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# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND ENGLAND.

In contrast to our contemporaries, both British and German, we have previously abstained from all comment on the subject of the Imperial "interview" whose publication by the *Daily Telegraph* last week has had such sensational results. The discussion of subjects of far-reaching international importance is best deferred until such time as facts commence to emerge from the chaos of fiction created by imaginative journalists, whose entire energies are concentrated on the hunt for sensational copy, to the neglect of truth. Our own opinion is that the incident is in every way regrettable, but that its importance has been grossly and even criminally exaggerated. The German Press stigmatises the publication as an amazingly puerile error of judgment; the British Press sees in it an ill-devised attempt to curry favour with their country, some organs going to the extent of describing the publication as an example of consummate Machiavellianism. Neither one nor the other of these attitudes appears to us justified by the facts.

In the first place it appears certain that the communication in question was not an interview, but a collection of utterances made by the Emperor on widely different occasions; utterances, perhaps, casually addressed to private individuals in the course of ordinary conversation, and certainly made with no particular motive, ulterior or otherwise. The article is therefore at once divested of the significance which would naturally attach to it if it bore the character of an official communiqué fresh from Potsdam, this being the interpretation that the *Daily Telegraph* meant to be placed upon it. As a matter of fact, there is not one line contained in the article—it is before us as we write—which throws the slightest ray of new light on the German Emperor's attitude towards Great Britain; neither is there one line containing anything new on the international situation in general. All the world knew of the tentative moves made in various quarters in the winter of 1899—1900 with the object of influencing Great Britain in regard to the Boer campaign. The moves came to naught for several reasons, chief among them being the fact that, while the British Army was almost to a man engaged in South Africa, the British Navy was practically free to concentrate in European waters, and the balance of naval power at that period was even more overwhelmingly in England's favour than it is now. As to the pro-Boer tendencies of Continental nations, there was little to choose between the various countries. The journals of Paris, Berlin, The Hague, and St. Petersburg were at one in condemning the war and expressing warm sympathy for the "embattled farmers" of the veldt, and the extremist caricatures which gave such just offence to the British nation emanated as much from Paris as from Berlin. Now that Englishmen have been made aware of the German Emperor's own attitude during that troublous time, His Majesty has at least a right to expect a modification of the views with regard to him erroneously held by a considerable section of the British nation. We believe he was sincerely desirous of stimulating mutual goodwill, and if the publication of the article was premature or ill-judged, we have it on official record that the blame rests with the German Foreign Office.

We venture to think that, had the Imperial utterances been accepted in England in the spirit in which they were made, they could only have been construed into a personal refutation of that tendency towards Anglophobia which is unfortunately still discernible in some German newspapers; and it is therefore not difficult to understand the irritation which His Majesty's assurances of friendship towards Great Britain have caused those of his subjects whose sympathies do not lie in that direction.

Perhaps the one really regrettable statement attributed to the Emperor is that concerning the hostility which the majority of the German public are said to entertain against Great Britain. With all due respect to the illustrious author of this statement, we must admit our inability to agree. The evidence to the contrary is abundant and unimpeachable. That the numerous visits recently exchanged between the two countries by distinctly representative deputations count for nothing we cannot believe. Underlying the complimentary speeches delivered on those occasions was a real strain of sincerity and a fundamental desire to sweep away the artificial feelings of distrust principally engendered by a few malevolent and irresponsible newspapers on both sides of the Channel. We are convinced that the ill-feeling between this country and Great Britain, never very marked and certainly never widespread, is being gradually eliminated by common sense and a growing realisation of mutual interest. Those few individuals, British and German, who cannot gaze



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# LINEN

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across the North Sea without putting on red spectacles have had their day and made the most of it; but they are powerless to permanently impede the march of peaceful development based upon interests so vast that compared to them racial animosity is a factor of but the slightest importance.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### REVIVAL OF THE SPY SCARE. QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

London, November 4.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Mr. Hicks Beach asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether a party of officers from the Naval War College went for a reconnaissance to the Isle of Wight a few weeks ago, and found there some German officers engaged upon selecting suitable places for landing troops; whether the German Government granted similar facilities for reconnaissance to British officers; and, if not, whether the Government proposed to prohibit foreign officers from exercising this freedom of investigation until their own Governments granted similar privileges to British officers. Mr. McKenna: "The circumstances related in the first part of the question are entirely devoid of foundation." Mr. Hicks Beach asked for a reply to the last part of the question. Mr. McKenna replied that in view of the first answer there was no occasion for the request mentioned in the second part. Mr. Hicks Beach asked whether it was the policy of the Government to allow foreign officers from any country to reconnoitre over any part of the country at their will, and whether the Government would make any representations to foreign countries on the matter.

The Speaker: "The sea is under the dominion of the right hon. gentleman, and not the land" (loud laughter). Mr. Arnold-Forster asked whether it was a fact that the naval fortresses of Germany were not under the control of the naval department, and whether it was open to British officers to reconnoitre there. Mr. McKenna replied that there was no evidence that German officers had been reconnoitring in the neighbourhood of British forts; and whether or not the German fortresses were under the supervision of the German Admiralty had nothing to do with the question on the paper (laughter). Mr. Arnold-Forster asked whether it was open to British naval officers to reconnoitre in any of the great foreign naval ports. Mr. McKenna replied that if it was believed that they were reconnoitring for the purposes of espionage they would not be allowed. Mr. Hicks Beach asked whether an inquiry had been addressed to the head of the Royal Naval College as to whether the statement mentioned in the first question was correct. Mr. Mac Kenna: "Yes, I have, and am told that the whole story is a mare's nest" (Ministerial cheers). Mr. W. Redmond asked whether the German Emperor was coming here in Count Zeppelin's airship, and whether the right hon. gentleman would take precautions (loud laughter). No answer was given.

### TREASON IN INDIA.

Calcutta, November 4.

A *Reuter* report states that the *Yugantar*, a Calcutta newspaper which has been twice prohibited, is now appearing in the French settlement of Chandanagore. It calls upon the Bengalis to exterminate the Europeans, and says that the only subscription it asks is that every one of its readers should bring the head of a European. Nothing is yet known as to the measures which the French administration will adopt in the matter.

### KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

London, November 5.

The King and Queen of Sweden are expected to reach Windsor on the afternoon of Monday, November 16. Their visit will last until the following Saturday, and except for the journey to London on the Wednesday, will be spent entirely at Windsor.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### MR. ROOSEVELT'S HUNTING TRIP.

New York, November 4.

The *New York Times* states that Mr. Roosevelt and his party will sail on March 13 on board the steamer "König Albert" for Naples. Thence he will proceed to Suez, from where the start for the south will be made. The British Government has already notified Mr. Roosevelt that he has their permission to kill all such game as he may desire. Cairo will be reached on the return journey about May, 1910.

#### FIRST CUBAN PRESIDENT DEAD.

Santiago de Cuba, November 5.

Senor Estrada Palma, the first President of the Cuban Republic, died today.

#### LATEST ELECTION FIGURES.

New York, November 4.

Latest reports from various centres, including doubtful States, indicate that Mr. Taft will secure 302 electoral votes, against 181 cast for Mr. Bryan.

#### THE ABRUZZI ROMANCE.

##### AN IMPORTANT FAMILY MEETING.

Rome, November 4.

Newspapers here state that the Aosta family will meet tomorrow at Superga, and will discuss the question of the marriage of the Duke of the Abruzzi to Miss Elkins, the daughter of Senator Elkins, of the United States. The Duke will leave Italy very shortly for New York in order, it is stated, to ask for the hand of Miss Elkins, and after the expected betrothal, will return to Italy. The wedding will take place in America, but probably not for some time.

Rome, November 4.

The Duke of the Abruzzi possesses a small villa at Spezia, built four years ago, and for some days past workmen have been employed at the villa. The garden is being enlarged, and a terrace has been constructed on the sea front. All the furniture of the house has been replaced by new articles.

(Continued on page 2.)



# BERLIN

Mr. Wiegand, Director General of the North-German Lloyd, arrived on Monday from Bremen and is staying at Hotel Kaiserhof.

The three Misses Pringle, of Chicago, known in artistic circles as the Pringle Trio, who studied last winter in Berlin, intend to remain this season to continue their studies. One plays the 'cello and is a pupil of Anton Hekking; the second is a violinist, and studies with Barmes; while the third Miss Pringle, a singer and pianist, is under the tuition of Mr. Kirk Townes, the American baritone. Although the Pringle Trio have been heard in nearly every city of America, so far they have not appeared before the Berlin public. They have only played at private receptions here, and do not intend to make their debut in Berlin until next season.

Dr. Babcock on Monday gave his third lecture at the Kaiser Friedrich Museum. The subject treated was the points of difference between the works of Fra Angelico and Fra Filippo Lippi.

Mr. and Mrs. Goetschius, from New York, who for some time have been touring Europe, have arrived in Berlin, where they rented an apartment in Motz Strasse 36. Mrs. Marie Louise Goetschius is a well-known and popular American writer, who has contributed a great deal to *Harper's Monthly*, the *Century*, and other magazines. Mrs. Goetschius' friends and admirers are eagerly looking forward to her new novel, which has been promised for early publication.

Mrs. Arthur Nevin, of Aschaffenburg Str. 25, who is paying a day's visit to Dresden, intends to sail on Saturday for America, where she will remain for a few weeks visiting her relatives and friends.

Mrs. and Miss Steele arrived from Canada on Wednesday, and intend remaining for the winter with Mrs. Phipps-Miller, of Luitpold Str. 31.

Mrs. Webster, of Schwabische Strasse 26, gave a card-party the other day in honour of Mrs. Colton, from Paris.

Mr. George Meader, the American tenor singer and former famous "boy soprano," gave the last concert of his series on Tuesday. Mr. Meader was a pupil of Frl. Schön-René.

Mrs. Briggs and family, Mr. and Mrs. McCreary, Miss McCune, and Miss Clarke, of California, will extend their stay in Berlin for a short time. They are still staying with Mrs. Heinemann, at Motz Strasse 36.

Mrs. Watson, of Kurfürstendamm 52, gave a reception on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. H. M. Erkins, together with her mother and child, sailed for America last Monday on the S.S. "President Lincoln."

Mrs. Berthold Israel, of Hohenzollern Str. 7, gave her first "At home" on Monday.

Mr. Kenneth Graham Bingham, the well-known baritone singer from New York, who has decided to remain in Berlin during the winter, spent last week in Eisenach and Weimar.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolff and family, of New Orleans, are at present in Berlin, at the Palast Hotel.

Fraulein Manon von Scheffer, of Weimar, is spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Goldsmith and family. Mr. Bernard Goldsmith intends to go to Paris next week, whence he will probably continue his business trip to America.

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Miss Callish, an opera singer and pupil of Gerster Ethelka, and Miss Holmann, a concert singer, are staying with Mrs. Heinemann.

A very pleasant party and dance took place on Halloween night at Frau Professor Naumann's Pension, Kalkreuth Str. 5. The affair was a great success. It was essentially an informal occasion and more of a surprise party to many of the members, some of the young ladies having quietly arranged a very pretty programme. Miss Anderson appeared in a beautiful Spanish costume and rendered national dances, which she accompanied with castanettes. Mrs. Raymond-Woodward gave various recitals, of which a humorous political speech was most applauded. The Misses Isabelle Moore and Anderson recited scenes in Irish dialect. Miss Illsley, in Highland costume, gave several Scotch dances. Miss Burroughs impersonated well-known prima donnas. Miss McDonald sang selections from "Carmen," and Fraulein Busch proved herself a splendid stage manager.

Mrs. E. J. Ludvig and Miss Clara Ludvig, from New York, have arrived at the Hotel Adlon.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schoenfeld and Mrs. George Schoenfeld, of Los Angeles, California, have arrived in Berlin and are staying at Karl Str. 38, II.

Mr. Frederic Horace Clark, of Chicago, is at present in Berlin, staying at Joachim Friedrich Strasse 33.

Miss Ida M. Case, from Portland, Oregon, and Mrs. A. E. Meek, from Denver, are staying at Kurfürsten Str. 111.

Mr. J. Arthur Easton, of Chicago, is at present in Berlin and is staying at Neue Winterfeld Str. 9.

Mr. Harold Brauntun, from San Francisco, is staying at the Bellevue Hotel.

Dr. J. R. Fletcher and Mrs. Fletcher, of Karl Str. No. 31, return to America at the beginning of December.

Dr. A. H. Geiger, of Chicago, is at present in Berlin, staying at Charité Str. 9.

Mr. James Ferguson, of San Francisco, is at present staying at the Central Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Foley and Miss Eupha M. Foley, of Bloomington, are at present in Berlin (Karl Str. No. 17), where they will remain until December.

Dr. C. Bostow, of Newark, New Jersey, is at present in Berlin, staying at Luisen Str. 67.

Mr. Charles Hector, of West Hoboken, N. J., has arrived in Berlin to study music at Stern's Conservatory, and is staying at Bernburger Str. 22a.

Dr. O. Brooks is at present in Berlin, staying at Uhland Str. 50.

## 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.  
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4.0 p.m. Song Service.  
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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Symphony Concert d. kgl. Kapelle at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der G'wissenswurm . . . 7.30
New Royal Opera House	Paraphrasen-Schuster . . . 8
Deutsches Theater	Die Räuber . . . 7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Clavigo . . . 8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen . . . 8
Berliner Theatre	Der Clown . . . 7.30
New Theatre	Wahrheit . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus	Julius Caesar . . . 8
Kleines Theatre	Lady Frederik . . . 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 Theatre O.	Die Zwillingsschwester . . . 8
„Charlottenburg“	
Frd. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Graf von Charolais . . . 8
Luisen Theatre	Anteros . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Ehre . . . 8
Thalia Theatre	Philippine Welser . . . 8.30
Apollo Theatre	Bruder Straubinger (Girardi) . . . 8
Theatre des Westens	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt . . . 8
Buergerl.Schauspielhaus	Der fidele Bauer . . . 8
Urania Theatre	Don Carlos . . . 8
Casino Theatre	Der Montblanc . . . 8
	Die Diamantader . . . 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello . . . at 8
New Schauspielhaus	Julius Caesar . . . 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin . . . 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten . . . 8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands . . . 8
Berl. Operettentheater	Havana . . . 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . 8
Folies Caprice	Die Braut Schau. Die lustige Witwe . . . 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . 8
Parodie Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen.—Die Zauberloete.—Berlin steht Kopf . . . 8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt . . . 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber . . . 8
Tranon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht . . . 8

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN FRANCE.

Paris, November 4.

At the afternoon sitting of the Chamber of Deputies M. Berry concluded his speech in favour of the maintenance of capital punishment. The Socialist deputy M. Paul Meunier denied that society for its own protection had the right to kill, and quoted the example of several foreign countries. Praising President Fallieres for having abolished the guillotine, he said it would be a shame for the Chamber to set it up again (Applause from the extreme Left).

In the further course of the debate on capital punishment, the Social Radical M. Puech pointed out that the Committee of which he was Chairman had come to the conclusion that the death penalty should be regarded as an extreme measure for exceptional cases, that preparation should be made for its future abolition, but that in view of the growth of serious crimes the present moment was ill chosen.

M. Deschanel, Republican, spoke in favour of the abolition of capital punishment because terrible mistakes were made in the administration of justice. (Loud applause from the extreme Left.)

M. Labori, Radical Republican, called upon the Chamber to pass a resolution that the law must be carried out.

(A deputy interrupted him with the remark "How, if Dreyfus had been shot?" to which M. Labori replied "Then we should have preserved Dreyfus's memory." (Laughter and interruption.) Continuing his speech, M. Labori said it appeared to him better to run the risk of putting an innocent person to death, rather than to permit a condemned criminal to escape from prison and to repeat his crime.

M. Sembat, United Socialist, demanded that capital punishment should be abolished, in order that the interests of society should be protected.

The debate was then adjourned until Wednesday.

### CHINA AND THIBET.

Calcutta, November 4.

Reuter learns that a dispute has arisen between the Chinese Amban and the Lamas, in consequence of a report made by the Amban to Peking to the effect that the 13,000 Lamas who are maintained in the monasteries at the cost of the State are a heavy expense to the country and that it would be better to replace them with soldiers.

### THE EARTHQUAKES IN SAXONY.

Plauen, November 5.

The *Vogtl. Anzeiger* reports that at 9.40 p.m. yesterday a shock of the fifth degree of violence was felt throughout the whole Vogtland district, and that several lighter shocks occurred during the night.

### ITALIAN LADY ROUTS BRIGANDS.

An exciting story of a lady's encounter with brigands comes from Caltanissetta, via Palermo, the heroine being Signora Lo Pinto, the wife of a municipal official, who, with her husband, her twelve-year-old son, and a nurse, was being passing a holiday in a villa some little way out from the town.

One day last week Signor Lo Pinto was away for the day, and in the evening three masked men, carrying rifles, appeared in the garden and called upon the Signora to hand over her money and jewels under penalty of death. Her little boy was standing by her side at the time, and while she temporised with the brigands slipped away into the house and obtained a revolver, after which he crawled back on his stomach through the long grass and handed the weapon to his mother unobserved.

All this time she had been parleying with the men, who, off their guard, had lowered their rifles. Suddenly, however, she emptied her revolver among them, and they took to their heels, shouting in terror. Attracted by the sounds of the shots, peasants came running up, and, on searching some adjacent woods, found one of the men lying dead on the ground. Traces of blood on the foliage further on seemed to show that his companions had also been struck by the bullets.



# DRESDEN

The following account of Wagnerian opera in Paris, sent to his paper by the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is of peculiar interest to Dresden readers:—

"There is extraordinary animation this evening in the cafes that surround the Opera House. Inside, within the sumptuous building erected by Charles Garnier, at the buffet, is an elegant crowd of men and women in irreproachable evening dress and dainty décolleté gowns. Diamonds and pearls shine upon fair white shoulders, brilliant aigrettes sparkle in luxurious tresses. It is the first night of Wagner's 'Twilight of the Gods.' The hour at which I write is the interval in the performance. We have had the Prologue and first act, and we are going back at nine o'clock to hear the rest of the work. There will be half an hour interval between ten and eleven and the final curtain at twelve. 'And so to bed,' as old Pepys would say. I have heard some rather sharp criticism of the performance at the general rehearsal. M. Van Dyck, who plays the hero *Siegfried*, is described as neither young enough in actual years, nor in stage manner and make-up, for the part. Furthermore, he wears a beard—contrary to Bayreuth tradition. Another offence he commits against the unwritten law is to wear his sword in a sheath. The idea of it! Wagnerian enthusiasts shivered in the top gallery, I am told.

"Not to put too fine a point upon it, Van Dyck is supposed to be inadequate to the task of representing the possessor of the ring of the Niebelung. Ordinarily, M. Delmas is an excellent artist; but as *Hagen*, the murderer of *Siegfried* and robber of the ring, he is not altogether successful. Indeed, the only encomiums I have heard have been for Mlle. Louise Grandjean. I am not surprised; Mlle. Grandjean is a superb lyrical artist, and, furthermore, she is imbued with the Wagnerian spirit. She has studied long and conscientiously at Bayreuth, under, I imagine, the watchful and artistic eye of Fr. Wagner. And she has appeared at the Mecca of all good Wagnerians in the role of Venus in 'Tannhauser.' The other interpreters who have satisfied the highest musical opinion here are the artists who play the Three Daughters of the Rhine. They are really excellent. As to the rest of the cast, I am afraid it is irretrievably lost in the estimation of the irreconcilables. Superb conductor though he is, M. Andre Messager has failed, according to these people, to interpret the real spirit of the master. Certain of his movements are too slow—to believe the parist. 'We ought to have had Richter, or some great German 'chef,' said a musical aside to me today. But the orchestra, as a whole, is quite up to its work."

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Jaeger Battalion No. 13. The band will play at the Schloss Platz about 12.30 p.m.

## MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

At the Central Theatre today and on every succeeding evening until further notice the whole of the artists engaged for November will appear. The programme includes the burlesque pantomime "Susanna im Bade," by Hans Loewenfeld, and the one-act operetta "Die süssen Grisetten," by Julius Wilhelm, music by Franz Lehar. Other attractions are the performances of Otto Reutter, The Great Weiland, Ferry Corway, and Mlle. D'Ertelle.

The Christmas fairy tale "Peter und Paul reisen ins Schlaraffenland," by R. Bodansky and F. Gruenbaum, music by Franz Lehar, will be repeated every Saturday, Sunday, and Wednesday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, at reduced prices.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 11.30 Miss Watson will give the first of the group of lectures on the Italian artists of the sixteenth century—the Golden Age of Italian art, the famous Cinque Cento. Subject: Leonardo da Vinci and Andrea del Sarto.

This lecture, as are all the Saturday morning lectures, will be held at Gutzkow Strasse 33, II., and profusely illustrated by fine photographs and prints. It will be followed on Tuesday, the tenth, by a lecture in the Gallery at the same hour. Tickets for the group or for single lectures may be had at Miss Watson's rooms.

Fr. Lissmann will give a Bach and Brahms concert at the Palmengarten tomorrow evening, with the assistance of Herr Alfred Sittard, the organist of the Kreuzkirche. The programme will include Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, and the following Brahms compositions: Volkslieder, Alte Liebe, Am Sonntag Morgen, Maedchenlied, "Schwalbe, sag mir an," "Dort in den Weiden," Der Schmied, and Variations on a Haendel theme.

Frau Hering-Harbeck, who will give a concert on Thursday next the 12th instant with the assistance of Miss Ninon Romaine, has a high full-toned soprano voice. Miss Romaine is an American lady who finished her studies at Leipzig two years ago under Professor Teichmueller.

The *Dresdner Anzeiger* writes of Herr Robert Kothé, who will give a song recital to his own lute accompaniments at the Kuenstlerhaus on Thursday next, the 12th instant: "The applause was so enthusiastic that the singer had to repeat many of his songs and to give a number of encores at the close of the concert."

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A composition evening will be given at the Palmengarten on the 23rd instant by Herr Julius Weismann, with the assistance of Fr. Anna Hartung (soprano), of Leipzig, and Herr Karl Eattler, of Stuttgart-Cannstadt (tenor).

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

### ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Friday, November 6th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.  
Saturday, November 7th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Sunday, November 8th. Sunday in the Octave of All Saints: 21st Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.  
Monday, November 9th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Tuesday, November 10th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Wednesday, November 11th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, November 12th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, November 13th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.  
Saturday, November 14th. 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.  
Sunday, November 8th. 21st Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Address on Confirmation and the Christian life at 3.0 p.m. to which all are invited. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
Friday, November 13th. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.m.  
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending 8.45

### II. Symphony Concert, Series A.

For the first time:

- (1) Heroic Symphony (No. 3 in C) . . . . . H. Huber.
- (2) Overture "Rosamunde" . . . . . Fr. Schubert.
- (3) Symphony No. 2 in D . . . . . L. van Beethoven.

Rehearsal this morning at 10.30.

Saturday night . . . Tannhauser . . . . . at 7  
Sunday night . . . Margarete . . . . . " 7  
Monday night . . . Special Concert . . . . . " 7

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . . Flachsman als Erzieher . . . . . 7.30  
Saturday night . . . Nathan der Weise . . . . . " 7  
Sunday night . . . Die Liebe wacht . . . . . 7.30  
Monday night . . . Jahrmärkte in Pulsnitz . . . . . 7.30

### Residenz Theatre.

Tonight . . . . . Die Prinzessin von Trapezunt . . . . . at 7.30

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

### MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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### YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Luetzow," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Genoa November 4th.  
"Prinz Ludwig," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Hongkong November 4th.  
"Neckar," from Bremen for Baltimore, arrived Baltimore November 4th.  
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg November 4th.  
"Gneisenau," from Australia for Bremen, left Port Said November 4th.

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## AERIAL NAVIGATION IN AMERICA.

(From our own correspondent.)

New York, October 22.

The Baldwin dirigible balloon, recently purchased by the United States Government, is about to undergo several important alterations which have been suggested by experts attached to the aeronautic section of the War Department. Members of the Signal Corps during the early part of this month made extensive experiments with the new Government acquisition, which is said to have proved conclusively its immense superiority over all other steerable balloons submitted to the official tests. In order to undergo the proposed alterations the balloon has now been transferred to Washington. One very marked fault is to be at once corrected. As designed, the planes, which control the level of the balloon, are worked by the engineer, alongside of whom they are situated upon the forward part of the substructure. The great disadvantages of this arrangement were seen during the test flights of the craft when Captain Baldwin was urging its acceptance by the authorities. On one of these flights the engines developed a sudden defect, but their designer had his hands full attending to other parts of the apparatus, with the result that the balloon executed a sudden plunge and the occupants narrowly escaped being hurled out. A landing became necessary before the defective motor could be patched up. To remedy the faulty arrangement, therefore, it is proposed to give the control of the planes to the steersman in the rear of the substructure. Other slight alterations are also to be made, and when these are completed the Signal Corps is confident that it will possess a dirigible balloon as near perfection as is possible under existing conditions.

Mr. Herring, of New York, the only serious rival of the Wright brothers in the domain of aeroplanes, has formally delivered his aeroplane to the Government as a preliminary to the official test it will have to pass before being accepted. Both the specifications and the trials are, it is said, the same as those which Mr. Orville Wright was so nearly successful in fulfilling. The general requirements are that the flying machine must be quickly and easily taken to pieces for transportation in army wagons and must be assembled in about an hour. It must carry two people with a combined weight of 350 pounds, and also sufficient fuel for a flight of 125 miles. Its minimum speed must be 36 miles an hour over a measured course of at least five miles against and with the wind. Mr. Herring will give no particulars to the newspaper men by whom he is besieged, and is evidently determined to keep his aeroplane a mystery till the last moment, an attitude which he justifies by saying that some portions of the apparatus are not yet covered by foreign patents. He has, however, consented to give the following particulars: His machine is extremely compact, the main planes are only 20 feet long, as compared with the 45 feet ones of the Wright machine; the propellers are four feet long, and Mr. Herring says he can use two, four, or six propellers, but that one pair will be enough in the trials. The aeroplane is launched by an apparatus consisting of a spring which propels it along a monorail, and it usually rises from the earth about 60 feet from the starting point. The equilibrium is maintained automatically, and changes itself to suit varying wind currents, which permits flights to be made in anything but a strong gale. These are all the details which Mr. Herring cares to give at the moment, but they are enough to arouse considerable scepticism as to the ability of the machine to satisfactorily pass the War Department tests. The mystery is, how can so small and flimsy an aeroplane carry two people with fuel sufficient for 125 miles of flight?

Great satisfaction has been caused by the announcement that the War Department has allowed the Wright brothers an extension of time until June 1909, to pass the official tests. Mr. Orville Wright is well on the road to complete recovery from his recent nasty accident, but is not yet able to resume his most interesting experiments at Fort Myer, near Washington.

### THE NEAR EASTERN SITUATION.

#### BULGARIA AND ITS RULER.

Sofia is the most go-ahead city of the Balkan Peninsula, and is rapidly shaking off all traces of the East, according to a recent visitor to the Bulgarian capital. One is even prepared to admit that there is less of the spirit of the Orient lurking in the city than one finds in Budapest. It is remarkable, when one considers its history, how rapidly Bulgaria has absorbed the spirit of the West, and become in so many respects a modern country.

Two factors have to be taken into account in considering the present and future of Bulgaria, and out of these has arisen the absorbing crisis of today. There is primarily the ambition and autocracy, to say nothing of the personal ability, of the reigning Prince. Then there is the extraordinary commercial capacity which the nation has developed. To a great extent the Parliament, or at least the Government, is the monarch, or perhaps it would be wiser to say the monarch is the Government. When the Premier or Foreign Minister speaks it is but the voice of the reigning Prince. To know the character of the monarch is to arrive somewhere near the attitude of the Government. Bulgaria is, therefore, short of strong independent statesmen. It is doubtful whether the Prince will ever tolerate a Cabinet of strong men. All this bears closer than many politicians imagine—save those on the spot—upon the present situation.

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**Werder Str. 11, pt., left, Dresden-A.** References given.

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#### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

North-westerly winds, mostly cloudy, rain or snow,  
cold.

The wonderful commercial activity of the nation has led to two things: it has made the position of Prince Ferdinand practically safe, and at the same time it has made possible the rearing of an army the qualities of which are unchallenged. These factors are fortunately likely to produce peace at present. Bulgaria's readiness keeps Turkey quiet, and will do so for twelve or eighteen months—after that period of Turkish preparation it is evident there will be trouble—whilst it is Serbia's unreadiness that prevents her from joining forces with Montenegro to oppose Austria's annexation of the occupied provinces.

This does not mean that all the trouble is over. In Sofia today, where politicians are very blunt, there is a keen desire on the part of the Bulgarian Government adequately to compensate Turkey, but the difficulty is to define what adequate compensation is. M. Lyapcheff, who is perhaps the foremost Bulgarian statesman, credits Turkey with the initial error, and regards the Porte as the aggressor in the question of the railway. Though a well-wisher of the Young Turks, he is disappointed with their exhibition of feeling towards Bulgaria. He is very firm upon two or three things; one is the determination of the Bulgarian Government to retain the railway at all costs, another is his denial of a military convention existing between his country and Austria-Hungary, and finally his preparedness to negotiate concerning compensation either with the railway company or the Turkish Government.

The question that people are asking is whether or not Bulgaria means war? The Bulgarian point of view amounts to this: that the right moment—the psychological moment—for Bulgaria to strike would have been prior to their Declaration of Independence, when the Principality had the sympathy of the Great Powers. There is, of course, something in this point of view, but, as one of our contemporaries points out, it is nevertheless true that Bulgaria is so fit that it is able to strike a blow at any moment. Herein lies the danger. It is, in fact, doubly fit, by reason of ineffective forces it would have to combat. In Sofia there is a general feeling that Turkey will fight as soon as ever she is ready.

Alongside all this is a genuine desire for peace, and everything is being done to reduce friction.

#### THE BERLIN AQUARIUM.

Mr. J. G. Aillalo writes to the London press as follows:—The Berlin Aquarium is a disgrace to London. It is the pleasant fashion to laugh at Germany, and those who do not visit Berlin may find diversion in such derision. Those who do will have a rude awakening. There is no street, even in the beautified London of the County Council, to compare with that which stretches under the limes. There is space and there is gaiety in the very heart of the city, and the waterways are more than an empty name.

But what of the Aquarium in the main thoroughfare? England's flag flies at both ends of the Mediterranean; English vessels patrol that sea in the proportion of three to one belonging to any other nation. What would Londoners say to a great aquarium, splendidly stocked with Mediterranean fishes, corals, and crustaceans, in the centre of Piccadilly—their one street comparable, and that only by courtesy, to Unter den Linden? In this predominance of contributions from the "Mittelmeer" the visitor sees evidence of the helping hand of Anton Dohrn, director of the famous aquarium in the Villa Nazionale at Naples. No doubt Berlin has a great advantage in such co-operation. Yet that alone cannot account for the enterprise that brings fresh sea-water to fill tanks in which bass, mullet, eagle-rays, and half a hundred other kinds live as happily as in their native haunts under warmer skies. My geography is too erratic to trifle with, afar from books of reference, but I will hazard the suggestion that sea-water could be conveyed to Piccadilly at one-third of the price. Here, in one tank, is a shoal of splendid bass, some of them weighing six or eight pounds, exceeding in number all that were caught (or, at any rate, reported) by anglers in any county between the Foreland and Land's End the whole of last summer. My visiting list among fishes and crustaceans is a fairly long one, yet in the Berlin Aquarium I have just made the acquaintance of at least half a dozen kinds that I have never before met in the flesh. The Squilla Mantis, for instance, a veritable living skeleton amongst crayfish, with the facial expression of a homicidal lunatic, was alone worth a visit which alone introduced me to the blind fish of the Adelsberg caves and other fascinating strangers of the underworld.

The New York Aquarium, located in an old fort, remains the finest in all my wanderings, but the second place is now taken by Berlin. I am not forgetting Naples; but Naples, like New York, is on the sea, and allowance must be made for Berlin's handicap of distance inland. Apart from the variety and condition of the fishes, it is the most artistic aquarium in all the world, and the plan of leaving the visitors in pitch darkness, while only the tanks are brilliantly illuminated with electric light, produces a result at once novel and entrancing. But the tour of it, which brings us past a medley of snakes and apes to the entrance, also brings us back, with even greater conviction, to the opinion with which we first plunged into its alluring gloom. If it is a credit to Berlin, it is no less a disgrace to London.