

Office:  
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# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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## THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

"I think that almost all men who have been brought into close contact, personally and officially, with Judge Taft are agreed that he combines, as very, very few men can combine, a standard of unflinching rectitude on every point of public duty, and a literally dauntless courage and willingness to bear responsibilities, with a knowledge of men, and a far-reaching tact and kindness, which enable his great abilities and high principles to be of use in a way that would be impossible were he not thus gifted with a capacity to work hand in hand with his fellows." Thus wrote Mr. Roosevelt over seven years ago, long ere the name of William Howard Taft was mentioned in connection with the highest office in the gift of the United States electorate. The President's warm eulogy may have been coloured by his feelings of intimate friendship for the subject, but the qualities he attributes to his friend are heartily endorsed by all whose privilege it has been to know big, bluff, wholesome "Bill" Taft, the man who has been described as a thundering terror to the malefactor, the grafter, and the sandbag politician, and a gentle, sweet-tempered protector to the children, by whom he is adored. The personal character of the President-elect is above criticism, and let it be remembered that the character of a man must invariably reflect itself in his work, either for good or for evil. This truism is once more attested by the record of Mr. Taft's public career, a long record of service for the people on the judicial bench and in the capacity of administrator in the Philippine Islands. As a leading light in State and Federal Courts, and later as Solicitor-General of the United States, he gave abundant proof of those qualities of head and heart which have gained for him the approbation of the American people. Countless reams have been written and innumerable speeches delivered about the chaos that is said to characterise the intricacies of American political procedure; how a mediocre individual, chosen for high office by reason of his plasticity by the political bosses who run the voting machine, is pitchforked into that office whether the people will it or no. This may happen—has happened—in instances where such appointments as State Governorships or Congressional seats are in question, but does any sane person believe it possible to force a nonentity, a political pawn, on a vastly intelligent nation against its will? If there are any who still cling to this discredited fallacy, they should recall the Presidential campaign of four years ago, when the Democratic leaders nominated for the Presidency a legal gentleman whose record was a blank sheet, a gentleman who had never done anything bad because he had never done anything at all. The popular verdict went dead against Judge Parker at the polls, so the defeated party, having learnt their lesson, fell back on a candidate who at least had an overwhelming amount of lip-service to his credit. This, perhaps, was better than nothing, but it was not good enough for a nation which had become accustomed to having a man of action at the executive helm.

In Mr. Taft they have appointed a worthy successor to the present occupant of the White House. If past achievements count for aught, the new President will not be lacking in that fiery energy, that wealth of initiative, that boundless courage, which have endeared the man he succeeds to millions of his fellow-citizens. Strict impartiality, absolute freedom from the barest taint of class prejudice, distinguished his judicial rulings; clear-sightedness, a sane grasp of statecraft, and unflinching determination, his administration at Manila. His bitterest enemy has never dared to cast an aspersion on the reputation of William Howard Taft, who has held rigidly aloof from the contaminating welter of political debauchery which the present campaign has done so much to unveil. The remorseless rays of the searchlight thrown by Mr. Hearst on many phases of national politics have revealed no dark spot either on the public or private individuality of Mr. Taft. His election is a striking vindication of the ballot, which, despite certain abuses to which the system, like every other form of political machinery, is subject, is in the main an unequivocal expression of vox populi. The world at large has every reason to congratulate the United States electorate on the sound judgment it has displayed on this occasion in selecting its Chief Magistrate.



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## PEACE AND GOOD-WILL FOR FOUR YEARS MORE.

### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ELECTION RESULT.

Upon receipt of the news of Mr. Taft's election, a *Daily Record* representative called on Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, the American Consul-General in Dresden, whose forecast of the result appeared in our issue of Tuesday. He was very gratified at the success of the Republican candidate, and gave it as his opinion that "the American electorate has won another signal triumph over the forces of demagoguery, disorder, anarchy, and social revolution." "By this most fortunate result," he continued, "peace and good-will are assured for four years more among our fellow-citizens, and the strict enforcement of law and order cannot fail to bring about the immediate revival of business prosperity, which the uncertainty of the political situation has too long retarded. Some weeks preceding the Chicago Convention, I stated in the *Daily Record* my conviction that Mr. Taft would be nominated and elected by approximately the same majority as Mr. Roosevelt was four years ago. Needless to say, I am pleased to see the accuracy of my prediction thus attested, the prediction being primarily based on the private character and public record of Mr. Taft during the last twenty-five years. No man in America has had a wider or more thorough training for the office of Chief Executive than he, or has enjoyed a more extensive experience in State and Federal administration; and in addition his work in the Philippines won for him high rank amongst the great colonial administrators of the world. The Republican candidate was a man of achievement; his opponent was a man of verbiage and theories. I consider the Democratic party was foredoomed to defeat for the reason that its leaders have persistently opposed every policy which has contributed to the prosperity of the United States at home and its prestige abroad. Its own policy has been characterised by excessive parochialism; it advocated the cessation of American dominance over Hawaii, the Philippines, and other colonial dependencies. It has placed itself on record against the Army and Navy; it opposed the cruise of the Atlantic Fleet round the world, the cruise that has evoked such a spontaneous manifestation of respect and friendliness from the peoples at whose ports it has touched. Neither at home nor abroad has it been denied that the cruise has proved a potent factor in spreading international amity, any more than it has been denied that the Democratic party vainly endeavoured to frustrate this great undertaking. The vote of Tuesday is in my opinion, a splendid vindication of popular suffrage, and one of which every American citizen has reason to be proud."

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, November 3.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to various questions concerning Persian affairs, said that the Russian Government had acted throughout in complete cooperation with England and had advised the Shah to summon a Parliament. The British and Russian representatives in Teheran had made communications to that effect to the Shah's officials on the 11th of October in identical terms.

#### THE GORDON BENNETT PRIZE.

London, November 3.

The Gordon Bennett prize in the balloon race which started from Berlin on October 11 has now been awarded to the Swiss Helvetia (pilot, Capt. Schæck), the decision to confer it upon Mr. J. E. Dunville, of the British balloon, Banshee, having been revoked. The Helvetia reached Norway, and was towed to the coast without touching the water by a steamer.

Mr. H. Perrin, the secretary of the British Aero Club, forwarded yesterday, on behalf of the club, a protest to the Berlin Club against the decision to award the first prize in the recent Gordon Bennett balloon race to the Swiss balloon Helvetia.

"We have definite information," said Mr. Perrin, "that the Helvetia fell in the sea and had to be towed ashore. That fact, according to the International rules under which the race was run, disqualifies any competitor. I am today wiring to the Federation Aeronautique International in Paris, asking whether they were consulted before the Berlin Club arrived at a decision. In any event a member of the British club is to proceed to Berlin to fight the matter out, and I am told that the French club is also to enter a protest the decision."

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

According to all reports received from our New York in the course of yesterday, there is no doubt of Mr. Taft's election by a large majority. Our own New York correspondent cabled that the estimated electoral votes numbered 322. Mr. Hughes has been reelected Governor of New York. New York and Ohio have gone Republican.

New York, November 3.

The polling was heavy in all parts of the country. The first returns from the country districts in New York State gave Taft a good start of Bryan. In those districts the former received more votes than Mr. Roosevelt did in 1904.

Concord, New Hampshire, November 3.

The first returns show an increase of the Republican vote as compared with the year 1904.

New York, November 3.

The first results of the voting in Maine give Taft a larger majority than Mr. Roosevelt received in 1904.

Boston, November 3.

The Democratic *Globe* says that Mr. Taft has won in the State of Massachusetts by a large majority.

New York, November 3.

At 8 o'clock this evening Mr. Hitchcock, the President of the Republican National Committee, sent congratulatory telegrams to Mr. Taft and Mr. Sherman, the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency respectively.

Later.

In the doubtful States, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, Mr. Taft is well ahead of Mr. Bryan. In New York State the former is likely to have a majority of 200,000 votes.

Later.

At this moment, 8.40 p.m., there is no longer any doubt that Mr. Taft has been elected President.

Later.

Taft is victorious by large majorities in all the important States that were doubtful to the last. The next Congress will be strongly Republican.

Later.

Mr. Taft has been elected by a large majority, which, however, is not so great as that obtained by Mr. Roosevelt in 1904.

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

Mr. Herbert A. White, Berlin correspondent of the *Standard and Daily Express*, and of all papers controlled by Mr. C. Arthur Pearson in England, and President of the Foreign Press Association of Berlin, and Mrs. White, of Wilhelmstr. 125, on Sunday held a reception from 5 to 7 in the "Hohenzollern" suite of the Hotel Kaiserhof, where over 200 distinguished and fashionable guests were entertained by them in their well-known charming manner. The reception was a brilliant event and proved, that the political and social connections of a correspondent of a great London Daily enable him to receive, as his guests, the best elements of the best classes of society of the German capital. Among those present were: Count Ernest Reventlow (Pan-German politician) and Countess Reventlow. Geheimrat Mudlack, of the Imperial Civil Cabinet; Ministerialrat Veszi, of Budapest; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Waite, of New York; Geheimer Regierungsrat Hoffmann; Professor Felix Liebermann and Mrs. Liebermann; Professor Werner Schuch and Max Rabes, the two great painters; Baron and Baroness von Bleichröder; Herr und Frau Direktor Hartog; Kommerzienrat Hermann Rinkel; Herr F. Gugenheim, of the Berlin Handelskammer; Herr Hermann Bachmann, editor-in-chief of the *Vossische Zeitung*; Dr. F. Auer (*B. Z. am Mittag*); Herr Alfred Holzbock, of the *Lokal-anzeiger*; Mr. Aeneas O'Neill, of the *Times*, and Mrs. O'Neill; Mr. J. A. Ford, correspondent of the *Morning Post*, and Mrs. Ford; Mr. F. W. Wile, of the *Daily Mail*, and Mrs. Wile; Mr. G. V. Williams, of the *Reuter Bureau*; Mr. J. Kaskeline, of the *Daily Graphic*; Mr. G. Sacerdote, of the *Gazzeta del Popolo*; Mr. G. Siösteen, of the *Svenska Dagbladet*; Stockholm; Mr. L. Biro, of the *Az Ujsag*, Budapest; Dr. Frankfurter, of the *Neues Wiener Journal*; Mr. Bruna, of the *Dagblad voor Nederland*-Amsterdam; Hovhannes Khan, Persian chargé d'affaires; Mr. Alfred Paetel, Persian Consul; Mr. Campbell, Envoy of the Argentine Republic.

The White Star Line, represented in Berlin by Mr. Al. Peters, Unter den Linden 6, is having two fast steamers built: the "Olympic" and "Titanic." Each will be 1000 feet in length, and displace 45,000 tons.

Mr. Hitt, first secretary at the American Embassy, and Mrs. Hitt, who until now stayed at the Bristol, have gone into their apartment in Matthäikirch Strasse 7.

Rumours are current of an engagement between Princess Victoria Luise with Prince Christophorus, sixth son of King George of Greece.

Prince Alexander Karageorgiewitsch, brother of Peter, King of Servia, arrived on Tuesday, with a small suite, at the Hotel Kaiserhof, from Paris, where he is a well-known figure in society.

Adolf Frederic, Duke of Mecklenburg, arrived from Schloss Rabensteinfeld and is residing at the Hotel Continental.

Princess Helene of Sachsen-Altenburg arrived on Monday from Doberan and is staying at the Hotel Bristol.

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

### Elsa Blessmann Elegant Robes. Individual taste. Meierotto Strasse 3. W. 15.

On Tuesday last, the day of the American Presidential Election, Professors Davis and Adler, the two new American Professors at the Berlin University, were formally introduced in the big hall of the University.

The ceremony was attended by Prince Eitel Friedrich as the Emperor's representative, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Herr Weber, Under Secretary of State, Herr Naumann, Counsellor of the Ministry, Herren Schmidt and Elster, Privy Counsellors, Herren Deans, Struve, and v. Martitz, Professors Diels, W. Foerster, Hamack, Riehl, Brandl, and other well-known scholars, also by many prominent members of the American colony.

The two American professors have already been introduced to our readers. Professor William Morris Davis, of Harvard University, who is a physical geographer, is 58 years of age. He is well-known at the German Universities; Greifswald appointed him honorary doctor, and the Berlin University likewise conferred an honorary degree on him.

Dr. Felix Adler is the third Roosevelt Professor in Berlin. He was born in 1851, the son of a German rabbi, living at Alzey. He specialises political and social ethics at Columbia University, New York.

The rector, Geheimrat Professor Kahl, in an eloquent address offered a hearty welcome to the two new professors, and in speaking of the aim of the system of professorial exchange, warned his hearers against overrating this academical reciprocity, emphasising the inner value, the silent but durable educational service which the two great nations render each other.

Professor Davis then rose and, in clear, pure German, spoke for about half an hour on American geography, pointing to the scientific connections which had existed for over 40 years between Berlin and Harvard. Professor Davis referred to the deep impression which the lectures of his predecessor at Harvard, Professor Whitney, had made upon his hearers, when the latter used to relate reminiscences of the great German geographers, Carl Ritter and Alexander von Humboldt. These relations found a continuation in his personal friendship with Geheimrat von Penck, who was at present active in America, while he (the speaker) was filling his post in Berlin. Geography in America, the Professor continued, had not been altogether acknowledged as an academical subject, but physical geography had made wonderful progress; and it was in the romantic and unexplored parts of America that the geologist had become a physical geographer.

Professor Davis was followed by Professor Adler, who spoke of the elements tending towards friendly conditions between Germany and the United States. The exchange Professors, he said, were intended to broaden and promote these conditions, and it was in this sense that President Roosevelt had written him in one of his letters: "I have a profound esteem for the German people and for the German Kaiser. I am convinced that you will succeed in drawing closer the bonds of friendship and esteem which unite Germany and America." The friendly relations between Germany and America, Professor Adler continued,

are based upon the fact that millions of Germans have found a new home in America, and also upon the intellectual relationship between the two nations. The Anglo-American also has a pronounced preference for German science, for German music, and for German literature. Statistics have proved that in American schools, where the pupils have to choose between French and German, they invariably prefer to study German. The friendly terms between the two countries are, furthermore, based upon the fact that both are young nations. Professor Heinrich v. Treitschke rectified the popular error of calling Germany an old nation, when she had only just entered upon her second youth, and during her rapid growth powers were developed which had been slumbering for centuries. On the other hand, America is not so young as one thinks; old European authorities continue to operate upon the new conditions, and both countries only lately achieved national union, and with it their national individuality. But above all, the friendship between both countries was based, he said, upon a common mission of civilisation, to which each country would have to contribute to its utmost power.

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### This evening:

Royal Opera House	Der fliegende Holländer	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Koenig Heinrich V.	7.30
New Royal Opera House	Der Amerika-Seppel	8
Deutsches Theater	King Lear	7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Fruheings Erwachen	8
Lessing Theatre	Der Biberpelz	8
Berliner Theatre	Der Veltchenfresser	7.30
New Theatre	Wahrheit	8
New Schauspielhaus	Julius Caesar	8
Kleines Theater	Musik	8
Comic Opera	Hofmanns Erzaelungen	7.30
Residenz Theatre	Kuemmere dich um Amelie	8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	8
Lustspielhaus	Die Tuer ins Freie	8
Schiller Theater O. Charlottenburg	Das Oplerlamm	8
"	Der Familientag	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Grossmama	7.30
Luisen Theatre	Eine tolle Nacht	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Jungfrau von Orleans	8.30
Thalia Theatre	Das liebe Ich (Girardi)	8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	8
Theatre des Westens	Der fidele Bauer	8
Buergerl.Schauspielhaus	Maria Stuart	8
Urania Theatre	Eine Nilfahrt bis zum zweiten Katarakt	8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche	8

### Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — Iadellos	at 8
New Schauspielhaus	Julius Caesar	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitaeten	8
Gehr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands	8
Berl. Operettentheater	Havana	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitaeten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitaeten	8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschau, Die lustige Witwe	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitaeten	8
Parodie Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen.—Die Zauberloete.—BerlinsiehtKopp	8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	8

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Up to eight o'clock on Wednesday morning Later. received 298 electoral votes; 13 were doubtful.

So far Taft has received 1,091,000 votes. President Roosevelt sent a congratulatory message to Mr. Taft, in reply to which Mr. Taft telegraphed that his election was due to the President's administration of his high office.

It is now certain that the Southern States have voted solidly for Bryan.

### THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Madrid, November 2.

The *Correspondencia de Espana* states that Queen Victoria is expecting another happy event, and that the news is confirmed on good authority.

### FATAL ACCIDENT AT WARSAW.

Warsaw, November 3.

A terrible accident happened here yesterday in the Brudno suburb, resulting in the death of two persons and serious injuries to several others. As a pile-driving machine over 60 feet high, which was being used in the construction of the circular railway, was about to be moved to a new position under the direction of German engineers, it fell over from a considerable height into the street below, crushing an omnibus, that was passing at the moment. The driver of the omnibus and a lady passenger were killed, and five other passengers, all ladies, were dangerously injured. As the machine was falling, the boiler burst, severely injuring the engine-driver.

## MALICIOUS OUTRAGE IN SILESIA.

Teschén, Silesia, November 3.

The marble monument of Franz Schubert here has been entirely spoiled by the spiteful act of some person or persons unknown, who smeared it all over with black varnish.

## EARTHQUAKES IN BOHEMIA.

Karlsbad, November 3.

Since 1 o'clock this afternoon earthquakes have been occurring, one of them, at 6.20 p.m., being felt in almost every house.

## BULGARIA AND THE POWERS.

Sophia, November 3.

Some days ago the Bulgarian Government formed the local representatives of the Orient Railway that Bulgaria had irrevocably carried out the expropriation of the railway lines in East Roumelia, and called upon them to enter into negotiations with the Bulgarian Government forthwith for the cession of the lines, to discharge all officials who had not been appointed by the Bulgarian Government, and to cause them to vacate their official residences without delay. This afternoon the representatives of Austria-Hungary and Germany handed to the Bulgarian Government a protest for the protection of the interests of the Orient Railways, pointing out that a railway line cannot be expropriated and declaring that the dismissal of the officials named and the vacation of their residences is impracticable at the present stage of the matter, and that negotiations cannot begin until Bulgaria shall have come to an understanding with Turkey as the proprietor of the Railway.

## SERIOUS EARTHQUAKES IN SAXONY.

Plauen, November 4.

The Vogtlanders have passed a fearful night. Fresh shocks of earthquake have happened, surpassing all previous ones in violence. The *Vogtl. Anzeiger* writes: "Reports from Brambach state that since noon yesterday more than a hundred shocks have been felt there, some of them of unusual violence. During last night the tremors were almost continuous, and between three and four o'clock in the morning the inhabitants were roused out of their sleep by a succession of sharp shocks. In Untersachsenberg the inhabitants remained in the streets till far into the night. In Zwote many of the houses show cracks in the walls and roofs and broken window-frames. The earthquakes have been felt throughout the whole of Vogtland and in North Bohemia."

## HONOURS FOR THE DALAI LAMA.

Peking, November 3.

*Reuter* reports that by an Imperial edict published today a distinction was conferred on the Dalai Lama and a salary appropriated to him of 10,000 taels a year.

## STRIKE DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

Huelva, November 3.

Collisions occurred yesterday evening between men of the Rio Tinto mining company on strike and the non-unionists, but order was restored by the police. The number of men on strike is about two hundred.

# DRESDEN

We hear, on excellent authority, that Mr. Findlay, British Minister Resident to the Saxon Court, will leave Dresden towards the end of this year, in order to take up a more important post in one of the Balkan States. His removal from here will be felt by the Colony as a loss, and their good wishes will accompany him.

The many friends of Lady Gough will be glad to hear that she intends to spend some time this winter in Dresden, and that she is expected here, with her daughter, the Hon. Carine Gough, the middle of this month.

The programme of the concert which is to be given at the Royal opera on Monday next under the direction of Herr v. Schuch, with the boy pianist Georg Szell, from Vienna, as soloist, will be as follows. (1) Overture, "Egmont," Beethoven. (2) Concerto in A for pianoforte and orchestra, Mozart. (3) Overture for orchestra by Georg Szell. (4) Rondo for pianoforte and orchestra by Georg Szell. (5) Song. (6) Capriccio in B-minor, Mendelssohn.

M. Boris Kamtschatoff, a young Russian pianist, gave a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on Tuesday evening. The Dresden public had an opportunity of hearing him last year, when his sympathetic playing produced a very favourable impression. His execution was not then fully matured, but he charmed his hearers with some minor pieces by his countrymen Lindort and Glazounov, which were new to Dresden.

This time M. Kamtschatoff brought nothing new. His programme was of the usual "concert evening" type, paying a due compliment to Beethoven, touching lightly on the romancists Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Chopin, and concluding with Liszt. That is not the sort of programme to attract a large audience, and when pieces are so well-known as those M. Kamtschatoff played, the critical ear has only to concern itself with the qualifications of the concert-giver. So it was found that the young artist has not developed since last year; his runs are not clear, his staccato passages are nervously uncertain, and his touch, though always soft and of almost maidenly ecstasy in expressiveness, lacks power and capability of modulation. Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata, Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," and Liszt's "Liebestraum" all suffered in consequence, and the wild "Mephisto Walzer" of the last-named composer made no impression on the audience. The hall was but sparsely filled, and the applause never rose to an enthusiastic pitch. *M.N.*

On Tuesday last the first "Vortrags-Abend" of the season was held at "Ehrlich's Musikschule." Herr Direktor Lehmann-Osten opened the proceedings by addressing Fri. Ida Zimmermann, who for 25 years has been on the staff of the teachers at the school, and thanking her for her faithful and excellent services. The following concert testified to earnest study on the part of the pupils, and thorough work on that of the teachers. Especially effective were the recitations of Frau Goerisch-Medefind, and the brilliant playing of Chopin's D-minor Polonaise by Fri. Grieshammer, both of them teachers at the school.

The Dresdner Eislauf Verein will hold its annual General Meeting on Saturday next at 5 p.m. at the bank of Messrs. Arnhold, Waisenhaus Strasse 20, parterre. If, through any oversight or in consequence of a change of address, an invitation to attend the meeting has failed to reach any member of the society, such member is requested to communicate with the Secretary forthwith.

The second exhibition at the Royal "Kunstgewerbe Bibliothek" will be opened today. The subject is Old Painting, British artists being represented in 320 reproductions, and Spanish art in 212. In the anteroom of the library late acquisitions of architectural works of the "Baroque" and "Biedermeier" periods will be on exhibition. The exhibition will be opened until Wednesday, November 25.

### MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Gewerbehause this evening will be as follows.  
 (1) Overture "Schach dem Koenig" (first time) J. Bruell.  
 (2) Impromptu, F. Schubert. (3) Menuett, E. Bocherini.  
 (4) I. Orchester-Suite to "Peer Gynth," E. Grieg.  
 (5) II. Hungarian Rhapsody, F. Liszt. (6) Serenade, for Violin, Violoncello and Harp, A. Oehlschlegel. (7) Tonbilder, "Der fliegende Hollaender," R. Wagner. (8) Overture, Op. "Mignon," A. Thomas. (9) Largo, G. Haendel. (10) Waltz, "Der fidele Bauer," L. Fall. (11) Tarantella (first time), Freudenberg.

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The programme on Saturday evening will contain a Symphony and other compositions by Tschalkowsky, Herr Muhlmann (violin) will play Tschalkowsky's fifth Concerto, with the orchestra.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

#### Tiefland.

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

#### Cast:

Sebastiano, a rich landowner . . . . .	Herr Plaschke.
Tommaso, the oldest inhabitant . . . . .	Herr Puttitz.
Moruccio, a miller's man . . . . .	Herr Buessel.
Marta . . . . .	Frau Krull.
Pepa . . . . .	Frl. Eibenschuetz.
Antonio . . . . .	Frau Bender-Schaefer.
Rosalba . . . . .	Frl. v. Chavanne.
Nuri . . . . .	Frl. Keldorfer.
Pedro, a shepherd . . . . .	Herr Sembach.
Nando, a shepherd . . . . .	Herr Loeschke.
A priest . . . . .	Herr Holder.
A peasant . . . . .	Herr Piehler.

PLOT. Sebastiano, a supposedly wealthy landowner, finds it necessary to wed a rich girl in order to free himself from financial embarrassments. The girl's father insists upon the suppression of certain rumours regarding Sebastiano's relations with Marta, who is in his service. With this end in view Sebastiano induces Pedro, a mountain shepherd, to come down to the Tiefland, the Lowlands, and marry Marta. In the first act the marriage takes place. During the night Pedro sees a light in his wife's room, but she persuades him that he is dreaming. The second act finds Pedro, upon awakening, convinced that he saw the light. Marta's hatred of him turns to love when she is satisfied that he has married her for her own sake and not for money. She opens her heart to Tommaso, an octogenarian, who counsels her to tell her story to Pedro. Everybody has been deciding her husband, and upon her telling him that she has belonged to another and accusing him of having sold himself, he slabs her in the arm. She appeals to him to kill her, but he fondly embraces her and persuades her to return with him to the mountains. Sebastiano appears and asks Marta to dance for him. This Pedro forbids, whereupon Sebastiano strikes him, and Pedro is prevented from retaliating by being forcibly removed. Sebastiano then attempts to make love to Marta, but Pedro returns,—having learned in the interval that Sebastiano was in his wife's room on the bridal night,—and strangles him.  
Composer: E. d'Albert, born 1864.

Friday night . . . . .	II. Symphony Concert. Series A at 7
Saturday night . . . . .	Tannhaeuser . . . . . 7
Sunday night . . . . .	Margarete . . . . . 7
Monday night . . . . .	Special Concert . . . . . "

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . .	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.

Tonight . . . . . Der Prinzpapa . . . . . at 7.30

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

### UNIVERSITIES AND PRESIDENTS.

We read in the *Pall Mall* that, in accordance with similar associations, a son of President Garfield has just become head of Williams College, a small but distinguished university institution of Massachusetts. President Garfield was a graduate of Williams, which is situated at Williamstown, one of the finest of the Berkshire villages, and is the best type of the "New England College," bent on quality rather than quantity. The murdered President was himself a graduate of Williams, and sent his four sons there. One of these is the new head of the College. He studied law subsequently both at Oxford and the Inns of Court in the Strand, and though not yet forty-five years of age has had a varied career as lawyer, banker, railway builder, civic reformer, and college professor at Princeton, where he lectured on politics. His son just entered at Williams keeps up the family associations with the alma mater just as President Roosevelt's second son is following in the steps of his father and elder brother at Harvard, while Mr. Taft's eldest son has matched the Presidential candidate's University record at Yale, sweeping the board of University prizes much in the same way as did the Asquiths, father and son, at Oxford.

It is an honourable tradition and well-observed custom, dating from Jefferson, to make ex-presidents of the United States principals or officials of universities. The problem of finding an office of dignified retirement for those who have exercised the extraordinary powers of the chief executive of the country at the White House is thus fairly satisfactorily solved. Mr. Cleveland maintained at Princeton as a college professor an "otium cum dignitate," respected by the nation—General Lee, the hero of the South, though not actually the President of the Confederacy.

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## THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI AND MISS ELSKINS.

MORE LIGHT ON THE MYSTERY.

(From our own correspondent.)

New York, October 24.

To be or not to be, that is the question with which at the moment social circles in every city of the United States are engaged; the query, of course, being applied to the marriage of Miss Katherine Elkins and His Highness the Duke of the Abruzzi. Were it not for the political campaign now raging furiously to a close, this unique romance would occupy considerably more space in the daily press than is at present allotted to its ventilation. But between discussing the chances of Messrs. Taft and Bryan, and the latest bomb-shells hurled promiscuously about the political arena by Hearst the terrible, little time is left to members of the sterner sex for exercising themselves even over the love affairs of a charming American heiress and an Italian Prince of the Blood. In the boudoirs and drawing-rooms, however, the case is different. No American woman, even the most democratically inclined, can remain insensible to the immense tribute paid her sister compatriots by the Duke of the Abruzzi, who, coming as he does from a land of fair women, must needs choose his bride amongst the American sisterhood. That he has actually done so there appears to be no serious doubt, and this in spite of the sensational denials which have in turn been attributed to Senator Elkins, Mrs. Elkins, and the daughter herself; but on the other hand it has now become plain that even in the case of royal personages, the course of true love rarely runs smooth.

From first to last the Duke of the Abruzzi has had to reckon with bitter opposition to the match on the part of many members of the Italian royal family, including the Dowager-Queen of Italy, whose motives, if the latest reports from Italy are authentic, cannot conscientiously be described as of the highest. It appears that opposition from the Italian side was primarily based on financial considerations—to wit, the million dollar dowry which was to go with the bride. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Duke's income is represented as less than \$25,000 per annum. As I write there is a family council going on at Elkinsville between Senator Elkins and his four sons, and there is good reason to believe that the difficulties of materialising the huge dowry in hard cash have already been satisfactorily overcome. The papers report Senator Gassaway Davis, grandfather of Miss Elkins, as saying last night: "If Steve (the bride's father) can't put up the money I will; and I don't mind going on record as saying so." This sturdy declaration is understood to have demolished the last barrier to that consummation which it is idle to deny the American nation at large devoutly wish.

Senator Elkins is also reported to have insisted upon a guarantee that the American bride should not be snubbed in Italy, and that she should be received on precisely the same terms as other members of the Italian royal family. It is admitted that without this measure of equality, the future of the young heiress in her adopted country might be the reverse of pleasant. In mentioning the opposition to the marriage of his daughter with the Duke, Senator Stephen Elkins said: "It is surprising to see how they view these things in Europe. It is a matter that interests every royal family. Queen Margherita is not the only royal personage opposed to this marriage. I predict, though, that in fifty years' time there will be no more dynasties in Europe, and they can marry abroad without having to get the consent of crowned heads, and considering the international aspect of things." He also repeated that his only motive for interfering in the matter was the happiness of his daughter; this assured, he would raise not the least objection to the match.

Miss Elkins is described by her friends as appearing extremely happy since the last obstacle to her marriage with the Duke of the Abruzzi has vanished. Cablegrams between the townlet of Elkinsville and Italy are exchanged several times every day. The young heiress is working hard to acquire fluency in Italian, and already speaks French faultlessly. I hear that the date of the wedding has been fixed for November 25th, and will most probably take place in the private chapel of the Papal Delegate at Washington. Let us hope that after such a stormy engagement period the young couple will emerge into the tranquillity of matrimony without encountering any further obstacles in the path of true love.

### 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.  
"Koeln," from Galveston for Bremen, left Galveston November 2nd.  
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York November 2nd.  
"Prinzess Alice," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Hongkong November 3rd.

## :: DRESDEN ::

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### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Fresh North-Westerly winds, more cloudy, dry at first rain probable later, warmer.

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

All Saints' (English) Church, Wiener Strasse.  
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.  
Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

## LAST SUNDAY'S HOCKEY MATCH.

### AN EXCITING GAME.

The crucial game of the season, the Akademische Sport Club (Dresden) versus Berlin, ended last Sunday in a draw of one goal each. There was a fairly good attendance when Baring-Gould bullied off punctually at 2.45 p. m. At once it became evident that the game would be a very fast one, and that the opposing teams were very evenly matched. Play was very rapid, but Dresden undoubtedly had the better of the opening stages, Blich shooting a goal; but this was ruled off-side. At half-time there was no score. The second moiety was contested with great vigour, but neither side succeeded in penetrating the defence.

Dr. Lessing then had to retire owing to an appointment, and the visitors henceforth played with only ten men. As in the Mittweida match, the game had to be protracted, and play was continued for nearly thirty minutes before Baring-Gould scored, amidst thunderous applause. During the final ten minutes the visitors' centre-forward, Berger, equalised, and the game was abandoned with the score stated above.

There was vast improvement visible in the play of the home team, especially in the forward line; the defence was also quite sound. It is difficult to single any individual player out as being particularly brilliant in a game wherein all acquitted themselves so well. Let it suffice to say that Baring-Gould and Sandon were at the top of their form, and were ably supported by Beer, Meuck, and Jacobi; the last-named, however, must learn to feed his forwards better and not to clear into the middle of the ground. Tanner played an excellent game, while Koch and Blich have greatly improved. Knoop was very safe, but Lindemann was variable and, on the whole, not up to his usual form.

Everything considered, last Sunday's result is very gratifying, and it is to be hoped that this excellent standard will be maintained by the Dresden team throughout the season. A return match will probably take place on November 15th in Dresden.

## THE LAST MALE DESCENDANT OF LORD BALTIMORE.

The last male descendant of George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, founder of Maryland, has lately died at Baltimore, at the age of ninety-two. Mr. George Washington Green traced his descent from the first Lord Baltimore, to whom was granted by James I. the Charter for the Colony of Avalon on the Island of Newfoundland, but who subsequently colonised Maryland and found consolation as president of Washington and Lee University, in Virginia, where he was succeeded by his son.

Besides Mr. Green's daughter, Mrs. Kirkland, the only two other descendants of the first Lord Baltimore are Mrs. John M. Littig and Mrs. John M. Heighe, of Baltimore. The Calverts of Maryland are descended from another branch of the family, that of Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, a brother of the first lord, who succeeded to his title and estates. Mr. Green, in his lifetime, had seen some of the most important events in the history of the State which his progenitor founded. The Constitution of Maryland was changed several times, the form of government undergoing material changes. He was at one time one of the most prominent men in the public life of Baltimore.

## EMPRESS EUGENIE AND DUMFRIES.

At the meeting of the Glasgow Dumfriesshire Society reference was made to the fact that the Empress Eugénie is descended from the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn. It was resolved by acclamation that Her Majesty should be respectfully asked to honour the Society by allowing her name to be enrolled among its patrons. The Empress has informed Professor Edgar, of St. Andrews, through the Countess of Pierrefonds, that, as she has for a long time past declined to allow her name to appear on any public list of associations or of patronage, she is unable to depart in this case from the rule which she has imposed upon herself. "But being desirous to prove to you the interest which she takes in your Society to which she is united by the most ancient family ties—she commissions me to send you the cheque which you will find enclosed." The cheque was for £5.