

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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Newly opened: ORIENTAL HOUSE Prager Strasse 37
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My Clearance Sale
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THE COMMAND OF THE SEA.

Speech after speech continues to be delivered by prominent English politicians on the subject of sea supremacy, and the burden of their remarks is always the same. Great Britain, they assert, must under all circumstances maintain the command of the sea, this being incumbent on her by reason of her traditions, her vast and ever growing commerce, and her world-wide responsibilities. At the same time most of the speakers are careful to affirm that at the present moment the British Navy is in a position of unquestioned supremacy. This statement is so manifestly true that we are constrained to wonder at the duration of the agitation now being engineered in England by a small but influential body of members of Parliament and publicists. These gentlemen continue to raise their voices in protest at what they term the "cheese-paring" policy adopted by the Cabinet towards the Navy. It is alleged that the British Navy is nothing more or less than a whitened sepulchre, sound and potential without, but rotten and hopelessly weak within; that Great Britain is being rapidly outpaced by a near neighbour in the race for sea-power, and that at any moment the fleet may be shattered, England's first and last line of defence disappear, and the British Isles overrun by legions of foreign soldiers. Journalists are of course playing a prominent part in this childish agitation, since the subject is especially prolific in sensational copy; and the agitation consequently rose to an immense height during the "silly season" this year, when news was extremely difficult to obtain. Unfortunately the question has ceased to have a purely local effect, and its continued discussion is doing much to imperil the good relations which at present exist between this country and Great Britain. Germany is naturally becoming rather tired of hearing herself described in the English Press as a rapacious Power determined upon bringing about the downfall of the British Empire and seizing its colonial possessions. By persisting in its present course a large section of the London Press is laying Great Britain open to the charge of pusillanimity, since foreign observers are not always aware that the newspapers are not in every case representative of public opinion.

What are the facts? An examination of any responsible Naval Annual at once reveals Great Britain's immense superiority in every type of fighting craft, including those of the much discussed "Dreadnought" type. At a few hours notice the British Admiralty is able to concentrate in the waters adjacent to the English coast an overwhelming preponderance of warships, supported by a system of dockyards, coaling and repairing bases not possessed by any other nation in the world. Behind this vast array of completed craft lie the inexhaustible resources which have contributed so much to British maritime supremacy. British ship-building yards greatly outnumber those of other countries; the foundries and arsenals engaged in Government work throughout the country represent an output of war materiel commanded by no other Power; and behind all stands a British public unflinchingly determined on maintaining the national sea forces at a strength consistent with national requirements. But these self-evident facts are carefully ignored by the "Syndicate of Discontent," as the little group of naval agitators has been not inaptly termed. They admit the numerical superiority

in fighting ships, but seek to minimise this by declaring that most of these vessels are kept in a continual state of disrepair owing to the failure of the Admiralty economists to provide sufficient funds to keep the ships in working order. Periodically these canards are refuted in the most convincing manner by fleet manoeuvres held on a scale unprecedented in previous naval history. Last summer Lord Charles Beresford had under his command in the North Sea a force of some seventy first-class men-of-war, exclusive of the deadly torpedo craft. What other nation is in a position to assemble such a Titanic exhibition of maritime power? Year by year the shooting records of the British Navy mount higher; year by year vessels are turned out surpassing their predecessors in individual potentiality, speed, and efficiency; and last summer the armoured cruiser "Invincible" shattered all Transatlantic records by crossing from the St. Lawrence to Portsmouth at an average speed of over 25 knots,—but all to no purpose. The naval agitators have been severely bitten by the "blue funk" microbe, and there is apparently no remedy save patience. The subject would be of minor importance were it not that, as we have mentioned above, the discussion bids fair to raise bitter animosity between two great and enlightened peoples. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that the engineers of this puerile agitation realise the highly reprehensible nature of their course; and it can therefore only be hoped that the German people will grasp the fact that the great mass of the English nation has no share in the movement, which is utterly unworthy of the best traditions of the nation.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

London, November 10.
In returning thanks for the toast of "Her Majesty Ministers" at the Lord Mayor's banquet yesterday evening, the Prime Minister said that since Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke in that place last year England had had a bad time. Prosperity had been followed by depression which had begun with the panic in the United States and been aggravated by a variety of causes. But he believed that if the peace of the world were kept, the relapse would not be of long continuance.

The attention of Europe had been called a few weeks ago to events that had happened in the Near East. They had witnessed a revolution in Turkey which was one of the most wonderful in the annals of history. He was glad to see the Turkish Ambassador among the distinguished guests, and he was convinced that he might, without hurting the feelings of any of his hearers, assure him on behalf of the whole nation of Great Britain's good wishes for the progress of constitutional government in the Ottoman empire. With regard to the action of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, said Mr. Asquith, the British Government held fast to the principle that an international treaty cannot be altered by one of the parties to it alone. Certain agreements between those two States and Turkey would require the counter-signature of the other Powers. Great Britain would on her part do all she could to promote a good

understanding. The British Government had no preconceived opinion against and no prejudice in favour of any particular way by which a settlement should be reached, and there never was a shadow of foundation for the idea that they were opposed to direct negotiations between Turkey and Austria-Hungary or between Turkey and Bulgaria. But the agreements must be signed by the other Powers and, as Turkey was the Power most injured, those who had injured her must find means to devise a settlement consistent with her honour and interests. Turkey must examine the proposals and then make her own. If Austria-Hungary or Bulgaria arrived at a direct settlement the way would be smoothed. "The waves of feeling in the Balkans are running high," said the speaker, "we are doing what we can to calm them. It gives me pleasure to state that our recent negotiations with the Russian Minister M. Iswolsky showed that Russia and England have approached the same standpoint in the Near Eastern question. We do not wish to see Europe divided into different groups. We are in full sympathy with France, and have been equally open with Germany and Italy, the allies of Austria-Hungary. We have adopted an entirely disinterested attitude, we ask nothing for ourselves; we desire only to maintain public right in Europe, and for Turkey a settlement that will prevent peace being disturbed and open the way to freedom for a good Government."

Referring to the relations of Great Britain to Germany, Mr. Asquith said: "It is almost exactly a year since the Emperor William was our guest in London. I cannot forget His Majesty's emphatic declaration that the leading object of his policy was the maintenance of peace and of good relations between Great Britain and Germany. In that spirit we wish to deal with other Powers, and certainly with Germany not less than any... Nothing will make us waver or neglect our duties, or be for one moment unfaithful to our friendships. That is the unalterable feeling and purpose of the whole country." The Prime Minister closed his speech with a few remarks on the home situation and the necessity for Great Britain of protecting her commerce, concluding with the words: "Governments come and go; majorities arise and disappear; but the British people will hold fast with one mind to one conviction, and that is our indisputable and undisputed supremacy at sea."

The First Lord of the Admiralty, in returning thanks for the Navy, said he was justified in stating that never in the history of the country had the British fleet been stronger than it was at that moment. The task of maintaining the supremacy at sea was a hard one. England held it now and hoped to keep it in the future.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

CEREAL AVERAGES.

Washington, November 10.
According to the returns of the Bureau Agriculture, the average yield per acre of maize will be 26.2 bushels. The total produce of maize is estimated at 2,642,687,000 bushels. The farmers have about 2.7 per cent. of the old crop of maize still in hand. The average quality of the new crop is marked 86.9.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

We have reason to believe that many of our Berlin subscribers are experiencing annoyance and inconvenience owing to delays in the delivery of the Daily Record, and therefore request that subscribers who have suffered in this manner will send to our Dresden office (Struve Strasse 5) detailed complaints, setting forth all particulars as to dates, actual delays in delivery, etc., as we purpose taking immediate steps in the matter.

The American Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, has taken an apartment in Bismarck Strasse 4, where he will remove about January 1. This puts an end to the recent rumours that his Excellency intended to leave Berlin for Washington in order to join Mr. Taft's Cabinet as State Secretary. Dr. Hill, in a recent interview, stated that he had neither the desire nor the intention to make a change in his present position.

The Committee for this year's Thanksgiving celebration, including Dr. Hill, Mr. A. M. Thackara, Consul General, Mr. Kreismann, former Consul-General, Mr. Hessenberg, President of the American Chamber of Commerce and Trade, Mr. Elmer Roberts, of the Associated Press, and Mr. Stephen H. McFadden, are making arrangements for a dinner which they hope will break all previous records. The affair will take place at the "Landes-Ausstellungs-Park Restaurant," Alt-Moabit 4-10, and will be presided over by the Ambassador. Dr. Crosser will say grace, Dr. Hill will propose the toast of "The Kaiser," and the two new Exchange professors Adler and Davis will be the orators of the evening.

Tickets for the dinner and the dance, at marks 8, including coffee, liqueurs, beer, and non-alcoholic drinks, in fact everything except wine, are on sale at the Consulate-General, Friedrich Strasse 59-60, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and at the American Woman's Club, Muenchner Strasse 49. It will be remembered that in former years all beverages were charged extra; this new arrangement will therefore be satisfactory to all participating.

All Americans are cordially invited, and we are specially requested to remind our readers to procure tickets at an early date, in order to avoid a rush during the last twenty-four hours, an event which might be disastrous to the catering arrangements.

Miss Kathleen Leeper, daughter of Dr. Leeper, Warden of Trinity College, Melbourne University, has returned to Berlin to continue her musical studies, and is living in Neue Ansbacher Strasse.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Clutsum, well known in musical circles in Melbourne, Australia, have come to Berlin and are at Hotel Minerva, Unter den Linden.

Mr. W. H. Gallup of Morgentown, West Va., has arrived in Berlin and is staying at Potsdamer Strasse 14.

Dr. and Mrs. F. Schniewind, who have been staying at the Hotel Adlon, will sail for America on November 18 by the S.S. "Adriatic."

Mr. R. J. Johns, returning from Russia en route for America, will leave Berlin on November 4 in order to embark on the White Star liner S.S. "Celtic" at Liverpool.

Mr. T. J. Cannon sailed for America on November 4 by the "Oceanic."

Mr. and Mrs. Jakob Biehl and Mr. Louis Biehl, from Pittsburg, Pa., return to America from Antwerp by the Red Star Liner "Zealand" on November 14.

Mr. J. E. Haas left Berlin for America by the S.S. "Kronland" on November 7.

Messrs. P. E. Riley, M. A. McCarty, and D. M. Loney, who recently returned from their trip through Hungary and Roumania and stayed at the Central Hotel here, are sailing for America on November 13 by the S.S. "Queensland."

Mme. Nattenheimer, Kaiser Allee 203, W 15.
Piano accompaniment for songs and duets.

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

English Kindergarten 10-12 daily.
Kohenzollernstrasse 15.

Marie Pfaff Hohenstaufen Str. 35, III.
Singing-mistress At home 12-2 o'clock.

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STUDIO FOR ARTISTIC PHOTOS
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Mrs. Bennett's American Home, Bellevue Str. 12a, BERLIN.

Steinert & Hansen, First class Wine Restaurant
Popr. Fritz Kiel, Rendezvous of the Art World, Kurfuerstendamm 235.

Dr. Joh. Mueller on Saturday at the Hochschule for Music had a very large international audience, when he delivered his lecture on "The Trick of Life." In his lecture Dr. Mueller pointed out that as one has to learn "the ropes" in sports, so a certain knowledge of life has to be learnt, this knowledge consisting chiefly of two points—the faculty of retaining impressions received through the perceptive faculties, and the application of these impressions at the psychological moment. Those who have acquired this "trick," said Dr. Mueller, will look upon life with different eyes. The lecturer was loudly applauded.

Mrs. Honan, who for the last twelve years has taken an active interest in promoting the success of the American Woman's Club, has resigned her post as recording secretary and chairman of the Programme Committee, which she occupied for the past eight years.

Mrs. Watson also resigned from the chairmanship of the Library Committee, but will remain on the Executive Committee of the Club.

Miss Mildred Beymer, of Kansas city, who spent a year in Berlin studying music with Levhinne, has sailed for America on the s. s. "President Lincoln."

Miss Louise Anna Durand, of Washington, a well-known member of the American colony, has just returned from America and will remain for the winter with Miss Hunt at Kleist Str. 11.

Frl. Katherine Griesbach, a member of the Neues Theatre, read to a large number of friends at her residence, on Sunday, Landgrafen Str. 2, Maurice Maeterlinck's latest drama, "Pelles and Melisande," which was produced for the first time on Saturday with fair success at the Comic Opera, under the title of "A Musical Drama," music by Claude Debussy.

Frl. Griesbach will shortly form a class for dramatic readings.

One of the interesting features at Miss Luce's school this season will be two courses of lectures. Miss Martin will lecture on the history of art, and Miss Kerr has arranged a series of lectures on Wagnerian operas.

Prince Kuni, the nephew of the Mikado, who has been for some time attached to the II. Regiment of Foot Guards, and on whom the Emperor conferred the Order of the Black Eagle at the Prince's farewell audience with his Majesty, gave a dinner on Monday to his brother officers and friends.

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	Die Hugenotten	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Rabensteinerin	" 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Der Gemeindegaspar	" 8
Deutsches Theater	Was ihr wollt (Kammerspiele) Clavigo	" 7.30
Lessing Theatre	Rosmersholm	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Der Traum ein Leben	" 7.30
New Theatre	Wahrheit	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Julius Caesar	" 8
Kleines Theatre	Musik	" 8
Comic Opera	Tiefland	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Kuemmere dich um Amelie	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der schwarze Kavalier	" 8
" " Charlottenburg	Die Zwillingsschwester	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Egmont	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Die Ehre	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Philippine Welsler	" 8.15
Buergerl. Schauspielhaus	Die von Hochsattel	" 8.15
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc	" 8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	" 8
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialtaeten	" 8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands	" 8
Berl. Operettentheater	Havana	" 8.30
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.—Berlin steht Kopf	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Die Tuer ins Freie	" 8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE EMPEROR ASCENDS IN ZEPPELIN'S AIRSHIP.

Friedrichshafen, November 10.
His Majesty the Emperor accompanied Count Zeppelin in his ascent today, entering the gondola of the airship at 1.50 p.m. The airship rose majestically and hovered for a few moments over the lake, finally turning in the direction of Immenstadt. At the moment of telegraphing it is sighted returning to Friedrichshafen.

Later.
After a highly successful cruise the airship returned here and executed manoeuvres above the lake, a large assembly of people enthusiastically greeting the Emperor as he sat in the gondola. At three p.m. the airship made a smooth descent to the lake and was towed into the shed without difficulty.

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP NOW GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Stuttgart, November 9.
The Imperial Ministry of War has taken over the airship "Zeppelin I." The sum voted by the Reichstag was 2,150,000 marks; of which 1,650,000 was

for the purchase of the airship, and 500,000 marks as a personal "gratification" to Count Zeppelin after the accident at Echterdingen.

FRENCH PROTEGE MURDERED AT FEZ.

Paris, November 10.
A report from Fez states that a French protégé had been killed in a street of the town by a regular soldier of the Maghsen, who had fled to a mosque for refuge. The native official in charge of the French Consulate at once made a complaint to the Maghsen.

FRANCO-GERMAN MISUNDERSTANDING REMOVED.

The Acting State Secretary of the German Foreign Office, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, and M. Cambon, French Ambassador yesterday morning attached their signatures to the following document:—

The German and the French Governments regret the occurrence which happened at Casablanca on September 25 last, when the action of subordinate official sited to deeds of violence. They have decided to submit the entire question arising out of this occurrence to a Court of Arbitration, and mutually agree to express their regret at the actions of their officials, and to abide by the decision of the Court on all questions of law and of right.

The signing of this document represents the ending of what at one time bade fair to develop into a serious

misunderstanding between France and Germany, and we regard it as a marked tribute to the coolness and good sense of both countries.

SERVIAN STEAMER STOPPED BY AUSTRIANS.

Belgrade, November 8.
The following is the official account of the stopping of a Servian steamer by the Austrians:—
The Austro-Hungarian flotilla near Semlin on Friday stopped the Servian steamer "Stig," and compelled her to return. The captain of the steamer was informed by the Commander of the flotilla that shipping traffic was prohibited, owing to the flotilla being engaged in manoeuvres, but that he could continue his voyage in two hours.

The "Stig" returned to Semlin, and after two hours, seeing two Austrian steamers pass, proceeded on her voyage. The flotilla let the Austrian steamers pass, but barred the passage of the Servian steamer, ordering the captain to go back at once. The captain asked for an explanation, pointing out that the navigation of the Danube was open to all, but was again ordered to return, and was obliged to go back to Belgrade.

The incident has excited great indignation against Austria-Hungary in all circles.

DRESDEN

Swedish Gymnastics for ladies and children. Hygienic Gymnasium in the Swedish style.
Rosa Bachmann, Rietschel Strasse 25.

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For Women **16 Mk.** the Pair.
The Vera Special 18 Mk.

Vera American Shoe Co.
G. m. b. H.
Dresden
Pragerstr. 28.

Complete assortment of children's American shoes



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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French, and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

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

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By appointment to the Royal Court.

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Bonbons and Biscuits
first quality.
Large stock of
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in and advertise in
The Daily Record
Struve Strasse 5, I.

Bridge.
Lessons given in bridge (in English) by two American ladies, Elwell's method.
Enquire: **Penston Iim, 9.30-10.30 a.m., at the Bureau.**

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

THE ROYAL COURT PHARMACY
English and American Dispensary
Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters
Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle.

Frl. von Spreckelsen, German teacher (Hanoverian), Schnorr Strasse 47, II.

WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL
DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse,
preparatory for Schools and Universities.
Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French, etc. in class or privately.

Boarders received.
H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

R. Rössner art-painter (married), paints miniatures or portraits from photos on ivory or porcelain, and executes orders for any kind of painting on porcelain. He wishes to employ a few more lady pupils in his atelier. **Moderate terms.** Specimens on view at **Werder Str. 11, pt., left, Dresden-A.** References given.

Brühl & Guttentag.—Artistic needle work.—Embroideries. Prager Str. 20.

A. K. JANSON, American Dentist. Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery
Dresden, Prager Strasse 10, I.
Specialist in straightening teeth.

B. A. MUELLER, by appointment to the Saxon Court, Prager Strasse 32-34.
Store for all kinds of Toys.
CHRISTMAS DISPLAY.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Easterly wind, bright and dry, frost.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

"I am perfectly healthy, but tired," was Mr. Taft's answer to an enquiry as to his health just after the election. We can well believe that the President-Elect feels himself in need of a prolonged rest after travelling over 16,000 miles and delivering 481 speeches since the campaign started in good earnest. He is at present sojourning at Hot Springs, Virginia, where it is to be hoped the ubiquitous reporter will leave him in peace for the moment. He is, of course, being overwhelmed with congratulatory letters and telegrams from all parts of the Union, while even from abroad come similar messages, including one from the Pope. A pleasant feature of the situation was the message of congratulation sent to Mr. Taft by his defeated rival. Mr. Bryan is reported to be in the best of spirits, and declared to a reporter on Saturday that he is as "joyful out of office as in." A speech he delivered at a banquet given by the Nebraska State Teachers' Association shortly after his defeat was assured is worthy of note. "My heart," said Mr. Bryan, "has never been set on holding office, but I wanted to do certain work, and it looked as though the Presidency might offer an opportunity." Another individual whose peace of mind has been disturbed by last week's result is Mr. Root, the Secretary of State, whose services appear to be in demand in several quarters. New York reports state that Mr. Taft wants the State Secretary to retain his present position in the Cabinet; Mr. Roosevelt is urging him to accept the position of Chief Justice; and the State of New York desires him to enter the Senate. Senator Platt's successors are also being widely discussed, among the names mentioned being those of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, at present Ambassador in London, Mr. Choate, and ex-Governor Black. But Mr. Hughes is the prime favourite with a large majority of the State leaders. The New York Post advocates the Governor as a man who will represent the movement within the Republican party to cut loose from its demoralising money and corporation affiliations. Mr. Seth Low, a former Mayor of New York, is being mentioned in connection with the London Embassy, about which there are all sorts of rumours circulating. In spite of the denial given to the report that Mr. Whitelaw Reid contemplates an early resignation, it is still said that the Embassy will shortly become vacant.

The important question of tariff revision is apparently not to be shelved now that the election is over. The Committee of Ways and Means assembled yesterday and

will remain in session until December 4. Most people believe the Republicans to be in earnest about revision, and the reduction in the Republican vote in certain of the Western States is believed to be due to the fact that the farmers are uncompromisingly opposed to a further alliance between protected manufacturers and politicians for exploiting the consumer. One paper remarks that if Mr. Taft had not explicitly bound himself to summon Congress in extraordinary session for the express purpose of revising the tariff, it is altogether probable that the Roosevelt majorities of four years ago would have been still further whittled away. Mr. Taft will need all his firmness and every particle of his courage to keep his word on this subject and to insist that his party also shall stand to its pledged faith. A prediction made in these columns last week with reference to the election appears about to be justified with remarkable promptness. In the interview we had with Mr. T. St. John Gaffney he said that the election to the Presidency of Mr. Taft would result in a rapid return of that prosperity which the uncertainties of the political situation had too long deferred. Our latest reports from America indicate substantial signs of returning prosperity. From Pittsburg, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis come the same encouraging reports. Several Pittsburg machine shops have ordered their men to work full time, and in some cases increased wages are reported. The New England cotton mills are also shortly to resume full time.

The New York Post, commenting on the announcement that Mr. Roosevelt will become associate editor of the Outlook on March 5, says:—"We trust he will elevate the profession. He will find it a place for hard work, which he likes, and for great patience, which he exemplifies. When his esteemed contemporaries—perhaps the very newspapers which have been hailing every word of his as perfect wisdom—make fun of his arguments and twit him on his inconsistencies, he will have occasion for that urbanity and forbearance which he has so often exhibited. If his writings on political, social, and industrial topics in the Outlook should happen to be described by the President as unmitigated nonsense or fantastic rubbish, he would know how to possess his soul in meekness." There is an element of ironical humour in this friendly homily which Mr. Roosevelt will be the first to appreciate.

ITALY AND THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Daily Record:—
Amalfi, November 5.

"It is an American festa, Signore!" That was the answer the proprietor of the Hotel Cappuccini Convento gave me when he joined us on the picturesque promenade where all were enjoying the splendour of a glorious sunset. So beautiful indeed that one of the Italian employees of the Hotel said, in the presence of his master: "There are no such sunsets in America!" Mine host, however, instantly rebuked him with the question, "And why not?"

An American festa in poor but charming Amalfi! All day guns and cannon had been fired and the streets well filled with people in holiday attire. In the early part of the afternoon the Square at one end of the city was densely packed with people carrying flags, the most prominent being the Stars and Stripes; a band was playing "America," and during pauses speeches were being made.

I thought it was some civic or church festival—there are so many here—but when the procession had reached the road, some two hundred feet below us, and the band struck up American and Italian national airs, I asked what festa it was, to be told that it was an American festa in honour of the election of Mr. Taft.

Never at home have I heard such shouting or rejoicing or louder cheering than greeted the brief speeches that were being made; and as I was the only American voter in the hotel I descended to a sort of platform a little above the throng and, in my bad Italian, told my hearers that I was not only an American but a Republican; that had I felt any serious doubt about the election of Mr. Taft I should have gone home simply to vote for him; and I thanked them most cordially for the tribute they were paying my country and the man I had honoured by electing him to the highest office in the land. I also told them that, in my judgment, no one had ever been elected to that high office who was by nature or experience better fitted to fill it than Mr. Taft. I also made bold to predict that the prosperity in the "land of the free" would now be greater than ever before, closing with the words "Viva Italia!"

This was followed by shouting and cheering, intermingled with loud cries of "Viva America," "Viva Taft," "Hurrah for Taft."

This incident showed the deep interest felt in American affairs in this little Italian city, perched on the rocky shores of a coast of unsurpassed beauty. The tribute is full of suggestion.—

(Rev.) F. Ward Denys.

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