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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 ELECTION AFTERMATH.

It is confidently predicted by thoughtful Americans that now the excitement of the past three months has been ended by the election to office of a popular and able candidate, the return to that high degree of economic and industrial prosperity prevailing throughout the country before the late disastrous financial panic, will be greatly accelerated. The uncertainties of the political situation went far towards preventing public concentration on matters urgently calling for attention, such as the passage of sound currency measures, an equitable tariff revision, and a relentless, but deliberate, campaign against Trust monopolies. The letters published abroad by Mr. Hearst revealing the widespread ramifications of the Standard Oil Company were, at the moment of their exposure, only superficially examined, but it would be a great mistake to suppose that their effect was purely ephemeral and a mere incident of the Presidential campaign. The public mind will only begin to grasp the true significance of this infamous correspondence when it has recovered its normal condition after the late strain. Until Mr. Hearst was clever enough to gain possession of the incriminating documents he sprang so dramatically on the electorate, few people realised the tremendous influence wielded by the Trust magnates over prominent political leaders, judicial officials, and smaller fry in the public service. It was, of course, widely known that emissaries of the Standard and other corporations were perniciously active in every great or small political campaign, and that they were responsible for a good deal of the "graft" which admittedly is a characteristic of American politics; but that the managing director of a corporation had practically the power to recommend or veto the appointment to high public office of any individual has come as a complete and astounding revelation. The spark has been effectually applied to the fuse, and the powder-barrel on which the Trusts have sat with equanimity for a number of years is likely to become untenable at an early date. It is probable that the brazen impudence characterising the corporations' dealings with national questions will prove the greatest incentive to popular retaliation. The Trusts are beginning to realise with the great American showman that "you can fool all the people some of the time; you can fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time."

The tariff question as applied to the United States is one which only those who have enjoyed long experience in the economic and industrial life of the country are qualified to examine and decide. We in Europe have good reason to anathematise the tariff time and again, particularly on those occasions when our baggage, landed on the quay at New York, is overhauled with horrifying thoroughness by the brusque Customs official, who has a perfect genius for discovering dutiable articles packed away in crevices and corners. But in the larger aspect there is little room for doubting the beneficent influence exercised on American industries by the rigid tariff wall. For many years this wall has effectually barred foreign goods entering the United States on terms which would enable them to closely compete with native produce or manufactures, the natural result being that the country has become self-supporting to the last degree, and for more than a decade has been sending her goods overseas to foreign markets. But the tariff has not been an unmixed blessing. It is a condition under which the obnoxious Trust system flourishes like a green bay tree; indeed, its abolition would of necessity bring about the downfall of the Trusts; and that is why such determined opposition has been shown in Congress and the Senate to all proposals based on a drastic revision of the tariff. The two Houses of Representatives are packed with Trust emissaries whose business it is to offer uncompromising resistance to any and every measure likely to act detrimentally on the immense vested interests represented by such corporations as the Standard Company, the Steel Trust, and a host of others. Thus the American Cabinet is in a position analogous to that with which the British Government is confronted today with regard to the Licensing Bill, which is foredoomed to destruction in the House of Lords owing to the heavy representation of the liquor interest in that august assembly. But whereas the House of Lords is fixed and immutable, both the American Houses are under popular



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My Clearance Sale

of old forms and designs in Dresden China commenced on November 2.

Richard Wehsener, Zinzendorf Str. 16.

Otto Mayer, PHOTOGRAPHER

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LINEN

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(au petit Bazar)

Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

control, and once the people find those institutions in need of a clean sweep, the brush will be put into operation without delay. We believe the publication of the Archbold letters represents a declaration of war between the Trusts and people, and in view of past American history, have no hesitation in echoing Mr. Hearst's war-cry,—"the Trusts have got to go!"

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, November 5.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hunt asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether, in spite of the regulation laid down by the Admiralty that only two battleships of the active Channel Fleet should be absent at one time, in September last the Channel Fleet was at Scarborough with only six battleships, while the Home Fleet at the same time was hundreds of miles away, in the North of Scotland, with only ten battleships, and these of three or four different types; and whether, about the same time, the German High Sea Fleet of 16, if not 18, battleships was at or near Heligoland.

Mr. McKenna said it was true the battleships were at Scarborough on September 25. The other eight battleships of the Channel Fleet were at the home ports—three at Chatham, three at Portsmouth, and two at Devonport. Four were available for sea and four were refitting. He could not undertake to give information about foreign navies.

Mr. Hunt asked, in view of our recent experience as to how quickly war clouds might arise, and also to the fact that some of our neighbours were not quite so fond of us as we could desire, did the right hon. gentleman consider that the position was safe at that time?

Mr. McKenna: "If it is appropriate to use the term, I should say overwhelming safe."

Sir G. Parker: "Is the inability of the right hon. gentleman to give information concerning the movements of the German Fleet due to lack of information, or that he does not consider it wise?"

Mr. McKenna: "The words I used were, I cannot undertake to give information."

London, November 6.

In answer to a question regarding the seizure on May 9th of the English trawling steamer "General" by a German gunboat and the subsequent release of the English skipper by a German court, Secretary of State Sir Edward Grey announced that the British Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin had been commissioned to lay before the German Government a claim for compensation.

LORD CREWE ON THE NEAR EAST.

London, November 6.

The Earl of Crew, Lord President of the Privy Council, delivered a speech at Surbiton yesterday evening on the crisis in the Near East, and declared that England desired to see Turkey given a free hand for the settlement of the constitutional problems with which she was at present faced. At the same time, said Lord Crewe, it must not be forgotten that Great Britain had many and manifold interests in that section of Europe. There was not anxious to maintain peace.

THE IMPERIAL "INTERVIEW."

London, November 6.

The Manchester Guardian, (one of the best-informed newspapers in Great Britain) learns that the alleged interview with the German Emperor recently published in the Daily Telegraph was in reality the reproduction of a conversation which his Majesty engaged in while staying at Highcliffe last year.

ALLEGED CASE OF PLAGUE IN LIVERPOOL.

London, November 6.

It has just transpired here, through the medium of an official communication, that on October 23rd a labourer employed on a coaling steamer in dock at Liverpool developed unmistakable symptoms of plague, and died shortly afterwards. So far as can be ascertained, no further cases have been reported to the sanitary authorities.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. TAFT'S VICTORY.

New York, November 5.

It is estimated that Mr. Taft's plurality in the whole country amounts to 1,091,000 votes. The estimated pluralities by States are as follows in thousands of votes.

Republican.—California 45, Colorado 5, Connecticut 35, Delaware 3½, Idaho 20, Illinois 170, Indiana 3, Iowa 40, Kansas 26, Maine 31½, Maryland 5, Massachusetts 120, Michigan 100, Minnesota 80, New Hampshire 20, New Jersey 84, New York 190, Nevada 1, North Dakota 10, Ohio 100, Oregon 25, Pennsylvania 30, Rhode Island 16, South Dakota 32, Utah 10, Vermont 28, Washington 75, Wyoming 5.

Democratic.—Kentucky 15, Missouri 20, Nebraska 10, Virginia 20, and the remainder of the solid South 436.

A close race in West Virginia and Montana left the result in those States doubtful.

Later.

Mr. Taft's plurality exceeded that of Mr. Roosevelt in New Jersey and Massachusetts, as well as in New York, but fell off in the Middle West, where several Democratic Governors have been elected.

Mr. Bryan has carried Nevada, Montana, and the solid South. There will be practically no change in the complexion of Congress.

As far as can be made out Mr. Bryan has done better than Judge Parker did in 1904, but very few people doubted that such would be the case, for after all, William Jennings Bryan is not a commonplace man or mere local politician. The result must be a very bitter disappointment to him. He could not have expected actual victory, but he did expect to run Mr. Taft very close.

According to New York reports, the Republicans are more than satisfied. Not one man among them expected to put Mr. Taft anyway near the position achieved by Mr. Roosevelt in 1904, but the result,

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

About 200 prominent members of the American colony, including Dr. David Jayne Hill, the American Ambassador, Messrs. Hitt, Grew, and Orr, the secretaries of the Embassy, Mr. A. M. Thackara, Consul-General, Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, Consul-General in Dresden, Mr. Jackson, American Ambassador in Persia, Mr. Hessenberg, President of the American Chamber of Commerce and Trade, and Mrs. Hessenberg, Mr. Fred. Wile, Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, and many others, including a number of ladies, assembled at the Hotel Adlon on Tuesday night to await news of the election.

Cablegrams began arriving about 1.30 a.m., and continued until 4 a.m., there being of course a difference of five and a half hours between New York and Berlin time. But the interest was so intense and the enthusiasm so great over the early indications of Mr. Taft's victory that the crowd maintained the long vigil very patiently. When one telegram arrived reading "Looks like a Taft landslide," the entire party rose to their feet and began cheering, the ladies breaking out into the strains of "America," the air being promptly taken up by the hotel orchestra, which had been kept on duty all night, playing American airs. While this impromptu demonstration was taking place a huge American flag, some 50 feet in length, mysteriously made its appearance, and as it floated over the heads of the crowd the enthusiasm reached a tremendous pitch and the cheering rang so loud that the marble pillars of the lobby seemed to shake. To add to the festivity of the hour, the hotel management produced champagne, sandwiches, coffee, and cigarettes, and good fellowship reigned until daylight.

Mrs. Wales L. Cary, widow of Dr. Wales Cary, of New York City, together with her daughter, Miss Cecily Esther Cary, have arrived here from Paris and taken rooms for the winter at Bleibtreu Strasse 10. Miss Cary, who for six years studied in Switzerland and Paris, at the last examination at the Sorbonne received the degree of B.A. with honours, a distinction which so far has been very rarely conferred upon American students. Miss Cary was only 17 years of age at the time of the examination, and has come to Berlin to study the German language and literature, and Spanish under Professors Paszkowski, Meyer, and Bambeau at the Berlin University.

Mr. Jackson, American Ambassador at Teheran, and Mrs. Jackson, who have been spending some time in the United States and in Germany, left for Teheran on Wednesday last.

The concert of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra at the Singakademie tonight will be conducted by an American, Mr. Louis Lombard, from Lugano, Italy. The soloist will be another American, Mr. Francis Macmillen, who has already appeared twice before the Berlin public. The Ambassador and many members of the American colony are expected to be present.

It is officially announced that the German Government will now proceed to select an Ambassador for the vacant post at Washington, having merely deferred a decision until after the Presidential Election. Count von Goetzen, Prussian Minister at Hamburg, is still regarded as the most likely candidate.

Mrs. Grew and Mrs. Orr, wives of the Second and Third Secretaries of the American Embassy here, have left for an extended visit to Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tuell-Hawes, of Boston, together with their friend, Miss Estelle, arrived in Berlin and are staying at Frau Professor Naumann's pension. Mrs. Tuell-Hawes was well-known in the colony as Miss Juliette Welsh, of Kansas City. It was during her travels through Russia with Dr. Babcock's class that she made the acquaintance of her husband.

Miss Wilson and Miss Nicols, from Chicago, who are on a Continental tour, are at present in Berlin for a short visit, and staying at Kalkreuth Str. 5.

Miss Ida Fesenbeck, from Florence, Italy, en route for America, will remain for three weeks with Frau Professor Naumann.

Miss A. Ostroski, of San Francisco, is at present in Berlin staying at the Fuerstenhof.

Dr. B. Johnson, of Rockhill, and Mr. Fred Buesching, of Fort Wayne, Ind., are staying at the Hotel Kronprinz.

Mr. S. Herbert Smith, of Philadelphia, Pa., is staying at the Hotel Adlon.

The special announcement of Dr. Babcock's travel classes has now appeared, giving the objects and aims of the Bureau of University travels and outlining the proposed itineraries. Dr. Babcock goes to Russia after Christmas and to Italy in the spring, finishing with a six weeks' cruise on the steam yacht "Athena" to Sicily, Greece, Constantinople, and Dalmatia.

Dr. Babcock's series of English lectures on art, in the museums of Berlin, are this year more popular than ever. The Monday class has a membership of over eighty students, a number much too large for the smaller rooms of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum. We are informed, however, that most of the lectures will be delivered in the large halls, where there is plenty of accommodation. This is fortunately true of next Monday's lecture on Botticelli, which promises to be one of the most attractive of the course.

Mrs. Watson, of Kurfuerstendamm 52, gave a tea party on Wednesday afternoon, in honour of Mrs. Colton, from Paris, to which she had invited a number of friends, including Mrs. Honan, Mrs. Wisser, Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. McPadden, and other ladies. Miss Noline Zedeler, a violinist and pupil of Spiering, contributed to the pleasure of the afternoon by rendering several solos, executing particularly well the last movement of Mendelssohn's Concerto. Fr. Friedrichsen, a pupil of Professor Krause, accompanied her.

KAISER'S GIFT TO OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

London, November 6.

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University has received the following letter from the German Embassy:—

My dear Vice-Chancellor,—I have much pleasure in forwarding you, by command of the Emperor, a copy of the English edition of Baumgartel's work on the Wartburg, which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to present to the University of Oxford.

Believe me, my dear Vice-Chancellor, yours sincerely,
P. Metternich.

The Vice-Chancellor has sent the book to the Bodleian Library.

RESIGNATION OF HARVARD'S PRESIDENT.

New York, November 6.

Dr. Charles William Eliot has resigned the Presidency of Harvard University, after having held the office since 1869. Dr. Eliot is 74 years of age.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

New York, November 6.

The *New York Tribune* this morning publishes a despatch from Washington, to the effect that the new Tariff law will come into force on July 1st, 1909. On the best authority it is stated that the Government, Congress, and Mr. Taft are unanimous in desiring a discussion of the tariff revision question at the earliest possible moment.

ROYAL BETROTHAL.

The betrothal of His Royal Highness Dom Miguel of Braganza, who is living in Vienna, to an American heiress, Miss Mary Pullman, became known on Tuesday last, says a press report from the Austrian capital. The engagement has been kept a profound secret. According to a Vienna journal, the Prince made the acquaintance of the lady at Ostend, and it is further stated that an Hungarian aristocrat who played a leading rôle in the Szechenyi-Vanderbilt marriage introduced the pair. Miss Pullman, who is at present in America, is expected to arrive shortly in London, where the wedding will take place at the end of November.

THE CASABLANCA AFFAIR.

HEATED FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

Paris, November 5.

The *Temps* remarks that in Berlin an endeavour is being made to create a diversion from the uneasiness

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. George's Church, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.

Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

American Church, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.

Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.0 p.m. Song Service.
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	Das Rheingold	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Rabensteinerin	7.30
Deutsches Theater	King Lear	7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Eine Heiratsgeschichte	8
Lessing Theatre	Michael Kramer	7.30
Berliner Theatre	Der Vellchenfresser	8
New Theatre	Wahrheit	8
New Schauspielhaus	Julius Caesar	8
Kleines Theatre	Lady Frederik	8
Comic Opera	Tiefand	8
Residenz Theatre	Kuemmere dich um Amelle	8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	8
Lustspielhaus	Die Tuer ins Freie	8
Schiller Theater O.	Der schwarze Kavalier	8
" Charlottenburg	Der Familientag	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Im weissen Roessl	8
Luisen Theatre	Freiheit	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Jungfrau von Orleans	8.30
Thalia Theatre	Bruder Straubinger (Girardi)	8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	8
Theatre des Westens	Der fidele Bauer	8
Buergerl.Schauspielhaus	closed.	8
Urania Theatre	Bulgariens Land und Lente	8
Casino Theatre	Die Dianabaeder	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
Gebr. 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 Zauberloete.—Berlinsteht Kopp	8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	8

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

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

314 to 169, according to the latest trustworthy return, exceeds the most sanguine expectations of every leader in the Party, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Roosevelt himself. Tammany has done its duty nobly in New York City, giving Mr. Chanler an overwhelming majority, but the Democratic vote there and in the other big towns has been swamped by a tremendous Republican rally, and Democratic defections to the Independence Party in the country districts, thus sending Mr. Hughes back to Albany for another term as Governor.

There is a general expectation that the election of Mr. Taft will be followed immediately by a big revival of business all over the Union. It is as likely as not, however, that the bulls will be disappointed. There has been a good deal of discounting of the Republican victory in Wall Street, and for the rest, politicians and Stock Exchange operators, with all the good-will in the world, cannot divert, at will, the effects of primary economic causes.

We publish a brief sketch of the President-elect's career on page 4.

THE POPE'S MESSAGE TO MR. TAFT.

Rome, November 5.

The Pope has cabled to Mr. Taft expressing the gratification which his victory in the Presidential contest affords him.

Mr. Taft's triumph in the eyes of the Holy See constitutes a guarantee that the United States will accept the Pope's proposals with regard to the question of compensation to the Spanish Congregations in Porto Rico.

that has been evoked by the new taxation plan. The German people must know that the French Government has never thought of touching the honour of Germany in the Casablanca affair. From a diplomatic point of view the hands of Germany are not free. It would be a great imprudence on Prince Bilow's part to venture upon an armed quarrel when Austria is fully occupied with the Eastern question, Russia is seeking a national revenge, and France is prepared, in a moral as well as a military sense, to defend her dignity; when England possesses an unquestioned supremacy at sea, and Italy is less and less inclined to sacrifice herself for foreign disputes' sake.—The *Journal des Débats* recalls the settlement of the Hull incident by arbitration, and points out that no expression of regret was asked for in that case before the case was submitted to the Court. Germany might be content to follow that precedent.

Paris, November 5.

The *Agence Havas* publishes the following telegram from Berlin, dated November 5, "Desiring to give a fresh proof of the loyalty of its policy and of the spirit of moderation by which it is guided in the matter of the deserters at Casablanca, the French Government has decided to communicate to the German Government the report of the Police Commissary Borda on the occurrences of the 25th of September last. M. Borda has been attached to the French Consulate at Casablanca ever since the town was occupied by the French troops. The French Government had at first resolved that the report referred to should only be communicated to a Court of Arbitration; the document will now be published in Paris as soon as the German Government has cognisance of it."

(Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

Herr Ignaz Friedman gave a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on Thursday evening, his first concert this winter. The hall was hardly more than half full. One saw mostly strange faces, all bearing an expression of keen and pleasurable expectation, of something out of the common. Herr Friedman's art has won for him a company of devoted admirers which, small at present, will grow larger as people come to recognise the nature of the art that distinguishes Herr Friedman from his fellow artists.

Herr Friedman plays as the French impressionist painter Manet paints, always with an eye to colour effects. Part of his musical picture remains in dull shadow, so that outlines and colour tones are only dimly discernible; then suddenly he applies a touch of bright light that is quite dazzling. Many who consider clearly outlined drawing, subtle shades of colour, and academical simplicity, as the highest aim of art, may perhaps be affected with a kind of nervous uneasiness by such impulsive indications of a sensitive temperament. But he who is capable of sensitively feeling with the artist's moods of the moment will not escape the influence of Herr Friedman's magic.

Not a word need be wasted on Herr Friedman's wonderful technical certainty, which is only used by the artist as a matter-of-course and quite incidental means of expressing his feelings, and of clothing his musical thoughts in splendid colours. His scales are like showers of sparkling fireworks, his shakes like a glittering surface of powdered gold, his chords and octaves and sixths like the rush of a storm. His cantilene are now soft as moonlight, now yearning, now melancholy and lamenting. It is impossible to describe the tones that he drew from the Bechstein instrument; they were so varied that they can only be compared to the tone colours of an orchestra.

So interpreted, every piece Herr Friedman played—his programme was confined to Chopin compositions—was like an improvisation of the moment. The great B-flat minor Sonata became a deeply impressive drama, in which the ardent longing of the Polish nation for independence finds eloquent utterance. Friedman played as Chopin felt, and no one can escape from the grasp of these two congenial Poles.

At first Herr Friedman's peculiar style seemed to estrange some of the audience, and the applause after the B-minor Sonata, which headed the programme, was only scanty; but after his grand performance of the "As dur" Polonaise—which no one now plays as Herr Friedman played it—the audience became enthusiastic; and at the end of the concert the artist received an ovation, to which he responded with several extra pieces, among which were two compositions of his own: one of them the delightfully graceful "Eile danse", the other a paraphrase of a song by Moniuszko. A third encore was a charming Minuet by Suk.

There ought not to be an empty place at these concerts: they are quite out of the common. M. N.

At the presentation of prizes and other awards to 86 pupils by Director Paul Lehmann-Osten at the Ehrlich School of Music on Tuesday last the following ten pupils received prizes in the form of musical works: Helene Barthel, Lotte Buettner, Frl. Gretchen Gentsch, Frl. Ilse Jaessing, Herr Otto Mueller, Herr Rudolf Richter, Bronislava Sprentzel, Marzella Sprentzel, Herr Willibrod Sprentzel, and Frl. Suse Werner. The diploma of honorary membership of the Lehmann-Osten Choir was handed to Frl. Frida Galzsch.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Drenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

Concert Agency H. Bock.
VEREINIGUNG DER MUSIKFREUNDE.
 Tuesday, November 10, at 7.30, at the Vereinshaus.
Paul Schmedes II. Concert Jean Manen
 (song) Soloists (violin)
 Orchestra: the Gewerbehaus Orchestra conducted by Willy Olsen. Accompanist: Emil Klinger.
PROGRAMME: Overture to "Euryanthe," Weber. Concerto in D, for violin with orchestra, by Mozart. "Loreley," with orchestra, by Liszt. Ballade, Liadow. Variations on a theme by Tartini, with orchestra, by Manen. Songs with pianoforte accompaniment.
 Doors open at 7 p. m. Concert begins at 7.30.
 Tickets from H. Bock, Prager Str. 9. Concert grand pianoforte by Jul. Bluetner, Prager Str. 12.

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

Flowers for Hats, vases, ball dresses; ostrich feathers, heron feathers, stoles, palms, fruits, flower-papers, etc. from H. Hesse, Scheffel Strasse 10-12.

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

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

At the Central Theatre today and tomorrow there will be two performances: in the afternoon, at 3.30, the fairy play "Peter und Paul reisen ins Schlaraffenland" will be given, at reduced prices; and at 8 p. m. the variety programme, at the usual prices.

The music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon will be as follows. (1) J. S. Bach: Fugue in G-minor for organ (Peters ed. vol. 4). (2) O. Wermann: Psalm 139, for choir, op. 150. (3) Beethoven: Busslied for soprano voice with organ, op. 48. (4) F. Hiller: "Herr, den ich tief im Herzen trage," for soprano voice with organ, op. 46. (5) O. Wermann: "Meine Seele ist stille in Gott," Motet for six-part choir, op. 132. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Frl. Maria Schoepffer, from Brunswick, soprano; and Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

Frl. Julia Culp, at her song recital in the Vereinshaus on Monday evening next, will sing the following: Schumann's "In der Fremde," Lied eines Schmiedes, Auftraege, Alte Laute, "Wer machte dich so krank," Fruelingsnacht, Brahms' Nicht mehr zu dir zu gehen, Auf den See, Auf dem Kirchhofe, Stand das Maedchen, Meine Lieder, Botenschaft. H. Wolf's Alle gingen Herz zu Ruh, Die Spinnerin, Wer rief dich heim, Und willst du deinen Liebsten sterben sehen, Preciosa's Spruechlein gegen Kopfweh, "Er ist's." Herr Erich I. Wolff will be the accompanist.

The first chamber music concert of the Bachmann Trio takes place this evening at the Neustaedter Casino. The programme will consist of: Schumann's quartet in E-flat op. 47, Beethoven's trio in C-minor op. 1 No. 3, and Brahms' quartet in G-minor op. 25. The Bachmann Trio—Herren Bachmann, Baertlich, and Stenz—will be assisted by Herr Rokohl (viola).

NEW BOOKS.
 Tauchnitz Edition to appear next week:
 Vol. 4,078—9: "The Diva's Ruby," a new Novel by F. Marion Crawford.

TOMORROW'S HOCKEY MATCH.
 The Hockey match tomorrow (Sunday) between the Akademische Sport Club of Dresden and the Kottbus team will be played on the Dresdensia ground, continuation of Wiener Strasse, the game commencing at 3 p. m. punctually. A train leaves the Hauptbahnhof at 2.40 p. m. for the Strehlener Bahnhof, which is in close proximity to the Dresdensia ground.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
 Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15
Tannhaeuser.
 Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:
 Hermann, Landgraf of Thuringia Herr Puttlitz.
 Tannhaeuser Herr v. Bary.
 Wolfram von Eschenbach, knights and minstrels Herr Scheidemantel.
 Walter von der Vogelweide, Herr Grosch.
 Biterolf, Herr Schmalnauer.
 Heinrich der Schreiber, Herr Loeschcke.
 Reinmar von Zweder, Herr Nebuschka.
 Elizabeth, niece of the Landgraf Frau Wittich.
 Venus Frl. Siems as guest.
 A young shepherd Frl. Keldorfer.
 Pages Frl. Sachse.
 Frl. Krebschmer.
 Frau Scheer.
 Frau Lorenz.

PLOT. Tannhaeuser, the minstrel, has been sojourning in the unholy Venusberg, but prompted by a longing for a holier life he determines to leave the goddess. Her endeavours to restrain him are in vain and he returns to his old home. Here he is discovered by the Landgraf Hermann and his old companions. Entreated by them to rejoin their ranks, he at first refuses, but he yields to the entreaties of his great friend, Wolfram, who tells him that the Landgraf's niece Elizabeth still loves him. A great contest of song takes place at which, after other singers have sung in praise of ideal, pure love, Tannhaeuser exalts the sensuous passion he has enjoyed in the Venusberg. The others in their horror are about to kill him, but at Elizabeth's entreaties his life is spared and he, moved to repentance by the devotion of the maiden, determines to join a band of pilgrims proceeding to Rome and seek absolution from the Pope. As the time draws near for the return of the pilgrims, Elizabeth prays fervently for him and refuses to be comforted by Wolfram, when they return without him. Tannhaeuser does come back and relates to Wolfram how the Pope had cursed him and foretold that he would never be forgiven until his pilgrim's staff burst into green leaves. Tannhaeuser declares his intention of returning to the Venusberg, but the dead body of Elizabeth is brought in, and with a cry to her to pray for him he falls lifeless at her feet, while his staff is seen to be covered with green leaves.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.
 Sunday night Margarete at 7
 Monday night Special Concert " 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
 Tonight Nathan der Weise at 7
 Sunday night Die Liebe wacht " 7.30
 Monday night Jahrmakt in Pulsnitz " 7.30

Residenz Theatre.
 Tonight Hotel Eva at 7.30

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

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GENERAL NEWS.
 (Continued from page 2.)
 Paris, November 5.
 Before M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, received the German Ambassador, Prince Radolin, today, he had a conversation with a member of the Chamber and informed him that the report of the Commissary of Police M. Borda was communicated to the German Government in order to justify the conduct of the French officials in Casablanca in the eyes of Germany, and to show that the French assertions are well founded. M. Pichon further informed the deputy that negotiations are being carried on in Berlin with the object of finding a formula to which both Powers can agree. The deputy was favourably impressed by those statements, which give good ground for the belief that a *de'tente* has

been devised and that it will not be long before an agreement is reached.
THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN AUSTRIA.
 Eckartsau, November 6.
 At 4.30 p. m. yesterday Emperor William and Archduke Franz Ferdinand returned here from Revier, and took afternoon tea together in the castle. At 7 o'clock a banquet took place, to which were invited members of the suites. Early this morning the Emperor and the Archduke travelled by automobile from Eckartsau to Schoenbrunn, where they arrived at 6 o'clock. An hour later a gala breakfast was served in the great Rosa hall, at which, besides their Majesties the German and Austrian Emperors, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the German Emperor's suite, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Berlin, and other distinguished personages, were present. At the

conclusion of the meal the two Emperors conversed privately for half an hour, Emperor William leaving later for Hetzendorf. Shortly after 9 o'clock his Majesty left for Donaueschingen, on a hunting visit to Prince von Fuerstenberg's estate.
MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.
 NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, S. S. Co. Dresden office.
 Fr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49.
YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.
 "Hannover," from Galveston for Bremen, passed Lizard Nov. 5th.
 "Buelow," from Bremen for Japan, left Genoa Nov. 5th.
 "Prinzess Irene," from New York for Genoa, arrived Naples Nov. 5th.
 "Derfflinger," from Hamburg for Japan, passed Borkum Riff Nov. 5th.
 "Rhein," from Bremen for Baltimore, passed Borkum Riff Nov. 5th.
 "Main," from New York for Bremen, left New York Nov. 5th.

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S CAREER.

The new President of the United States, Mr. William Howard Taft, is of English extraction, his family having settled in America in 1679. Mr. Taft was born at Cincinnati in 1857, and graduated at Yale. His father, Alphonse Taft, was Grant's Attorney-General. At the age of 20 Mr. Taft entered his father's office. We also find him a newspaper law reporter starting with a small salary, and then accepting a more responsible position at 25 dollars a week. This was in his undergraduate days.

Although a hard worker, he found time for athletics, and this accomplishment he brought into practice in a forcible manner soon after his admission to the Bar, by soundly thrashing a blackmailing editor who had libelled his father, notwithstanding that the editor had in his pay a bodyguard of roughs. This summary treatment had the desired effect, and Mr. Taft, sen., was allowed to pursue his course unmolested. Five years after his call to the Bar Mr. Taft was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. A year later a great event occurred—his marriage with Miss Helen Herron. After three years on the Ohio bench he was promoted to a judgeship in the Sixth Federal Circuit in Ohio.

Mr. Taft is a man who has the courage of his convictions, as was seen when he made a stand against the Republican Bourses in Ohio. He was told that his political career would be ruined, and his reply was: "Then let it be ruined!" Again when on the bench he had to preside at a trial arising out of a railway strike. The strikers had declared vengeance against the judge should he convict their colleagues. One was convicted and imprisoned, and in monitory tones, addressing the strikers, Judge Taft informed them that as long as the United States had a soldier left the trains would be run.

An important epoch in the career of Mr. Taft was his administration of the Philippines. After the conclusion of the war the people of the islands were in a state of rebellion. Someone suggested to President McKinley that Mr. Taft should be sent out. This was done, and had the new President been so minded, he could have described his mission in the well-known words, "Veni, vidi, vici." The great judge, great in every sense even to stature, won the hearts of the islanders, and his scheme of conciliation was a perfect success.

This brief sketch of Mr. Taft's career would not be complete without recording the fact that he was Solicitor-General under President Harrison, and after his return from the Philippines he became Secretary for War and the Colonies. In the latter position he was one of the principal figures in the Panama Canal project when De Lesseps' failure was taken in hand by the United States Government. Mr. Taft's good offices were requisitioned by the Washington authorities for bringing about the pacification of Cuba, a work in which his success was as great as that in the Philippines.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPORTING TOUR.

(From our New York correspondent.)

New York, October 28.

President Roosevelt's sporting expedition to Africa is the subject of keen interest in America, in spite of the diversion caused by the electoral campaign. Although the demands on the President's time and thoughts have been very great in the past few weeks, owing to the uncertainties of the political situation, he has lost no opportunity of adding to his sporting kit. As all that the President undertakes must have something new and especially attractive about it, so this sporting expedition will have a novel and interesting character.

In the course of the last few weeks Mr. Roosevelt has conferred with all sorts of people versed in African lore, and, after careful selection and trial, has come to a general decision as to his armament and camp equipment. Although his plan of campaign is not yet finally settled, the President was able to give Bishop Joseph Hartsell, of the Methodist Church in Africa, who has lately been staying in Washington, a sketch of his probable journey. From Alexandria Mr. Roosevelt will pass through the Suez canal, and down the east coast of the Dark Continent to Mombassa. Here the final details of the expedition will be settled and the outfit completed. The party will go by rail to Lake Victoria, making short excursions into the interior on the way, and perhaps touching German territory.

The hunting will begin in earnest when the high tableland of Uganda is reached, the best big game preserve in the world. The return to Cairo will be made along the sources of the White Nile and by way of Khartoum. Besides the leader, the expedition will consist of his son, Kermit Roosevelt, who will do the photographing, and two natural history experts representing the National Museum in Washington, with the necessary entourage of native bearers and attendants. The route from Uganda to the sources of the White Nile will be covered in caravan fashion.

The President promised Bishop Hartsell that he would visit as many of the Methodist Mission stations as he could.

THE DECLINE OF THE DUEL IN ITALY.

For years, says a Rome report, one has heard a great deal about the abolition of the duel in the Italian army, but nothing ever came of it, although, as a class, the Italian officers are not quarrelsome. That was in the days

of a military Minister of War; now a civilian holds that post, and has taken active steps which have already yielded fruit, so that while duelling is not actually forbidden, it is rendered difficult.

The greatest duel of modern days, in Italy, was that between the Count of Turin and Prince Henry of Orleans. It came about in a curious manner. Prince Henry had insulted the Italian army after the battle of Adowa, and one day received a telegraphic challenge to a duel, signed "Victor Emanuel." The challenge was accepted, and thus Crispi, who was Prime Minister, came to know of the Crown Prince's impulsive action, and interfered. "But," said King Humbert, his father, "how can it be stopped; our honour is now involved?" Crispi thought a moment, and then exclaimed, "I have it! The Count of Turin is Victor Emanuel also!" and thus he was the one who fought.

This was followed by one of those genial practical jokes which convulsed Europe. France at that time hated Italy and never lost an opportunity to sneer at her. It must be explained that in Rome there was always at Carnival time a characteristic figure of a little man with an immense sword, riding a donkey, who was a caricature of the age of chivalry, and was called "General Mannaggia la Rocca."

One day in the French papers appeared an imposing announcement that General Mannaggia la Rocca threw his glove at the feet of the entire French nation, and cast their base insinuations in their teeth, inviting any or all to mortal fight. Replies were not long in coming, one of which was from a noted fencer and duellist of his day, M. Tomagueux, appointing his seconds and announcing their arrival in Rome. France was on the *qui vive*, from Government personages to the humble bargee, and when the trick played upon them was discovered all Europe shrieked with laughter, and France the loudest of all.

AN ICELANDIC PEDIGREE.

The Icelanders resemble the Welsh in the zealous way in which they have kept their pedigrees, and numbers of them can trace their descent from the aristocratic Vikings who emigrated from Norway to Iceland in the ninth century. Unlike many other countries there have never been really any nobles in this island, the nation having ever been Republican in spirit, and heraldic arms have always been an unknown quantity.

Consequent upon the smallness of the population there has been a considerable amount of inbreeding, and all Icelanders seem to be cousins. There is an old Icelandic adage which may be said to apply to all countries; translated into English it runs as follows: "Cousins are worst to cousins."

But the most curious circumstance, writes a contemporary, is that there are scarcely any surnames as known on the European Continent. As a distinctive mark, an Icelander places his father's Christian name after his own Christian name, adding to the former "sson," which signifies "the son of," and this is continued from generation to generation. An Icelandic pedigree reads as follows:—

Thorstein Asgeirsson
Sigurd Thorsteinsson
Einar Sigurdsson
Baldur Einarsson
Thorstein Baldursson
Hafstein Thorsteinsson

and so on *ad infinitum*.

Not infrequently it occurs that both father and son have the same Christian name; an instance of this would be Haldur Haldursson. In the case of women they add "sdoltr" (the daughter of) to their father's Christian name. An example of this is Sophia Kristjansdoltr. Married women merely take their husband's name.

It is the rarest thing to meet an Icelander who bears a family surname; there are a few, but some of them are of foreign origin. Although occasionally one meets a person trying to found a surname after the usual European method, the old Icelandic fashion is still prevalent, and let us hope such a curious custom may not be effaced by contact with the outer world, as until quite late years Iceland had scarcely any communication with the rest of the globe.

ELECTRICITY AND HORTICULTURE.

At Long Island, in the United States, an interesting experiment has been attempted in introducing electricity into horticulture. A Mrs. Davidoff, who has put this new method of culture to the test, says that her experiments have been made under frames or bell glasses. She asserts that the flowers which she has obtained were very large, the perfumes very intense, and the colour most beautiful, far more so than in the case of plants grown under glass in ordinary conditions. A simple battery is all that she found necessary.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

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.
Evening 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.
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.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),
Bernhard Strasse 2,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
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