3, II. left.

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R. Rössner artist-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 Str. 11, pt., left, Dresden-A. References given.

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of the latest American or English cut at from 80 to 100 marks, call at once on

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Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

Pension Welzel-Zürk.

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TAILOR Carl Krause, 40 Lindenau Strasse. First class work, to measure, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, gave interesting statistical information as to the cost and spread of consumption. He stated that of the existing population of the United States no less than 5,000,000 are tuberculous, and must perish at an untimely age. This pest costs the State annually more than a thousand million dollars; he estimated that the annual tale of victims of tubercular disease in the United States amounts to 138,000 persons. Further, that in each case up to date the average cost to the patient in doctor's bills, medicine, hospital charges, and loss of earning power was over 2,400 dollars, while death itself meant a loss of possible wage-earning to the amount of 8,000 dollars. Taking 138,000 cases as a basis, this sum became a thousand million dollars. The victims of consumption bore about half this expense themselves, while other people contributed about 440,000,000 dollars annually. In view of these circumstances it was to the interest of the whole community to spend 5,500,000,000 dollars in order to save even a quarter of the individuals who fall victims to consumption, whereas at the present time a mere fraction of a percentage of this outlay is devoted to the war against tuberculosis.

MORE TARIFF REFORM ARGUMENTS.

PROSPERITY IN GERMANY.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, Nov. 1.

The long series of extracts which I recently sent you from the Consular report on the trade of Bavaria for the year 1907 and part of 1908 by no means exhausted the evidence to be obtained from this publication of the value of a protective tariff.

Much miscellaneous information concerning various trades bearing on this important subject is given

at the end of the report. Nearly all of this goes to show how Bavaria benefits in every way under a scientific tariff, and how Great Britain loses owing to so-called Free Trade. We learn among other things that

"The export of ready-made boots and shoes from the Bavarian Palatinate amounts to about 40 per cent. of the total output, the United Kingdom being still one of the chief markets."

Further, the English shopper in this country, who on asking for a pair of gloves is nearly always offered a foreign pair, will not be surprised to read that "in the glove trade the orders were so large that only a very modest percentage of them could be executed." The Free Importer, who has not yet realised the disadvantages of unrestricted foreign competition or the value of a tariff, will find successive paragraphs giving working examples of both. They run:—

"Clock cases.—The abolition of the Austro-Hungarian tax on clock cases has given rise to a new local industry in the Dual Empire, and consequently the Augsburg-made article is being ousted from that market.

"Watches.—Munich watches are bought by the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands, and Germany generally, but higher wages and the strike of the Swiss watchmakers made local business bad. The new Customs tariff has rendered almost impossible the export of clocks to Austria-Hungary, France, and Italy, and in consequence most of that trade has left Bavaria to settle elsewhere."

Had the Tariff Reform policy triumphed at the last General Election in England some of those clock factories would have "settled" here.

Three more extracts before closing this truly valuable report:—

"Pianos.—The Munich piano factories were employed up to the limit of their productive capacity, especially for the export trade.

"Chemical Works.—Owing to the stress of the new Austro-Hungarian Customs tariff, a large firm of paint and colour makers in Munich have transferred their works to Austria-Hungary.

"The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik at Ludwigshafen (Palatinate), which in 1907 earned £657,880, and paid a dividend of 30 per cent., as in 1906, established a British branch under the style of the Mersey Chemical Works (Limited)."

This last paragraph shows the result of the first instalment of an equivalent of Tariff Reform—the Patents Act. It may be left to the reader of this report to gather how far the British unemployed problem will be dealt with when Mr. Chamberlain's scheme in its entirety has been adopted.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.

London, Nov. 1.

In a printed reply to a question by Mr. Hunt, the President of the Board of Trade said:—No records exist of "emigration" properly so-called, i.e., of emigration for settlement abroad. Over a series of years, however, it may be assumed that the net outward movement of passengers of British nationality to non-European destinations, affords a fair estimate of the volume of such emigration. The figures of this net outward movement for 1906 are as follow:—

Outward Movement.—Number of passengers of British and Irish nationality leaving the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, 325,137. Inward movement.—Number of passengers of British and Irish nationality arriving in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe, 130,466; net balance outward, 194,671. The total number of "emigrants" (so described in the returns) of German nationality embarked at German and certain foreign ports in 1906 for non-European countries is officially recorded as 30,764. In ordinary years there is probably very little real emigration from the United States. The number of passengers, other than cabin passengers, leaving the seaports of the United States for foreign countries (not including British North America) in the year ended 30th June, 1907, was, however, 344,989. The total number of "alien immigrants" admitted into the United States during the calendar year 1906 was 1,241,836.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

All Saints' (English) Church, Wiener Strasse.

Tuesday and Wednesday, November 3rd and 4th. Matins will not be said in the Church owing to the absence of the Chaplain from Dresden on sick ministrations in Silesia. Thursday, November 5th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. Friday, November 6th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice. Saturday, November 7th. 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, November 6th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Woman's Auxiliary 10.30 a.m. The Rev. J. P. 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 January, March, and June. Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.