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# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 843.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

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## A MUCH-ABUSED WORD.

It was with a feeling of unmitigated satisfaction that the world heard of the removal of the misunderstanding between France and this country created by a quite paltry incident at Casablanca. Nobody with any degree of perception was surprised at the amicable solution, however. Thus another "crisis" is over; but within the next day or two we confidently expect to see the old familiar word again adorning the columns of those papers which flourish and fatten upon sensational exaggeration. If there is any particular word that is bandied about by Press scribes without a thought as to its literal significance it is surely "crisis." In rapid succession we have had a Turkish "crisis," a Chancellorian "crisis," an Imperial "crisis," and a Franco-German "crisis"; and having caught the epidemic the Press is not likely to relinquish its hold upon this stirring noun. None the less, for our own part we are heartily weary of the endless reiteration, nor do we doubt that the reading public is equally tired of it. It is true that "crisis" is philologically defined as a point or time for deciding anything, or the decisive moment or turning-point, and this definition is more or less applicable to many of the political problems which are springing up all round us in these stirring days. But judged by the unwritten laws of journalism, "crisis" represents something very serious indeed; and to apply it haphazard to the slightest difficulty arising between two great Powers is to detract from its dignity when a really legitimate occasion does happen for its employment. After having heard the cry of "Wolf!" so constantly shouted in its ear, when there was no wolf, the public will begin to lose all confidence in the Press as a reliable barometer of the political situation. Again, it is not only in headlines that certain organs of the Press indulge in silly sensationalism; the same symptoms of morbid fact distortion also make their appearance in the news columns and leading articles, from which it would appear that the sole aim of many editors is to deliberately mislead their readers on current happenings.

We have just had a remarkable example of the modern tendency—traceable to the strenuous monotony of modern life, perhaps—on the part of the Press to magnify comparatively trivial incidents into crises on which the fates of nations tremble in the balance. The Casablanca occurrence, deplorable as it undoubtedly was, offered no reasonable scope for serious developments. So far as can be gathered from the scanty extracts of official reports and the conflicting narratives of "eye-witnesses," the incident was the direct outcome of petty officialdom on both sides, aggravated by mutual personal acerbity arising out of various causes. The entire affair was eminently capable of equitable adjustment by the Hague Court of Arbitration, which institution was established for the direct purpose of solving similar knotty points of international law, formerly too often decided by the crude arbitrament of war. It appears that both the French and German Governments were quietly engaged in setting forth their respective cases for consideration by the Hague judges when, almost without warning, complications made their appearance. Before the exact nature of these complications became known, almost before their existence became known, the newspapers of both countries concerned hoisted the danger signal and hurriedly brought into play the word "crisis." As a matter of fact, there was absolutely nothing in the situation to justify these pretended apprehensions. The German Government is credited with having made certain proposals to France, but the story that these proposals included a demand for an apology from France has been officially denied. The French Government instructed M. Cambon, its Ambassador at Berlin, to advise the Imperial Government of France's inability to comply with certain of the suggestions put forward by Germany. That was all, but it was more than enough for the scare-mongers. After indulging in a frenzied riot of fiery verbiage, which could hardly be expected to strengthen mutual amity between France and Germany, the Press learned that the slight difficulties apparent in the early stages of the negotiations had been eliminated, and that the two Governments were in perfect harmony on the subject. It has since transpired that the momentary hindrance to a settlement was brought about by the conflicting reports received from the French and German agents at Casa-



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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

38 Prager Strasse 38

Tel. 446.

By appointment to T. M. the King of Saxony and the Emperor of Austria.

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Saturday Nov. 14th	Monday Nov. 16th	Tuesday Nov. 17th
<b>SALE</b>		
especially interesting for American ladies		
table-damask, handembroidered and Saxon lace goods, as		
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This offer affords the opportunity of buying linen and handembroidered articles at such low prices as seldom occur, and which just now—for Christmas presents etc.—will no doubt be most acceptable!		
<b>C. W. Thiel, Victoria Str. 13 only.</b>		

ablanca. After considering the report of its own agent the German Government very naturally shaped out a certain course of action; but upon comparing this report with that of the French agent, placed at its disposal by M. Clemenceau, and discovering very grave dissimilarities between the two, Berlin, with highly commendable promptitude and courtesy, indicated its intention of abandoning its former attitude and laying the whole affair unreservedly before the Hague tribunal. This decision, and indeed the entire conduct of the negotiations, reflects the very highest credit on the statesmen of this country and France. Several newspaper writers are not backward in proffering advice to responsible Ministers as to the conduct of State affairs; but well for the peace of the world is it that these clever scribes have no hand in the actual arrangement of international political affairs. Were it otherwise the consequences would assuredly be too appalling to contemplate.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### ANOTHER DREADNOUGHT.

London, November 11.

The new battleship "Bellerophon" returned to Portsmouth yesterday, after making a trial trip. Her speed, which reached 22 knots, exceeded all expectations.

## THE SEDITION IN INDIA.

Calcutta, November 11.

Another political crime of the worst kind has deepened the sensation of unrest in Calcutta. Yesterday evening Sub-Inspector Nundo Lail Bannerjee, one of the cleverest Bengali detectives, who traced Bhakai, the Anarchist, who threw the bomb at Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, was shot down in Serpentine-lane, a crowded quarter, and the body was found riddled with bullets. The people in the locality were apparently afraid to give evidence, but it is stated that Bannerjee was followed by three men armed with revolvers, who first shot at him from some distance, and when he fell, stopped over his prostrate body and discharged shot after shot into it. The murderers then fled through the back lanes, and the police are absolutely without a clue. The Anglo-Indian press demands the immediate passing of a special Act to deal with political crime. The Terrorists have so great a hold over the people that the latter are afraid to help the police for fear of the consequences.

Calcutta, November 11.

Kanai, one of the two men who murdered the informer Gossain in Alipur Gaol on August 31, was hanged yesterday morning. Special precautions were taken by the police against disturbance. The execution of Natyendra, the other murderer, has been postponed pending an appeal to the Viceroy. The student community is greatly excited as a result of the late occurrences here. Today large numbers of students paraded the streets barefooted, as a demonstration against the execution of the murderer Kanai.

Simla, November 11.

Recent events in Calcutta have created feelings of intense indignation in northern India. The opinion is very strongly held here that the immediate establishment of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to deal with anarchists, political murder, and sedition cases is absolutely necessary.

## RETIREMENT OF THE CUNARD COMMODORE.

London, November 11.

Captain Watt, commodore of the Cunard fleet, who is retiring after 35 years' service, completed his last trip in the "Lusitania," which arrived at Liverpool yesterday. The passengers, under the presidency of the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, presented him with an address in which they said that he and his brother commanders, who had done so much to promote the comfort and safety of Atlantic travel, were deserving of the deepest gratitude from all ocean voyagers. Captain Watt is 63 years of age.

## ARRIVAL OF THE "LUSITANIA."

London, November 11.

The "Lusitania" arrived at Liverpool from New York yesterday accomplishing her passage in 5 days 3 hours and 30 minutes. Her average speed was 22.74 knots.

The vessel reached Queenstown on Monday night, with 540 passengers and mails. She had experienced strong easterly winds and high seas, which retarded her passage. Capt. Turner, late of the "Caronia," who has been appointed to succeed Capt. Watt in command of the "Lusitania," joined the liner at Queenstown.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

The Herald, which has for several months past been booming the idea of an alliance between the United States and China, had a special front-page feature recently in the form of a cabled interview granted to its special correspondent in Tokio by Admiral Ito, who is rightly described as the Japanese statesman "whose word on any national policy means most."

Admiral Ito says all kinds of nice things about Japan's love for China, and his earnest desire for peace in the Orient. So far from wishing to dominate China to the exclusion of the Western Powers and the United States, Japan, according to the Admiral, is truly anxious that all should share in the good time coming. Indeed, to take the Admiral's line of argument literally, Japan will have too much to do in Formosa, Corea, and the Liao Tung Peninsula for many years to come to be able to bother with such things as trade and commerce in China. (Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

An interesting reversal of custom is to be recorded in connection with German-American marriages. This time it is not an impoverished European nobleman who has brought back a rich American heiress to rejuvenate his estates. The case is exactly vice-versa. Mr. Admor Robinson, of Baltimore, the wealthy stepson of Mr. Herman V. Hilprecht, the well-known Assyriologist, has become engaged to a daughter of Germany's aristocracy, Princess Maria zu Ysenburg und Buedingen von Waechtersbach. Mr. Robinson and his fiancée with much difficulty gained the consent of the latter's father, Prince zu Ysenburg und Buedingen, to the marriage, and have now sailed by the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" for New York.

Mr. Robinson and Princess Maria became acquainted at Schloss Gettenbach, the home of one of the princess's relatives, the Erbgräfin zu Ysenburg. The countess had met Mrs. Hilprecht and her stepson in Italy, and had persuaded them to purchase a villa in Waechtersbach. Whilst the Assyriologist, Professor Hilprecht, was devoting himself to his annual term of study at Abu-Habba, El-Nimrod, Chorsabod and other Oriental centres, Mrs. Hilprecht and Mr. Robinson were accustomed to spend several weeks in Waechtersbach. It was during one of these annual sojourns that Mr. Robinson and the Princess met, with the sequel above related.

Details are now published which show exactly to what extent the German Government intends to mulct all foreign motorists touring with their cars in Germany. The tax will be levied as follows:

- 3 M for a motor-car whose stay in the country does not exceed one day;
- 8 M for a car in Germany for two to five days during the year;
- 15 M for over 5 to 15 days during the year;
- 25 M for over 15 to 30 days during the year;
- 40 M for over 30 to 60 days during the year;
- 50 M for over 60 to 90 days during the year.

Motor-cyclists are due to pay 3 M for a stay of 30 days in Germany. The tax must in all cases be paid immediately the motor-car or motor-wheel crosses the frontier.

A Bill was laid before the Reichstag on Wednesday for establishing steamer communication between German New Guinea, Hongkong, and the Australian continent. The contract between the Government and the North German Lloyd was signed in July.

The numerous Berlin friends of Mrs. Jane E. Birchard, mother of the wife of Consul-General Frank H. Mason of Paris, will regret to learn of her death last Sunday, after a brief illness. Mrs. Birchard was 85 years of age, having been born in New York in 1823. She was the daughter of Captain Weaver, one of the officers of the Chesapeake at the time of the memorable battle with the Shannon. Mrs. Birchard was the wife of Judge Matthew Birchard, of Ohio, at one time Solicitor of the Treasury, who died in 1873, since which time his widow lived with her daughter Mrs. Mason. Mrs. Birchard retained all her faculties up to a few hours before her death. Her last outing was on Thursday, when she took a drive.

Another recent death which is greatly regretted is that of the father of Miss Lake, the widely known Directress of the British and American Governesses' Home in Berlin. Mr. Lake, who was eighty years of age, died suddenly but peacefully after a two days' illness at his home in Lemington where he had been for many years a well-known and highly respected bank-manager. Though he

**Mrs. Bennett's American Home.** Bellevue Str. 12 a, BERLIN.  
**George Fergusson,**  
 Singing Master. Augsburgstrasse 64.

had some years since retired from active service, he still lived on at the bankhouse. His funeral was largely attended from far and near.

The British and American Governesses' Home is at present full to overflowing, as is usual at this time of year. The small flat adjoining the home which was for a long time managed in conjunction with it has now been taken over by Miss Kitty Dyer.

The English Colony has lately suffered the loss of two well-known members, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gregory, who with their six-year-old daughter Joan have left Berlin to take up permanent residence in London. Mr. Gregory, who was Director of the Berlin branch of the Kodak Company, had lived for six years in Berlin after several years' residence in Brussels. He now leaves to fill a higher post in the Kodak Company's service in London.

Mr. Gregory was an ardent golfer, and will be greatly missed by the Golf Club in Berlin. Both he and Mrs. Gregory were delighted at the thought of returning to live in London.

Mr. Irvin Schupp of Philadelphia, with his wife and two daughters, left Berlin on Saturday after a three weeks' stay at Pension Belmont, Victoria Louisen Platz. They have gone to Dresden to remain there throughout the musical season.

Mr. H. M. Beall, of San Francisco, accompanied by his wife and daughters, including Mrs. N. H. Jordan, of Governor Island, New York, have also left Pension Belmont to spend the opera-season in Dresden.

There is the usual outcry this year among Americans in Berlin as to the hopelessly inadequate size of the Berlin Royal Opera House. Americans continue to leave Berlin for Dresden simply on account of the difficulty of obtaining tickets for the opera in Berlin. One well-known American Pension registered 28 departures last season for this reason alone. To Americans it is utterly incomprehensible that Berliners should today be comparatively satisfied with an opera-house built by Frederick the Great when Berlin was a village.

Madame Schumann-Heink has been invited by the Intendantur of the Dresden Court Opera to create the role of Clytemnestra in the premiere performance of Strauss' "Elektra." Schumann-Heink has agreed to sing the role, which she has already begun to study.

Mr. George Wilbur Reed of Chicago is singing with much success at the opera-house in Trier, where he was reengaged after a successful opera season last year. Two other Americans are now enlisted in the Trier opera company. Mr. and Mrs. Reed with their daughter Leslie are living at the Hotel Porta Negra in Trier.

Mme. Meta Illing, whose project to found an English theater in Berlin has been much talked about, has signed an agreement with Baron von Malzahn, Director of the Homburg Court Theatre, to produce English plays in Homburg regularly during the month of August, for a term of years.

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

American traders, says a New York report, who have been hard hit by Japanese methods in Manchuria will read these utterances with mixed feelings. As far as their experience goes, the policy of the "open door" is non-existent, despite treaties and promises, and American trade has been steadily decreasing wherever the Japanese are predominant, while Japanese trade has been as steadily increasing. It is feared that this will happen in course of time in China proper, because the case of the Hsinmintun-Fakumen railway shows that Japan is prepared to prevent all construction of new railways in Chinese territory which she may deem not to be in the direct interest of Japanese commerce, or the vetoing of which she may utilise as a lever for extracting concessions or preferential treatment in other directions.

### MR. TAFT AND THE PHILIPPINES.

In the course of conversation the other day Mr. Taft stated that he was quite unable to understand the contention of the Democrats that his accession to the Presidency would arouse trouble in the Philippines. The idea of the President-Elect's critics seems to be that he is so well-known to be a good friend of the Filipinos that the natives will expect him to give them at least a pretty full measure of Home Rule, if not actual independence. It is true that Mr. Taft is a very good friend of the Filipinos, but his residence among them as Governor enabled him to study them at close quarters, and to understand their faults as well as their virtues. As a matter of fact, Mr. Taft does not consider the Filipinos fit for complete self-government, and he is

of opinion that they will not be fit for perhaps a couple of generations.

Mail advices just to hand give, according to New York reports, a striking picture of the ineptitude of the Filipinos in the matter of municipal government, which they at present manage themselves to a large extent. The demonstration was made in connection with the recent visitation of cholera, and it is clear that, had it not been for the American officials and ultimately for the strong action taken by the Central Government, nothing suggested by modern science would have been done to check the ravages of the disease. The same mail brings evidence of political unrest in the Philippines, and it may well be that this will be further encouraged by the expectation that a sympathetic President at Washington might not sanction strong measures to put down sedition. The agitators are certainly doomed to a rude awakening if their dreams really depend for realisation upon a sentimental lack of firmness on the part of the Taft Administration.

### FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

New York, November 11.

Twelve workmen were killed in a collision which occurred last night near Cheyenne, Wyoming, between two freight trains.

New Orleans, November 11.

A collision occurred today near Littlewood, on the New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad, between two trains. Eleven people were killed and many injured.

### THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE PEOPLE.

Vienna, November 11.

The *Neue Freie Presse*, commenting on Prince Bülow's speech in the Reichstag on Tuesday, says:

**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.,  
 Sevigny 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.

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.**

**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:** Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G. C. V. O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:** Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thackara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	Così fan tutte	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der G'wissenswurm	" 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Der Gemeindegaspar	" 8
Deutsches Theater	Die Räuber	" 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Clavigo	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Gespenster	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Der Veilchenfresser	" 8
New Theatre	Wahrheit	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Das Fräulein in Schwarz	" 8
Kleines Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fuerf	" 8
Comic Opera	Hoffmanns Erzählungen	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Kuemmerer dich um Amelie	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die Zwillingsschwester	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Der Graf von Charolais	" 8
Prdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Seine Hoheit	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Eine tolle Nacht	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Jungfrau von Orleans	" 8.15
Buergerl. Schauspielhaus	Die Herren Soehne	" 8.15
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc	" 8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	" 8

**Every evening until further notice.**

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — fadellos	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.—Berlinsteht Kopp	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Die Tuer ins Freie	" 8
Theatre des Westens	Der fidele Bauer	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Bruder Straubinger (Girardl)	" 8
Casino Theatre	Die Dianahaeder	" 8
Gastspieltheatre	Zaza (Hedwig Lange)	" 8.15

"Yesterday's debate in the German Reichstag was a great event, and this day, which has made a great impression throughout the whole world, will never be forgotten in the constitutional history of the German people. In Tuesday's debate the German parliament rose to the height of the serious situation, and fulfilled its duty as the true interpreter of the feelings that stirred the nation. Most important was the speech of Prince Bülow, who never perhaps made a more sympathetic impression than at the moment when he found himself in one of the most difficult positions in which a statesman can be placed. The first effect of Prince Bülow's speech will be to raise him in the general estimation. Confronted by the trying situation of having at the same time to screen the person of the Emperor and to represent State interests, he did not hesitate to take the side of the public weal, and to repudiate what was injurious to the public in the Emperor's interview as reported. He spoke not as a courtier but as a statesman responsible for the public affairs. His purpose was to declare before the whole nation that Germany does not think and act as she had been supposed to do from that interview; and that end the Imperial Chancellor gained by his manly and frank expressions, which palliated nothing, and were uttered in an unusually earnest and warning tone when he said it was the most difficult decision he had to make in his political life in consenting to remain in office at the Emperor's wish. Yesterday's debate is not only of importance in the border strife between parliamentary and Imperial power, and for the emphasis with which one of the greatest nations of the world at an important moment stands for its own rights, it was also a demonstration in favour of the unity of the peoples and of European peace."

(Continued on page 3.)

# DRESDEN

The special envoy of H. M. King Friedrich August, Count von Schoenburg-Glauchau, has arrived in Rome in company of First Lieutenant von Schoenberg-Rothschoenberg, and was yesterday received in audience by the Pope to present the congratulations of His Majesty on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the ordination of His Holiness.

Miss Watson's next lecture on Italian Art will be given on Saturday at 11.30 in her rooms at Gutzkow Strasse 33, II. The lecture will be devoted to the study of Michaelangelo as a painter, especially as decorator of the Sistine Chapel. This famous series of paintings will be fully illustrated by large photographs and prints. This lecture will be supplemented on Tuesday next by a visit to the Albertinum (Sculpture Gallery) which contains fine casts of the artist's work in marble thus affording an exceptional opportunity for the study of the sculptor and his works.

### MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Herr Sven Scholander will give a song recital with late accompaniments at the Palmengarten on December 1.

Madame Lilli Lehmann will give a song recital at the Vereinshaus on December 3.

Herr Anton Foerster who will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on the 25th instant, is a great interpreter of the F-minor Sonata of Brahms. The *Hamb. Korrespondent* writes, with reference to one of Herr Foerster's pianoforte recitals: "Herr Foerster's rendering of the F-minor Sonata of Brahms was a grand performance. The first and fourth movements were real corner pillars of a solid structure between which the soft lines of the intervening movements were well secured. All was in the true Brahms spirit."

### STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Copenhagen, November 11.

Captain Storm, of the Danish schooner "Jugd," which was at Indian Sicle, Labrador, on September 30, reports that Captain Chalker, of the American ship "Pelops," had found, in the course of a land tour in the northernmost part of Labrador, not far inland from Cape Magora, a simple cross with the name *Andrée* on it. In the ground under the cross were a body and a box with papers. The Captain removed the cross, but will say nothing about the papers. The locality was a barren spot seldom visited by the Esquimaux. There were no signs of *Andrée's* two companions. Perhaps the papers will throw more light on the subject.

## Madonna and Child

Oil painting, epoch 1560 to 1580.

An elderly English lady living at 12, II. rechts, Fuersten Strasse wishes to dispose of this valuable picture and a number of rare articles, privately, at very reduced prices.

They may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, between 4 and 5.30, or by appointment at other times. A photograph of the picture and a list of the articles are to be seen at the office of the *DAILY RECORD*.

## MISS HOPE

(pupil Mrs. Helen Best, London)

Specialist for Treatments of the Face, Neck and for Superfluous Hair.—Manicure.—  
Raecknitz Strasse 14, p. Tel. No. 3688.

## High Class Educational Home

for young ladies wishing to complete their studies. Thorough tuition in German. Pleasant family life. Home comforts. Excellent Ref. **Frl. Hoerichs, Uhland Strasse 41, I.**

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**Miss A. L. Watson LECTURES** on Current Events, *Winkelmann Str. 2, II.* Fridays, 12—1 o'clock.

**The International Pharmacy**  
**Reichs-Apotheke**  
Grande Pharmacie Internationale  
**THE LEADING PHARMACY FOR FOREIGNERS**  
Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10, Next to the Hauptbahnhof.

**Pension Donath.** Moderate terms. Excellent cook. Best references. Dinners or suppers for non-residents of the house, if previously ordered. *Luettichau Strasse 13, I. and II.*

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. at the Schloss Platz.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

### Der fliegende Hollaender.

(The flying Dutchman.)

Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

#### Cast:

Daland, a Norwegian skipper . . . . .	Herr Puttlitz.
Senta . . . . .	Frau Wittich.
Erik, a hunter . . . . .	Herr Sembach.
Mary, Senta's nurse . . . . .	Frau Bender-Schaefer.
Daland's mate . . . . .	Herr Ruediger.
The Dutchman . . . . .	Herr Plaschke.

**PLOT.** Daland, a Norwegian sailor, anchors on a deserted coast on his way home. Here he meets the Flying Dutchman, who is doomed to wander from sea to sea till he can find a maiden faithful to him. Once in seven years he is allowed to land and seek her. He offers all his wealth to Daland if he may be allowed to woo his daughter, Senta. The picture of the Flying Dutchman, which hangs in Daland's house, has always fascinated Senta until she has gradually come to love him although she is loved by Erik. While the other girls are spinning, she sings to them the ballad of the doomed man who once, as he had in vain tried to round the Cape of Good Hope when the wind was contrary, had sworn that he would try to do so for ever. Senta's father appears with the Dutchman, who woos her and is accepted at once. Erik implorates Senta not to give him up, charging her with infidelity. The Dutchman, on hearing this, sets her free and sails away. Senta, having sworn eternal fidelity to him, throws herself into the waves. Immediately the Dutchman's ship sinks, and he is united to Senta in heaven.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Saturday night . . . . .	Tiefland . . . . .	at 7.30
Sunday night . . . . .	Der Rattenfaenger von Hameln . . . . .	7.30
Monday night . . . . .	Der fliegende Hollaender . . . . .	7.30

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . .	Der Erbloeister . . . . .	at 7
Saturday night . . . . .	Thummelumsen . . . . .	7.30
Sunday night . . . . .	Thummelumsen . . . . .	7.30
Monday night . . . . .	Die Liebe wacht . . . . .	7.30

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

### HOCKEY.

Last Sunday's game v. Cottbus proved a very one-sided affair, the home eleven winning by 11 goals to 0. The visitors possessed only a slight knowledge of the game and were very clumsy with their sticks. In consequence, the home-team had some excellent shooting practice and made full use of their opportunities. Goals were scored by Baring-Gould 5, Johnson 2, Hammond, Koch, Beer and Blich 1 each.

Beer's goal was a very fine shot, Baring-Gould and Hammond plied their sticks with considerable vigour. In the second half of the game the visitors only crossed the home 25yd line on two occasions.

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### GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

London, November 11.

The *Daily Telegraph* remarks: "The words of the Imperial Chancellor in referring to the desirable relations between Germany and England will not be lost on honourable Englishmen, combined as they were with the free admission that during the South African war sympathy with the Boers led to unjust attacks. It is an important fact that Prince Bülow declared amid loud applause that Germany desires to live in peace and amity with England on the basis of mutual respect. Taken in connection with Mr. Asquith's assertions, Prince Bülow's utterances will contribute to remove suspicion and mistrust. The interview with the Kaiser has at any rate not failed of its object in more than ever convincing Englishmen of his Majesty's friendly feelings towards them."

The *Morning Leader* writes: "All that the individual skill of a statesman could do to ensure good international relations has been done by Mr. Asquith and Prince Bülow. It is now for the peoples to complete the work which both statesmen have so well begun. The great mass of intelligent Englishmen will never hesitate to welcome proofs of German friendship be they great or small, and whether they come from the Kaiser or from his people."

London, November 12.

The *Westminster Gazette* describes Tuesday's debate in the Reichstag as a landmark in German history, and continues: "As in England the friendly intention of the Imperial utterances is appreciated, so also the unanimous repudiation of a German feeling of hostility to England by the Imperial Chancellor is earnestly to be hoped that well-disposed people in

both countries will after recent occurrences unite in resisting the growth of fatal mistrust."

### ANOTHER TERRIBLE MINING DISASTER.

300 MEN ENTOMBED.

Hamm, Westphalia, November 12.

A fearful explosion of firedamp occurred last night in the Radbod shaft of the Trier Mining Company. At the moment of the catastrophe there were 405 men in the pit. As yet 36 men have been rescued, some of them severely some only slightly injured. One was brought out dead. About 360 remain in the mine, and most of them are probably injured. The larger works in the neighbourhood have sent their men to assist in the rescue operations.

Later.

So far 36 men have been brought up alive and three bodies have been recovered. On the second level 150 men are entombed. There is no hope of their recovery.

Later.

Last night [about 360 men were at work on levels 2 and 3. The shaft has been burnt completely, so that emergency constructions became necessary before the rescue party could enter. At six o'clock this morning the first rescue party descended. Most of the men who were brought up were badly injured. They were taken to hospital in automobiles. The men on level 2 are considered lost. The rescue party can only work very slowly. Up to midday 27 bodies were recovered.

Later.

There are over 300 men still in the shaft. Rescue parties have arrived from all around the district. The explosion occurred shortly after 4 yesterday afternoon. The fire is spreading and the rescue work has had to be abandoned. The men have to confine themselves to subduing the fire.

Later.

Up to two o'clock 36 bodies had been recovered. 30 men, all badly injured, were taken to the hospital; one of these has died. The bodies of the unfortunate miners are black and partly burned. The fire is raging in the pit.

Later.

Up to three o'clock 40 bodies and 36 severely injured men have been brought to the surface. Of the latter two have succumbed to their injuries. The famous rescue corps from Gelsenkirchen has arrived here, having made the journey in three automobiles.

### NEW LINE TO CANADA.

Hamburg, November 11.

The continental North Atlantic steamer liners have determined to establish a line of freight steamers to Canada. The lines, which were represented by Director Ballin in the negotiations that have been carried on in the last few days with the above object, have entered into contracts with the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways. The steamers will start from Hamburg and call regularly at Bremerhafen and Rotterdam.

### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, November 11.

At the close of today's debate in the Chamber, M. Briand, the Minister of Justice, controverted the arguments of the advocates of the death penalty; and showed that capital punishment is neither conducive to morality nor really of use. The intention of the Government, said the Minister, was to substitute the punishment of solitary confinement, which had proved effectual, for that of death. The announcement was hailed with loud applause on the **Left and extreme Left.**

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN MINES.  
(From our own correspondent.)

New York, October 30.  
It is announced from Washington that the three mining experts—Oberbergrat Meissner (Germany), Captain Desborough (England), and M. Watteyne (Belgium)—who, in response to an invitation from the American Government, came over to examine mining conditions here and to make proposals for the prevention of accidents, have sent in a long report to the President, giving the result of their enquiries, and making suggestions which are likely to be of great importance, not only for the American but for other Governments. The recommendations are not confined to precautions for the prevention of accidents, but cover the whole ground of rational mining. The first recommendation is that special schools should be established in all mining districts for firemen, foremen miners, and overseers. The report alludes also to the great and unnecessary loss of coal in American mines, a loss which, in the opinion of the Commission, might be avoided by a more rational system, and by corresponding changes in the methods of work.

OLD SAXON STAMPS.

Desirable beyond anything to stamp-collectors is the red Saxon 3-pfennig stamp issued on the 29th of June 1850. These were printed in Leipzig to the number of 500,000, in 25,000 sheets of 20 each. Of that number 463,078 were sold. The 36,922 that remained were officially burnt in Leipzig on the 10th of December 1851. The Post, Universal Anzeiger for stamp-collectors in Leipzig, gives highly interesting particulars as to prices and stamp-obliterations, as well as forgeries of these stamps that have appeared.

On the 29th of July 1851 a new 3-pfennig stamp was issued, green with the Saxon arms, and remained in use until the 1st of July 1863. Of that stamp twelve and a quarter millions were printed. At the same time a whole series of stamps appeared with the head of King Friedrich August, which are universally known and asked for under the description "Trauersachsen." That series, of a half, one, two, and three neugroschen, were printed in Dresden in sheets of 120, then cut into strips of 10 and ticketed together in hundreds, were given out to the post-offices. As the light-blue colour of the 2-groschen stamp became light-grey from the sun and light, and in order to prevent its being mistaken for the light-grey one half-groschen stamp, the dark-blue 2-groschen stamp was issued on the 18th of May 1852.

On the 22nd of August 1851 the famous misprint was discovered at the "Posteinschreibebureau" (Postal Registration Office) in Leipzig; three strips of ten each of the 2-groschen stamps were provided with the one half-groschen imprint. Five of those stamps had been already sold; the remaining 25 were returned. On the 29th of August, 32 more stamps with the same misprint were found and sent to Meinhold and Soehne, the printers of the stamp. That firm explained that, by an oversight, a single sheet of 120 (of the misprinted stamps) had been gummed, ticketed, and delivered. Of the 120 stamps in that sheet, 57 were recovered; the other 63 remained in the hands of the public, and the value of the misprint is now estimated at from two thousand to three thousand marks. It is therefore worth the while of people who possess old letters to look through them. But it will be the same with this stamp as with the great lottery; and we recommend all collectors to order a sample copy of the Post from Leipzig.

LADY SMOKERS.

WANING POPULARITY OF CIGARETTES.

The question whether ladies should smoke in public in hotels has again been raised, as a result of the wife of a distinguished Continental diplomatist being asked to extinguish a cigarette which she was smoking in the Hotel St. Regis, New York.

Inquiries on this subject at one or two hotels in London made by a London press representative tend to show that though smoking by ladies is not objected to on certain occasions, the practice is dying out there.

"There was a time when ladies thought it smart to smoke in public," said the manager of the Waldorf, "but as far as I can judge, the idea is less prevalent than it was. At any rate, ladies certainly smoke less than they did. We do not object to their smoking after luncheon and after dinner, but very few now take advantage of the permission. We do not, however, permit ladies to smoke at tea time, and I may say that I offended a lady the other day by sending a request to her that she would dispense with her cigarette at tea."

A similar opinion as to the waning popularity of the cigarette among women was expressed by the manager of the Savoy, where, again, smoking by ladies after dinner and luncheon is not forbidden.

A MONOROAD FOR NEW YORK.  
(From our own correspondent.)

If the hopes of certain enterprising gentlemen are realised New Yorkers will soon have a new sensation to enjoy, in the form of a rush through space suspended from a single rail. Such a single line, here called a "monoroad," has long been talked of, and its advantages and conveniences as a

:: DRESDEN ::

**Pictures** (flowers, landscapes, still-life) and several painted objects for Christmas gifts; also some antiquities. Moderate prices. Tram No 1, 3, 28, 2, 30. **M. Hecker**, lady artist, Gabelsberger Strasse 16, II., near Fuersten Strasse.

**Valuable, antique, embroidered cover** to be sold. On view, Walpurgis Strasse 9, II., 4 to 6 o'clock.

**THE ROYAL COURT PHARMACY**  
English and American Dispensary  
Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters  
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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.

**Pension Cronheim**, Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Muenchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

**J. Olivier**  
5 Prager Strasse 5  
By appointment to the Royal Court.  
**TEA.**  
**Chocolate:** Marquis, Suchard, Kohler, Lindt-Spruengli, Peter.  
**Bonbons and Biscuits** first quality.  
Large stock of **Bonbonnieres.**

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should take  
in and advertise in  
**The Daily Record**  
Struve Strasse 5, I.

**Pension Kosmos** Schnorr Strasse 14, I. & II. close to Hauptbahnhof.  
Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.  
Also elegantly furnished flats for housekeeping.

**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.

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

**Pension Welzel-Zürk.**  
Small, refined family home; detached Villa, Franklin Str. 25, II. Excellent German instruction, easy method, moderate terms.

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

**TAILOR** Carl Krause, 40 Lindenau Strasse. First class work, to measure, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

**Take your meals** in the **Vegetarian Restaurant** at **Moritz Strasse 14**, largely patronised by English and Americans.

**SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**  
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).  
**Pension Comfortable**, Uhland Strasse 17, I., near Lindenau Platz, home in North-German family. Pension from 4 marks.

means of communication in large cities whose inhabitants are always in a hurry have been well discussed.

Mr. Howard Hangel Tunis, a native of Baltimore, has worked out a system for a monorail line, and his company, the Monoroad Construction Company, has acquired from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, one of the New York street railroad companies, the Pelham Bay and City Island line, which has hitherto been worked with horses but will now be converted into an electric monoroad.

The plan for this experimental line has been approved by the city authorities, and it is hoped that the line will be open for traffic in three months' time. If it answers, longer lines will be constructed on the same plan.

The Tunis system was successfully tested at the Jamestown Exhibition. According to the inventor, one of the chief advantages of the monoroad is the high speed that can be attained, amounting to over eighty miles an hour, without fear of any unpleasant consequences. Other advantages are the greater safety of the service and the simplicity of the construction, as well as the economy in the purchase of the smaller amount of land required. The Monoroad Construction Company, which numbers many well-known business men among its shareholders, has a capital of 1,500,000 dollars.

COLLIERY DISASTERS.

(From our New York correspondent.)

In the past calendar year over 3,125 men have, it appears from a report published by the chief statistician of the Geological Survey Department, fallen victims to colliery disasters in the United States. During this period 5,316 colliers have been more or less severely injured. As a matter of fact, this appallingly large total of victims does not represent the true figure, inasmuch as statistics are unobtainable from various States of the Union, where there are no mine inspectors. The report contradicts the generally accepted view that the majority of colliery disasters are due to explosions. The total number of last year's disasters includes 947 deaths and 343 injuries caused by gas or coal-dust explosions, 201 deaths and 416 injuries due to blasting powder explosions. The chief cause of death among the miners was the collapse of roofs in mines and galleries. To this were due 1,122 deaths and 2,141 injuries. The statistician looked forward to beneficial results from the investigations into the causes of these disasters, for which object Congress has voted 150,000 dollars.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH**, Wiener Strasse.  
Friday, November 13th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.  
Saturday, November 14th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Sunday, November 15th. 22nd Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.  
Offeratories for Missions to British Seamen in the Ports of Northern Continental Europe.  
Monday, November 16th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Tuesday, November 17th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Wednesday, November 18th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, November 19th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, November 20th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Saturday, November 21st. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Annual General Meeting of the Congregation on Tuesday, November 17, at the Grand Union Hotel 4.0 p.m.  
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 13th. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.m.  
Sunday, November 15th. 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 3.0 p.m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p.m.  
Friday, November 20th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Womans Auxiliary 10.30 a.m.  
The Bishop is expected for Confirmation Sunday, December 6, at 11.0 a.m.  
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian)**, Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.  
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion on the third Sunday in January, March, and June.  
Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.**  
**THE BRITISH LEGATION:** Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: **Mansfeld de Cardonnel Findlay**, Esq. C.M.G.  
**THE BRITISH CONSULATE:** Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: **H. Palmie**, Esq.  
**THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL:** Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: **T. St. John Gaffney**, Esq.

**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY** of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
South-westerly winds, bright at first, cloudy later, mostly dry, warmer.