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Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
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Telephone:  
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# The Daily Record

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

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 835.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For Dresden, mark 1.—; for the rest of Germany and Austria, mark 1.20. For other countries, marks 2.50.

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 Specialist in straightening teeth.

## THE STRAIN OF THE FIGHT.

If Press reports from New York are to be believed, Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are suffering severely from the strain of the arduous campaign just over, the former especially. Each of the candidates is a political heavy-weight, and a campaign orator of the first rank. But for the last two months, they have been working like Trojans, and it is not to be wondered that at the conclusion of the fray they both show signs of distress due to the enormous mental and physical efforts entailed by such active participation in a hard-fought fight. So far as physical health goes, Mr. Bryan is said to have the advantage of his rival, besides possessing a greater amount of that personal magnetism which plays an important part in winning votes. What Mr. Taft lacks in persuasive oratory, however, he makes up for in a great degree by his bluff personality and frank countenance, which lights up with a genial smile when he is bantering his opponents, or assumes an expression of unflinching sternness when he is dealing with that political chicanery which he so strongly condemns. It has been truly said that there is no country in the world where the strain imposed upon candidates is so enormous as in an American Presidential election. In a country where the constituents extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the population totals nearly 90 millions, it goes without saying that there is an endless amount of railroad travelling and sleeping en route to be done. Those who have seen both candidates within the last few days could not help remarking the phenomenal change which the incessant effort of eight weeks has produced in them. They were said to speak as fluently as ever, but Mr. Taft's voice was a mere echo of its former ringing tones, while a facetious observer, in reply to someone who compared Mr. Bryan's voice to a silvery toned bell, suggested that the said bell had developed a bad crack. However this may be, the Democratic champion continued to draw upon an apparently inexhaustible stock of eloquence, and it is a remarkable fact that, although he often delivered over a dozen speeches in the course of a single day, he rarely repeated himself.

Last week Mr. Taft had a regular breakdown while addressing a huge audience at the Academy of Music in New York. In the middle of a particularly fervid flight of oratory his voice suddenly developed a painful degree of hoarseness; but the speaker struggled on, and only when his tones had sunk to an almost inaudible whisper did he throw up the sponge. The physician who accompanied the Republican candidate on his stumbling tour immediately stepped to his side, and literally hustled him to the rear of the platform; and to maintain the attention of the audience the band struck up a lively air, while another speaker stepped forward to continue the argument. Mr. Taft was conveyed to his hotel by automobile, and a medical examination proved him to be in a serious condition of exhaustion. Indeed, so completely had the strain told upon him that he was strongly advised to refrain from further actual participation in the electoral fight, but this advice he ignored.

Thin, haggard, and weary, but with his fervent enthusiasm undiminished, Mr. Bryan continued his campaign in the enemy's country up to the last. It is reported that whenever the chairman's bell summoned him to the platform he responded with

unfailing eagerness. Up to last Wednesday he was being rushed about New York in a high-powered automobile, and after speaking to a small assembly in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel one afternoon last week, he was literally mobbed by a crowd of lady admirers who kissed him rapturously, Mrs. Bryan standing by impassively. The fortune of an enterprising camera man who had succeeded in capturing the expression on that lady's face would have been secured.

Very naturally the late financial crisis occupied an important place in the subjects dealt with by the rival candidates. Mr. Bryan ridiculed Mr. Taft's statement that a Democrat victory would mean another panic. On this point he delivered himself of the following remarks last week:—

If Mr. Taft can prevent a panic next year, I have a right to ask why he did not prevent one last year. He was in the President's Cabinet. When it came he was so prominent a member that the President appointed him to be the Republican candidate to succeed him. Now, if he had that much influence with the President, why didn't he tell the President not to let this panic come? Why didn't the President prevent this panic? Why, if they could not prevent it—why didn't they postpone it for a few months, so that it would be my panic?

Mr. Taft, speaking in Connecticut, asked for election on the ground that the Republican administrative record furnished the country with a better guarantee of good government than Mr. Bryan's party, "which really had not any record worth mentioning." As to the panic, said Mr. Taft:—

It came from an excess of prosperity, and, in fact, we thought we were stronger than we were, and could carry on greater enterprises than we could. I venture to say that in all history you will not find a Democratic panic that came from excess of prosperity. The panic really came from the exhaustion of capital the world round, and especially here, where we went on with our enterprises without money, and hoping to borrow it. But the revelations of corporate abuses, the revelations of railway helplessness, the threat of drastic legislation from the States with reference to all corporate enterprises, frightened capital. The railroads were unable to borrow money, they were unable to continue the work of construction and reconstruction that they ought to be now doing, in order to meet the future growth of the country. They control the market, they buy one-third of the manufactured produce that is made in this country. When they failed, therefore, to be purchasers there failed part of the market, and the manufacturing fell off, and so we had first a panic, a financial stringency, and then depression.

He submitted that a Democratic régime, with its quick remedies for trust and corporation abuses, its free silver ideas, its Government ownership of railroads, its extraordinary banking ideas, would be infinitely more disastrous than the actual economic diseases it proposed to combat.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND ENGLAND.

London, Nov. 2.  
 At today's sitting Mr. William Redmond asked the Secretary of State for War whether the plan of operations for ending the Boer war which was actually carried out by Earl Roberts emanated from the German Emperor, and if so, whether the Secretary of State would publish it.

Mr. Haldane replied that the archives of the Ministry of War contained no such document and that it had not come into the possession of any other department in connection with the War Office. "I am not, therefore," said the Minister, "in a position to meet the wish for the publication of the document." (Laughter).

Mr. Redmond having enquired further whether, considering the great interest of the subject, the Secretary of State for War would ascertain whether such a document existed in the country in any department, Mr. Haldane added: "I have enough to do with the responsibility for the War department, and it cannot be expected that I should go beyond it."

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Soon after these lines appear in print the vexed question as to who shall fill the Presidential chair when Mr. Roosevelt vacates it will have been settled for four years more at least. The actual campaign ended last week in a whirlwind of rhetoric, the last effort of exhausted lungs and tired out brains. During his last day in New York Mr. Bryan made no fewer than 21 speeches. Before leaving he said: "I am certain to carry New York and to be elected. I have learned something new about the New Yorkers; they seem to be able to get along on five hours' sleep, and to like it." The general opinion prevails in New York that Mr. Bryan's visit to that city undoubtedly gained him a lot of additional support. His sarcastic allusions to the panic and his explanations as to what his bank guarantee plan means won him backers among many who were previously undecided about the security of his financial policy. Probably, however, his strong appeal for the support of the workers is being counted on by the Democratic managers to help him a considerable way along the road to the White House. Those who followed his campaign in New York cannot deny that Mr. Bryan's coming instilled new life into his generals in that section, who were practically prepared to throw up the sponge before he arrived. Mr. Herman Ridder, proprietor of the influential New York *Staats-Zeitung*, and the National Democratic campaign treasurer, last week contributed in the name of himself and his three sons \$37,000 to the campaign funds for a final assault on the Republican stronghold.

All last week it was check and checkmate in the Empire City. Hardly had one of the candidates gained an advantage by some particularly striking speech or revelation, when the other immediately endeavoured to counteract the effect by an even more impassioned piece of oratory or a more sensational revelation. Since the last word remains longest with the hearer Mr. Taft scored a strategical advantage over his opponent by remaining in New York for two days after the departure of Mr. Bryan for the West. Whatever the result of yesterday's polling may be, neither candidate can reproach himself with lack of energy; and whichever candidate is defeated, the loser's friends can at least avouch that "he done his level best."

#### CHARLES DICKENS'S FIRST LOVE.

"Dickensiana" have (according to a contemporary's New York correspondent) received an interesting addition by the publication of authentic letters that passed between the author of "David Copperfield" and the original of David's child wife, Dora. The correspondence is in a little book privately printed for the Bibliophile Society of Boston, and proves only too plainly the autobiographical nature of a large portion of David Copperfield's love affairs and of Arthur Clenman's in "Little Dorrit" in later days. The Dora and the Flora Finching were, in fact, one, in different stages of development.

(Continued on page 3.)

# BERLIN

Hallowe'en was celebrated in traditional fashion on Saturday night by a dancing party at the American Woman's Club, where the younger set of the colony revelled in jack lanterns, mince-pie, and other Hallowe'en specialities, much to the mystification of the German guests.

The American Boys' Club was also able to indulge in a Hallowe'en party through the courtesy of Miss Doris Siemonsohn, who had generously placed her large school-room, Meinicke Strasse 8-9, at the Club's disposal from 5 to 10 o'clock. Here about 40 youngsters, the boys having invited their sisters and friends, thoroughly enjoyed a programme of songs and games suitable to the occasion under the supervision of Mr. Henry V. Stern, who was assisted by Mr. Boies, Mr. Jolin, Miss Carrie F. Smith, and Miss Idelle Morrison.

The Boys' Club has rented the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium in Wilhelm Strasse, where they will hold their meeting every Saturday afternoon and play basket-ball from 3 to 6. It is rumoured that the Club will shortly arrange two matches, to which they will invite their friends.

Madame Schumann-Heink, who is shortly to arrive in Berlin, will be accompanied by a full-blooded Apache Indian girl, whom the prima donna has "discovered" in Oklahoma and who, it is said, possesses a marvellous voice. The girl will be under the personal tuition of Madame Schumann-Heink, who promises to produce in this young Indian a genuine artistic wonder.

The "Kaiser Wilhelm II." arrived in New York yesterday morning, landing some renewed European "stars," including Caruso, Geraldine Farrar, Tetrizzini, Bonci, Scotti, M. de Vries, and Elizabeth Thompson. Herr Josef Hofmann, the eminent German violinist, accompanied by his wife and two children was also on board. Other notable passengers on the "Kaiser Wilhelm" were Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer; the Cuban Minister, Senor Gonzola de Quesada, and family; Captain Roedicker, Chief of Staff of the German cruiser squadron in the Far East, who crossed to the United States to join his ship; Mr. Ulysses J. Bywater, American Deputy Consul-General in Dresden; Mr. J. C. McCoy, one of the American competitors in the recent international balloon contest; Marchioness de Arguelles; and General George F. Randolph.

Madame Kaschowska, the celebrated Wagner singer, sailed for New York on Saturday, where she will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House in the role of *Brunkild*. Besides creating the part of "La Habanera," Madame Kaschowska will appear together with Caruso in Italian operas.

Before her departure from Paris Mme. Kaschowska sang at an "at home" given by Comtesse Jacques de Bryas, when she was greatly applauded for her rendering of Russian, Polish, and German airs. She was particularly successful in the aria from "La Tosca" and the "Ave Maria" by Mme. Meyerheim, who accompanied her at the piano.

Mrs. and Miss Engel, of Colorado, who are at present in Berlin, intend to return to America this month. Miss Engel has been a pupil of Marteau for some years, and is well-known in the Berlin colony.

Mrs. Brown and Miss Fillebrown gave a very successful afternoon tea party the other day at their home, Freisinger Strasse 4.

Mrs. Melhuish, of Suedende, Brandenburgische Str. 14, will commence her regular "at homes" this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Harves, of Boston, are at present in Berlin staying at Frau Professor Nauman's Pension, Kalckreuth Strasse 5.

Mrs. Knudsen and Miss Charlotte Knudsen have gone South for the winter.

Miss Synder, of New York, is staying in Berlin at the Pension von Sodenstern.

Miss Henrietta Ware, after a five years' stay in Berlin, has returned to her home in Boston.

Mrs. Bernard Goldsmith, of Regensburger Strasse 28, entertained a small party on Sunday night. The guests, who were mostly young American artists, were delighted to hear Miss Leila Holterhoff, a young soprano singer from Los Angeles. The young lady has received her training from the first American and European artists, and is preparing for the Opera. Her rich and sympathetic voice promises her a great future, which will not be rendered the less brilliant by her personal charm and her linguistic gifts. Miss Holterhoff already speaks five languages fluently. On Sunday she sang several songs of Schubert's, Liszt's "Loreley," and various lullabies. Mr. Zerffy, a baritone singer and pupil of Heinemann, added to the enjoyment of the evening by singing two series of songs by Rubinstein and Schubert, together with several songs by the Berlin composer, Hans Hermann.

Mr. Paul Cromelin, Vice-President of the Columbia Phonograph Company, who has been a visitor in Berlin during the last three weeks, expects to return to America, via London, at the end of this week.

Miss Ida Friedmann, of Milwaukee, stayed last week at the Hotel Adlon, en route from Vienna and Bucharest to America.

**Bureau of University Travel: Art Study Department**  
**Lectures in the Museums of Berlin.**  
 Painting, Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Mondays, 12-1, beginning October 19. Sculpture, New Museum, Fridays 3-4, beginning October 23. For tickets and information apply to Dr. C. L. Babcock, Speyerer Strasse 26, Berlin W. 30.

**Mme. Nattenheimer, Kaiser Allee 203, W 15.**  
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**Adolf Alberti. Delicatessen. 10 Martin Luther Str.**

**Steinert & Kansen, First class Wine Restaurant**  
 Prop. Fritz Kiel. Rendezvous of the Art World. Kurfurstendamm 235.

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

**Eugen Bachmann** Master of German elocution  
 Tempelherren Strasse 17, IV.

**TWO VIEWS OF OLD VIRGINIA.**

At the request of many of our readers we publish today the poem "Two Views of Virginia," which was read by Mr. Leslie Gray on the occasion of the party and amateur vaudeville performance on Tuesday, October 13, which we reported at the time. The author of the poem is unknown, but evidently the first part was written after he had fallen in love, and the second after he had fallen out of it again.

BY THE OPTIMIST.

The roses nowhere bloom so white,  
 As in Virginia;  
 The sun does nowhere shine so bright,  
 As in Virginia;  
 The birds sing nowhere quite so sweet,  
 And nowhere hearts so lightly beat,  
 For heaven and earth both seem to meet  
 Down in Virginia.

The days are never quite so long,  
 As in Virginia;  
 Nor quite so filled with happy song,  
 As in Virginia;  
 And when my time has come to die,  
 Just take me back and let me lie  
 Close where the James goes rolling by,  
 Down in Virginia.

There is nowhere a land so fair,  
 As in Virginia;  
 So full of song, so free of care,  
 As in Virginia;  
 And I believe that Happy Land  
 The Lord's prepared for mortal man  
 Is built exactly on the plan  
 Of old Virginia.

BY THE PESSIMIST.

The juleps nowhere sprout so green,  
 As in Virginia;  
 The wood hogs nowhere are so lean,  
 As in Virginia;  
 The mudcreeks else; the truth to tell,  
 Is it so hot this side of h-1  
 As in Virginia?

The bum hotel is all the style  
 In old Virginia;  
 Where waiters wait once in a while,  
 In old Virginia;  
 And trolleys sometime come along,  
 That's when the current's running strong,  
 Or something else had not gone wrong  
 In old Virginia.

Nowhere such storms obscure the sun,  
 As in Virginia;  
 Nowhere so slow the railroads run,  
 As in Virginia;  
 And when my time has come to go  
 Just take me there, because, you know,  
 I'll longer live, I'll die so slow,  
 Down in Virginia.

Nowhere can toil so well suffice,  
 As in Virginia;  
 Nowhere ancestors cut such ice,  
 As in Virginia;  
 And I believe that lazy land  
 Of fleas and niggers, heat and sand,  
 Is simply fashioned to be d-d  
 In old Virginia.

Among the new subscribers at the American Woman's Club last week was Mrs. Ellison van Hoose, wife of the well-known American singer, who will remain for some time in Berlin.

Mrs. and Miss Casey, of California, who stayed at the Club for three weeks, have gone to Dresden, where Miss Casey will continue her music studies.

Mrs. Smith, of Dresden, who recently spent three weeks in Berlin and who placed her daughter with Fraulein Hansen, a teacher of voice production, has returned to her home in Dresden.

Mrs. Kirsinger, of Kurfurstendamm 242, gave a musical "At Home" on Saturday, to which a large number of artists had received invitations.

Baroness Maltzahn, well-known in literary circles as Ada von Gersdorff, on Thursday night met with an accident which might have proved fatal. On leaving the street car at Potsdamer Platz Baroness Maltzahn was knocked down by a heavy cart, and fell between the fore and hind wheels. She would certainly have been killed if a policeman had not managed to stop the horses in the nick of time. Besides having her clothes torn and receiving several bad bruises, the authoress sustained a severe nervous shock. She was at once removed to her home, and medical attendance was summoned.

Mr. John B. Jackson, American Ambassador at Teheran, and Mrs. Jackson have arrived in Berlin and are staying at the Hotel Bristol.

**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.  
 Nollendorfer Platz.

Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
 4.0 p.m. Song Service.  
 Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.  
 Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
 Rev. John Crosser, D. D., Pastor.

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	Salome	at 8
Royal Theatre	Der letzte Funke	7.30
New Royal Opera House	's Dorgehoamnis	8
Deutsches Theater	Was ihr wollt	7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Clavigo	8
Lessing Theatre	Gespenste	8
Berliner Theatre	Der Veilchenfresser	7.30
New Theatre	Wahrheit	8
New Schauspielhaus	Julius Caesar	8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist funf	8
Comic Opera	Pelleas und Melisand	7.30
Residenz Theatre	Kuemmere dich um Amelie	8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	8
Lustspielhaus	Die Tuer ins Freie	8
Schiller Theater O.	Die Zwillingsschwester	8
	Charlottenburg	
	Das Opferlamm	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Anteros	7.30
Luisen Theatre	Stolz der Stadt	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Herr Paragroph	8
Thalia Theatre	Bruder Straubinger (Girardi)	8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	8
Theatre des Westens	Der fidele Bauer	8
Buergerl.Schauspielhaus	Il Trovatore	8.30
Urania Theatre	Bosnien und die Herzogowina	8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche	8

**Every evening until further notice.**

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter - tadello	at 8
New Schauspielhaus	Julius Caesar	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Wintergarten	Spezialtaeten	8
Geb. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands	8
Berl. Operettentheater	Havana	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialtaeten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialtaeten	8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialtaeten	8
Parodie Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen.—Die Zauberfloete.—Berlinsteht Kopp	8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	8

**MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.**  
 NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, S. S. Co. Dresden office.  
 Fr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49.

**YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.**

"Goeben," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Aden November 2nd.  
 "Buelow," from Bremen for Japan, left Algier November 1st.  
 "Zieten," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Colombo November 2nd.  
 "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven November 3rd.  
 "Luetzow," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Naples November 2nd.  
 "Koenig Albert," from Genoa for New York, left Gibraltar November 2nd.

# DRESDEN

The Petri Quartet, at the second Chamber music concert given at the Palmengarten on Monday, produced a novelty, a Serenade by Leone Sinigaglia for violin, viola, and violoncello. Sinigaglia has quickly won a high reputation beyond the borders of his own country, and particularly in Germany; with good reason, inasmuch as he acquired his style of writing in Germany from a thorough study of the strict contrapuntal schools of Munich and Regensburg and of the logical method of construction of the old masters. His warm and easily flowing melody marks the true Italian, and the chief charm of this gifted musician lies in the combination of Italian sweetness with German thoroughness.

True, in the Serenade in question one missed the charm of soft Italian melody very much. Sinigaglia was not inspired when he wrote this work; he took for his themes just what came into his head. There is much of an ordinary everyday character in the composition, and nothing at all of the refined and interesting modulation in which Sinigaglia usually excels. But his constructive art reveals itself everywhere with surprising certainty. He is never at fault; the voices flow smoothly on, and in their combination afford much that is choice and characteristic of the several instruments.

The best part of the work is the third slow movement—called by the composer "Egloga." The final "Capriccio" has a piquant rhythm, and the "Stretta" at its close carries the hearer away. The work was played with mastery and fine tone, and the hearty applause at its conclusion was evoked more by the performance than the work itself.

The concert began with Schubert's brilliant but melancholy Quartet in A-minor, op. 29; and concluded with Brahms' Quartet, op. 51 No. 2, also in A-minor. In the latter work the mature art of the accomplished quartet-players appeared in a bright light, as the brooding austerity of the composition was relieved by the beauty of tone in which the Petri Quartet revel.

Herr Otto Wunderlich again took the place of Herr Warwas, who has not yet recovered from his illness. The hall was quite full. M. N.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101. The band will play at the Schlossplatz about 12.30 p.m.

## Westminster Hotel

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

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Specialist for Treatments of the Face, Neck and for Superfluous Hair.—Manicure.—  
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Gutzkow Strasse 33, II.  
Illustrated lectures on Art History, Study visits to the Art Galleries, Preparation for intelligent Travel. Spring Tours to Egypt, Greece, Constantinople, Sicily and Italy.

### Jewelry. G. A. Scharffenberg, See Strasse 16.

### The International Pharmacy

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ARTHUR KLUGE, Prager Strasse 22  
RUCHES. ● JABOTS. ● BOWS.  
Entrance Oberseer Gasse.

#### MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

At the Central Theatre today there will be two performances: in the afternoon, at 3.30, the Christmas fairy tale "Peter und Paul reisen ins Schlaraffenland," by R. Bodansky and F. Grünbaum, music by Franz Lehár, will be given for the third time, at reduced prices; in the evening, at 8 o'clock, the variety programme—including a burlesque pantomime "Susanna im Bade," by Hans Löwenfeld, and a one-act operetta "Die süßen Grisetten," by Julius Wilhelm, music by Heinrich Reinhardt, will be performed, at the usual prices.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.30

#### Eugen Oegin.

Lyric scenes in 3 acts (7 pictures). Words by Paschkin.  
Music by P. Tschaiikowsky.

#### Cast:

Larina, a landowner	.....	Frau Bender-Schaefer.
Tatjana, her daughters	.....	(Fri. v. d. Osten.
Olga	.....	(Fri. Tervani.
Filipjewna, a nurse	.....	Fri. v. Chavanne.
Eugen Oegin	.....	Herr Perron.
Lenski	.....	Herr Barrian.
Prince Gremia	.....	Herr Rains.
A Captain	.....	Herr Trede.
Saretzki	.....	Herr Nebuschka.
Triquet, a Frenchman	.....	Herr Ruediger.
Guillot, valet	.....	Herr Buessel.

PLOT. In the opening scene the mother of two young girls, Tatjana and Olga, recalls in conversation with her nurse the days of her youthful love, and concludes that although she married a man other than her choice, she had nevertheless a happy life. From the progress of the opera it would appear that her history is to be repeated in the case of her daughters. Olga is in love with Lenski, who introduces his friend Eugen Oegin, to whom Tatjana immediately becomes passionately attached. After a struggle with her pride, Tatjana writes a letter to Oegin declaring her passion, in reply to which he offers her a brother's love. His attitude towards Olga, however, excites the jealousy of Lenski. A duel is arranged between them, in which Oegin shoots Lenski dead. remorse at having killed his best friend drives him forth into the world to wander for twenty-six years. He finally returns to St. Petersburg, where at a grand Court function he meets the Princess Gremia, in whom he recognizes Tatjana. Her love for him revives, but she resists his overtures and remains true to her marriage vow.  
Composer: Tschaiikowsky, born 1840, died 1888.

Thursday night	.....	Tiefland	.....	at 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.

Tonight	.....	Zweimal zwei ist fuerf	.....	a. 7.30
Thursday night	.....	Die Jungfrau von Orleans	.....	" 7
Friday night	.....	Flachsmann als Erziehler	.....	" 7.70
Saturday night	.....	Nathan der Weise	.....	" 7
Sunday night	.....	Die Liebe wacht	.....	" 7.30
Monday night	.....	Jahrmakt in Pulsnitz	.....	" 7.30

### Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	.....	Die Prinzessin von Trapezunt	.....	at 7.30
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Central Theatre	.....	Variety Performance	.....	at 8
Victoria Salon	.....	Variety Performance	.....	" 8

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#### GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

The illusion and disillusion are faithfully reflected in these letters that passed between Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell, whom the author met in 1832, and straightway became infatuated with her. She was the daughter of a manager of a London bank. Her parents opposed Dickens's advances and the girl was fickle as well. Her refusal was cold and final, and Dickens two years later married Catharine Hogarth, Miss Beadnell shortly afterwards becoming Mrs. Henry L. Winter. Twenty years passed and Mrs. Winter revived the former acquaintance by writing to Dickens—now the father of nine children. The novelist, rich and famous, responded in sentimental vein, telling Mrs. Winter that she was his Copperfield heroine, that the novel authentically mirrors the passion he once felt for her, and subscribing himself "Ever affectionately yours."

Another letter of his, beginning "My dear Maria," suggested that Mrs. Winter should call at his house on Sunday, politely inquiring first for Mrs. Dickens, who undoubtedly would not be in. The lady kept the tryst, but time with its ravages had made a difference. She had grown stout and florid, and was no longer beautiful, although as much of a coquette as ever. The disillusionment was complete, and Dickens thereafter was cold and distant, contriving by his letters, the tone of which verged on downright unmannerliness, to kill off the correspondence. Three years later, her husband having suffered business reverses, Mrs. Winter appealed to Dickens to lend them money. Dickens sent his regrets, and again when he heard of the death of her father.

#### THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, Nov. 2.

Serious advocates of women's suffrage are asking themselves whether the cause is not in a fair way

to being irretrievably ruined by the antics of those ladies who are taking such a prominent part in the militant side of the campaign. These female rowdies, for they merit no other name, apparently fail to realise an obvious truth; they are blind to the fact that demonstrations such as occurred in the House of Commons on more than one occasion last week prove beyond all doubt the incapacity of the feminine mind—as typified by the demonstrators—to comprehend the elementary principles of that sane representative government in which they are eager to play a part. It is aptly pointed out here that the antics of a few have before now imperilled the interests of the many. If the interests of the majority of women in this country lie in the direction of the franchise, this truism applies with redoubled force in the present case. By taking advantage of every possible occasion to behave like witless children, to utterly discredit the ideal of womanhood in the eyes of mere men, to exhibit a degree of cheap sensationalism worthy of the meanest type of professional agitator, these ladies—to give them a courtesy title which they are seemingly anxious to repudiate—are rapidly alienating the sympathy of the great silent sisterhood whose representatives they claim to be. Let me enumerate briefly the achievements of the Suffragettes during the past week, as an indication of that "solid progress" which Mrs. Pankhurst says the female franchise movement is making. One lady has deprived her sex of the much-coveted privilege of the "peep-hole" near the door of the Lower House debating hall; two more, with the assistance of a youth as childishly silly as themselves, have made it necessary for the Speaker to bar all access to both the Ladies' Gallery and the Strangers' Gallery for some weeks to come; and there is a growing feeling here that repeated violations of the most elementary rules of good behaviour may quite possibly force the authorities to exclude every human being in a petticoat from the precincts of St. Stephen's. This is the great work achieved within the past seven days by ardent spirits in the great cause. A flippant observer might draw

uncomplimentary conclusions from this recital and apply them to the movement in general.

New York's suffragists stormed the office of the mayor, Mr. McClellan, at the City Hall, one afternoon last week, demanding the privilege to hold a meeting on the City Hall steps. The women sang their warcy:—

For our long work-day,  
For the taxes we pay,  
For the laws we obey  
We want something to say.

Five automobiles conveyed the suffragists, who forced their way through a crowd of 1000 men into the City Hall. They got as far as Mr. McClellan's door when the police told them they could not see the mayor, but that they could hold a meeting on the steps. The women then produced a stepladder for a rostrum, but the crowd, which was hostile, jostled the women dangerously, despite the efforts of the mounted police to protect them. The suffragists told the crowd that they were not gentlemen, whereupon the crowd hooted. Then the suffragists became frightened; several entered automobiles and sped away; others, unable to reach cabs, dashed to the underground railway.

#### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

All Saints' (English) Church, Wiener Strasse.  
Wednesday, Nov. 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. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.  
Church of Scotland (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.  
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion on the third Sunday in January, March, and June.

# DRESDEN

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spending the winter in Dresden, will give private lessons in **Mathematics, elementary Latin, or High School preparatory studies.** Address: Miss **G. M. Hill, George Baehr Strasse 8, part. r.**

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Fridays from 11.15 to 12.15. Commenced October 30th. Particulars at **Uhland Strasse 41, I.** **Frl. Hoerichs.**

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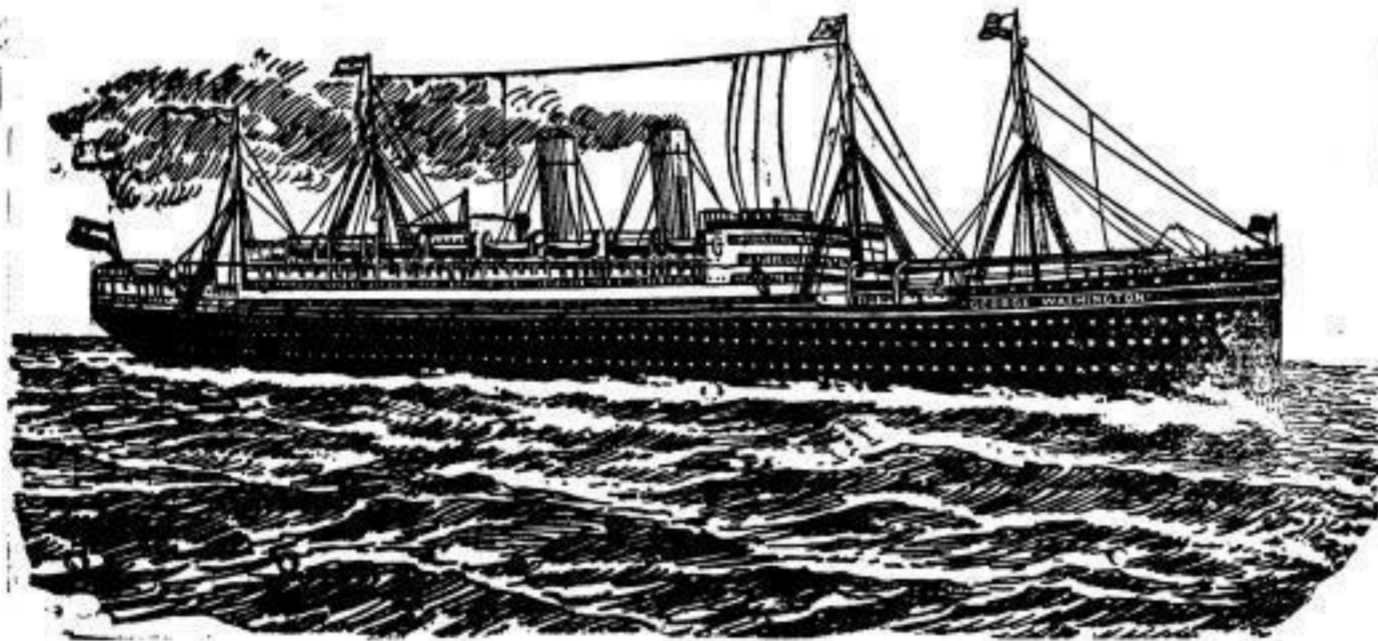
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## NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S S. "GEORGE WASHINGTON,"

launched at Stettin on October 31, 1908.



The launch of the ocean greyhound "George Washington," which took place on Saturday last at the yard of the "Vulkan" Company at Stettin, was an event of the first importance, not only for the North German Lloyd to whose vast fleet this ship will be a splendid addition, and for her builders, but for German shipbuilding in general, inasmuch as the "George Washington" is the largest vessel that has ever left the launching ways on German soil. The ceremony was performed by his Excellency Dr. Hill, the American Ambassador at Berlin.

The "George Washington" is one of the largest ships in the world. Her length is 723 feet, width 78 feet, depth 80 feet; her registered tonnage 27,000. A deep channel had to be dredged in the river Oder for the launch, which was successfully accomplished.

It is unnecessary to dilate upon the enormous expansion of the business of this famous shipbuilding firm in the last twenty years, but a few particulars of the ships they have built in that time for the North German Lloyd will probably interest many of our readers, and at the same time show the progressive increase in the size of the earliest liners, which were at the commencement of that period thought large, but now seem almost in-

significant in comparison with modern ships. The first mail steamers built by the Vulkan company were intended for the North German Lloyd's then newly established lines to East Asia and Australia. They were: the "Preussen," the "Sachsen," and the "Bayern," launched in 1885 and 1886 and now employed on the North German Lloyd Mediterranean and Levant service. Each was of 4,577 tons register, with 4,000 indicated horse-power, and a speed of fourteen and a half knots. The later ships built at the same yard for the North German Lloyd—the "Friedrich der Grosse" (1896), "Koenigin Luise" (1897), "Koenig Albert" (1899), "Princess Irene," and "Princess Alice" (1900), "Prince Eitel Friedrich" (1904), and "Prince Ludwig" (1906)—are over 10,000 tons register, and of much improved construction in every way. In the first place they have each two screws, and further, in consideration of their being designed for service in the tropics, all the cabins and other living rooms are placed so high above the upper deck that the ports and windows can almost always be kept open.

Speed and punctuality are of course among the chief conditions imposed on mail steamers, conditions that have been observed and developed with surprising precision

and enterprise by the international lines that carry on the traffic between Europe and North America. It was in 1881 that the North German Lloyd began to compete in that traffic for the favour of the public with the steamer "Elbe," built in England, of 4,510 tons gross register and 6,100 horse-power. The speed of the "Elbe" was 16 knots, and eight more such ships were built in England in the eighties for the North German Lloyd; the last of them, the "Lahn" (1887), being of 9,000 tons register and 18 knots speed.

Meanwhile shipowners in Germany had not been unmindful of the economical advantage of building at home ships representing millions of marks spent on materials and labour; and in 1888-89 the Vulkan company contracted with the North German Lloyd to build the "Kaiser Wilhelm II." (afterwards the "Hohenzollern"), the "Spree," and the "Havel."

The two last-named were each of 6,963 tons and 11,500 horse-power, with a speed of eighteen and a half knots, and they may be said to have been the forerunners of the splendid ships which the North German Lloyd have had built in the last ten years. Determined, if possible, to wrest the "blue ribbon of the Atlantic" from the English line that held it, the company, in the middle of the nineties, ordered two steamers which should surpass all records. The success achieved by the Vulkan yard with the first of the two, the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" (1897), was surprising. The English rivals were beaten, and the "blue ribbon" was brought in triumph into German waters. A new period of brilliant ship-building then set in, to which belong the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" (1902), the "Kaiser Wilhelm II." (1903), and the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" (1907). The horse-power of these ships is from 45,000 to 46,000, and the average speed, in the case of the two last-named, has reached twenty-three and a half knots.

The end of the century saw another class of passenger steamers, known as the "Barbarossa" type, introduced for the Transatlantic route. These ships are designed to carry a large number of third-class passengers and a considerable cargo, at a speed of from 13 to 15 knots. The "Friedrich der Grosse," built for the North German Lloyd by the Vulkan company, belongs to this class.

**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

South-Easterly wind, changeable, dry, cold.