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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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No 849.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

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A SHAMEFUL SIGHT.

And 'tis a shameful sight,
When children of one family
Fall out and chide and fight.

It would be almost impossible to imagine a more complete fiasco than the recent Olympic Games in London proved to be, so far as their ostensible object of promoting a cordial spirit of friendly rivalry was concerned. From start to finish the proceedings were marred by perpetual bickerings between the officials of the Stadium and those responsible for the management of the American competitors. At an early stage in the Games unpleasant murmurings made themselves heard from the benches where American visitors had flocked to witness the athletic prowess of their compatriots. Exception was taken to practically all the conditions governing the sports, and especially prominent among the dissentients was Mr. James Sullivan, American Commissioner to the Olympic Games, who saw fit to comment upon the British Amateur Athletic Association in terms characterised by rank discourtesy and ignorance of sportsmanlike etiquette. Into the details of that deplorable controversy we do not propose to re-enter, the situation having been reviewed in an impartial manner by our London correspondent at the time. Indeed, the whole matter should have been allowed to remain in that limbo to which all such unpleasant happenings should be promptly relegated, but a recrudescence of the episode has been aggravated by a message from across the Atlantic to the effect that the Amateur Athletic Union of America has declared that "the athletes registered with the Union will not be allowed to compete in future international events unless the management of such events is approved by the Union." It is easy to trace the issue of this pompous platitude to the influence of Mr. Sullivan, who is president of the Union. A platitude it is, in as much as the Union entered its athletes for the Olympic Games on just such an understanding. The proclamation therefore resolves itself into a fresh thrust at the British management of the Games. Those gentlemen, whatever abuses may have been laid to their charge, refrained at least from diligently sowing seeds of discord between the sporting communities of Great Britain and the United States several months after the original controversy had been forgotten by the public at large. Several of the American officials, immediately upon their return home, busied themselves with supplying to representatives of third-rate newspapers material for copy of a nature eminently calculated to convey to the American public an impression that sport in England had become a byword for unfairness, trickery, and gross favouritism, and that the English umpires were to a man prevaricators and bigots.

The American sprinter Carpenter, it will be remembered, was disqualified for what the judges were unanimous in calling a gross violation of the most elementary rules of cinderpath racing, as recognised both in England and everywhere else. The consensus of opinion was against him, only the ultra-enthusiastic among his countrymen setting aside the judges' decision and refusing to view the matter with impartial eyes. But the malcontents lost no time in sending off vitriolic despatches to certain journals which cater to the "tail-twisting" element in America, and so the canard spread that fair-play had ceased to exist in England. Among sportsmen—using the designation in its literal sense—there is an unwritten law to the effect that the umpire's decision is final, and a defeated competitor who makes himself ridiculous by his inability to accept a reverse in a manly fashion is blackballed. This principle was rigidly carried into effect by American sportsmen themselves in 1895, when Lord Dunraven contested the American Cup with his yacht "Valkyrie." The circumstances of that contest were so analogous to the Olympic dispute that they are worth recalling for purposes of comparison. During the race of September 10, 1895, the British yacht was rapidly overtaking the American "Defender," when, from some cause never thoroughly explained, the "Valkyrie" fouled the American's boom, with the result that the race, although the challenger finished 47 seconds ahead, was awarded to the defender. The second race was arranged two days later, but Lord Dunraven, the owner of the challenger, withdrew his yacht on the ground that the Ame-



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RICHARD WEHSENER

Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

** DRESDEN CHINA. **

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rican officials were guilty of favouritism, so that the defender had a walk-over in the last race. The unfortunate English nobleman was a target for all manner of abuse in the American press at the time. He was stigmatised as "no sportsman" because he disagreed with the decision of the judges. We commend the careful study of this historic incident to Mr. Sullivan and his satellites as a more profitable and manly employment than the stirring-up of bad blood between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. Cordial co-operation is a feature of all competitions wherein Britishers and Americans engage, when they are unhindered by the officious interference of incompetent managers; but if, as it appears, athletic contests cannot be arranged without the assistance of biased officials on both sides, in the interests of Anglo-American relations it is fervently to be hoped that we may be spared for many a long year the repetition of such competitions as the recent Olympic Games, which were finally converted into a mud-slinging spectacle happily without parallel in the annals of sport.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

SIR EDWARD GREY ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, November 19.

In a speech delivered at Scarborough today Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said the question in dispute between France and Germany in Morocco had been settled in a manner consistent with the dignity of both countries, and that the agreement had heightened the feeling of confidence and respect between the two States. With reference to the debate in the German Reichstag Sir Edward Grey remarked: "The only reason I have for alluding to this subject is that the circumstances under which the debate took place were such that the representatives of the various parties in Germany were moved to express their views with unusual freedom. In spite of that freedom, every one will have remarked that not a single word fell from the representatives of any party that could be construed as indicating hostility to England. I wish that that should be noted, appreciated, returned, and requited in every utterance made in our country with regard to Germany."

Sir Edward Grey then went on to speak of Turkish affairs, praising the conduct of the present Government. "We have no wish to acquire territory," said the speaker, "that could bring us into conflict with foreign countries; we have no wrongs to be repaired, no debts that must be settled with

other countries. We have only one thing to do: to uphold and protect a great Empire, and to bring the extensive interests of that Empire into harmony with the growing interests of other Powers. Difficulties may arise, but even the greatest difficulties may be settled by diplomacy. Foreign Governments lived, like the British Government, from hand to mouth, and had not such deep-laid plans as people supposed. We must maintain our naval strength so that it must be capable of meeting any combination. It is impossible for us to stop half-way between perfect security and complete annihilation. The present Government will endeavour to satisfy the country, so far as the strength of the fleet is concerned, that we are strong enough to guarantee it perfect security and our supremacy at sea. But we will aim also at convincing others that our strength at sea is maintained for our own protection and not as a menace to any other country."

With regard to Macedonia, Sir Edward Grey said that Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria had taken action at a moment when the state of affairs in the Balkans and Near East appeared more hopeful than at any time in the last thirty years. A Conference, it was to be hoped, would peaceably decide the consequences of that action.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, November 19.

A representative of the Government, replying to a question as to the commerce of Trinidad with Venezuela, said that the state of affairs at present was unsatisfactory. British relations with Venezuela had engaged the attention of the Government and the Embassy at Caracas for some time past. The British Minister at Caracas had done and would continue to do all in his power to bring about a change, but the Government could not hold out a prospect that his efforts would be soon crowned with success.

The Prime Minister announced that the Education Bill would be brought in very shortly. If the proposals of the Government contained in the Bill, said Mr. Asquith, should not commend themselves to the House as the best conceivable, they would nevertheless be found to be of such a nature that all parties who desired to see the end of the strife that has so long hindered a settlement of this question would be able to accept them without being unfaithful to their principles. Leading Nonconformists and the Archbishop of Canterbury had—with the reservation that they were not empowered to make a binding engagement on behalf of the Nonconformist Churches and the Church of England respectively—given an assurance that they would agree to the settlement proposed in the Bill, and vote for the measure. Discussions with members of the Roman Catholic Church had also taken place.

MR. BALFOUR AT CARDIFF.

London, November 20.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Cardiff yesterday, said: "We believe that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and his colleagues are keeping up the tradition of continuity. We are determined that nothing we say or do shall weaken the voice of England in the European Council. Discussion and criticism of foreign affairs should only be entered upon with great care. In no case will we seek to gain any party advantage at the expense of a national policy."

LONG DISTANCE BALLOON TRIP.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, November 19.

Yesterday morning the largest balloon in Great Britain ascended from the grounds of the Crystal Palace in charge of Mr. A. E. Gaudron, with the object of breaking the record for long-distance ballooning. The expedition has been organised by the *Daily Graphic*, and it is hoped that the balloon may reach Siberia. In the car with Mr. Gaudron were Mr. C. C. Turner, of the *Daily Graphic* staff, and Capt. E. Maitland. The balloon, which has a lifting capacity of two tons, has been equipped in an up-to-date manner with a water trailer, which will be used while the balloon is making its passage across the North Sea. The party is carrying instruments for observation purposes, and it is hoped that some valuable information will be forthcoming as the result of the trip.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

The American Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, is at present in Leipzig with Mrs. Hill. He is expected to return to Berlin at the beginning of December, and will remain at the Hotel Adlon for another month before starting house-keeping in his new apartment.

Lady Goschen has left for a three weeks' visit to England, after making a short stay with Sir Edward at the Adlon. Sir Edward hopes to join Lady Goschen in London for a few days before her return to Berlin, but work at the Embassy is so heavy at present that the prospect of his doing so is somewhat remote. It is expected that the Embassy residence will be ready for the occupation of Sir Edward and Lady Goschen in about a fortnight.

Mr. Richard Sturgis Seymour, 2nd Secretary at the British Embassy in St. Petersburg, will arrive on December 1st to assume the post of 1st Secretary at the Berlin Embassy in place of Lord Granville, who left Berlin about a month ago.

Mr. G. A. Mounsey, 3rd Secretary at the British Embassy, leaves for London at the end of this month for good. It is rumoured that his place will be filled by Mr. Henry James Bruce, at present 3rd Secretary in Vienna, who was for some time a member of Sir Edward Goschen's staff there.

Lord Cranley will remain in Berlin as Second Secretary.

Mr. John Brinckerhoff Jackson, American Minister to Persia, recently left to resume the duties of his post at Teheran. Mrs. Jackson will remain on here at the Hotel Adlon for about a month.

Mrs. J. B. Montgomery and her daughter, Miss Margaret Montgomery, who have been stopping in Berlin since last January, at the Hotel de Rome, gave a farewell "At Home" to their many German and American friends on Sunday afternoon, prior to leaving Berlin on Tuesday, November 17. Many members of diplomatic and Court circles were present. Mrs. Montgomery is the cousin of the American Minister Mr. Phelps, formerly accredited to Germany, and acted as the head of the household whilst he was stationed here. Mrs. and Miss Montgomery were the only Americans outside of diplomatic circles who were presented at Court last season.

Mr. Ellison van Hoose, one of America's leading tenors, rendered a short programme during the afternoon.

Mr. van Hoose, who is now living in Berlin at Aschaffener Str. 25, has been engaged by Professor Arthur Nikisch to sing the tenor part in the Verdi Requiem at the coming rehearsal and concert in the Gewandhaus at Leipzig.

Mrs. Ernest Brandenburg, Landshuter Strasse 22, has issued cards for a reception on Wednesday, November 25, to meet Mr. Ellison van Hoose. There will be music.

Coming concerts to be given by Americans are those announced by:

Miss Marguerite Melville, an American pianist well known in Berlin, who will play at the Bluethner Saal on Wednesday, November 25.

Mr. Theodore Spiering, violinist, at Beethoven Saal on Tuesday, December 8.

Miss Kathleen Parlow, the young Canadian violinist (who created something like a furore last season), in the Bluethner Saal on Friday, November 27.

Mrs. Francis Macmillen, violinist, second concert with orchestra under the direction of Mr. Louis Lombard on November 21 in the Singakademie.

Mrs. Francis Macmillen, of the Royal Opera House, has quite recovered from her diphtheritic throat affection. Her little son is now unfortunately suffering from the same complaint.

The American chess champion, Mr. Frank J. Marshall, who has just returned from Russia, enters today (Saturday) upon a contest with the German champion J. Mieses, the scene of the struggle being the Cafe Kerkau, corner of Leipziger and Friedrich Strasse. Dr. Lasker, the famous chess player, will officiate as umpire. The Berlin chess world is looking forward to a keenly exciting struggle between two such brilliant players as Marshall and Mieses. The play begins at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon.

Recent Anglo-American arrivals at the Hotel Adlon are:—Mr. Sam. M. Adler and family, of Birmingham, Alabama, who are here for the winter; Mr. Herzfeld and family, of New York; Mr. J. Mendelssohn, a well known London financier; Mr. E. S. Barno, of New York; Mr. Alfred A. Moore, of London; Mr. S. Lubelsky, of Toronto, Canada; and Mr. A. Hunter, of Mobile, U. S. A.

Guests this autumn at Mrs. Bennett's American Home, Bellevue Strasse 12a, include:—C. W. Stone, M. D., of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Francis Johnson and Miss Louise Best of Paris, Kentucky; T. M. Williams, M. D., and wife, of Palo Alto, California; and Mrs. Suttle and niece, Miss O'Crowley, of New York City.

Americans recently arrived in Berlin should note that the Morgan Trust Steamship Office, Unter den Linden 6, has a special booking office where passages can be secured and all information regarding foreign and Continental railroad and steamship travel obtained. Passages can be booked for the American Line, Atlantic Transport Line, Dominion Line, Holland-America Line, Leyland Line, Red Star Line, White Star Line, and the Cie. Generale Transatlantique.

An especially attractive feature to Americans is the opportunity offered here to read home papers. About sixty American dailies are kept on file, as well as all English and American papers circulating in France and Germany, including the Paris Daily Mail and the Daily Record. An American register is also kept, which is a useful key to the addresses of Americans in Berlin, owing to the free use made of it by "transients" as well as by members of the permanent Colony. Besides the American dailies, the following magazines and journals are regularly kept on file:—The Century, Harper's, Financial World, Saturday Evening Post, Judge, Literary Digest, Leslie's Weekly, Musical Courier, Trade Journal, Scientific American, The Review, Ladies' Home Journal, and Success.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Engborg, who have been stopping at Hotel Bellevue during the past winter, are leaving Berlin for London this week, and from there will go to the Riviera.

Miss Worcester, a pianist and teacher from the Carruthers School in Chicago, is in Berlin for a year's study and recreation. She is the guest of Miss Edna Darch, Traunsteiner Strasse 7.

Professor Martin Krause, Prinz Regent Strasse 100, who is so well known as a pianoforte pedagogue among Americans, gave an interesting pupils' concert at his home last Saturday afternoon. Many Americans were among the auditors. Professor Krause holds an afternoon recital for his pupils on a smaller scale every Tuesday afternoon.

the New York weekly magazine, The Outlook. The following is the form in which, by means of a printed card of about the size and shape of an ordinary public dinner invitation, the proprietors of the journal notify this important addition to their literary staff.

The Outlook Company has the honor to announce that Theodore Roosevelt President of the United States will on March 5th, 1909, become a Member of the Editorial Staff of The Outlook which will thereafter be the exclusive channel for his writings on Political Social and Industrial Topics November 7th, 1908 New York City

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

New York, November 20. The cattle markets in the East of Buffalo have been closed in consequence of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the United States. The Department of Agriculture has placed the States of Pennsylvania and New York under quarantine.

THE CHINESE MONARCHY.

New York, November 19. In view of the very important commercial interests of this country in China, the course of events at Peking is being closely followed by the Washington Government. The view generally held here and apparently at Washington also is that the Powers, while admitting the force of the fait accompli, should maintain an attitude of vigilant watchfulness of the course of events in China. There can at any rate be no question of the need for the continued presence of the Legation guards in Peking, and it

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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador, 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. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Table listing various theaters and their current performances. Columns include theater name, play title, and time. Includes Royal Opera House, Kaiser Heinrich VI., Revolution in Kraehwinkel, etc.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.) The balloon was filled with 108,000 cubic feet of chilled coal gas, and the ascent was made at five minutes past eleven, the balloon just clearing the trees in the gardens, and as she lifted a small crowd raised cheers. The balloon passed quickly away in an easterly direction. It is hoped to beat the previous record for long-distance ballooning of 1,193 miles held by France.

OUTBREAK ON THE N.W. FRONTIER OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 19. A force of 600 Mohmand tribesmen attacked Shabkadr last night. On receipt of the news at Peshawur, a detachment of 200 men was sent off at once to the front.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. BRYCE ON THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Tuskegee (Alabama), November 18. Addressing the negro students of the Tuskegee Institute, of which Mr. Booker T. Washington is the head, Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador in Washington, said that within the British Empire there were millions of negroes. The British people were profoundly interested in what was being done by the Institute, and they hoped to obtain suggestions from it for the treatment of negroes in the colonies.

MR. ROOSEVELT AS A SCRIBE.

As was announced recently in the Press, President Roosevelt, when he relinquishes his high office next March, will take up the associate editorship of

would cause no surprise here if it should be decided forthwith to strengthen them.

MESSAGE FROM KING EDWARD.

London, November 18. Yesterday a kindly-worded message of sympathy from King Edward was transmitted to the Prince Regent. All the foreign Legation officials in Peking have been invited to be present at the memorial service for the late Sovereigns—a surprising innovation which is much appreciated.

THE NEW CHINESE ADMINISTRATION.

Pekin, November 19. Prince Tshing, the head of the Imperial Council, has, on behalf of the Emperor, addressed a circular to all the friendly Powers in which he asks for the sympathy of their rulers. This is a new proceeding on the part of China, and is regarded as a sign of the strength of the administrative Government.

In reply to a question, a member of the Wai-wu-pu gave an assurance yesterday that the new Administration would promote the reforms begun under the Emperor Kwang-su, and pointed out that all the edicts issued since the 15th instant showed that progressive and modern government is intended.

THE POTSDAM MEETING.

We give below extracts from the principal German newspapers with reference to the meeting between the Emperor and the Imperial Chancellor at Potsdam this week:—

Among the Conservative organs the Kreuz-Zeitung says that all Conservatives will note with peculiar satisfaction

(Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

The Grand Duchess of Hesse gave birth to a son yesterday, says a Darmstadt telegram.

Frau Sigrid Arnoldson began her engagement this year at the Royal opera with *Mignon*. As in former years she attracted a large and fashionable audience. It was not until two years ago that Frau Arnoldson decided to sing in Dresden, her second home, but her triumphs have become greater and greater at every performance. It is not the power, but the caressing sweetness and wonderful expressiveness of her voice that fascinates her hearers. She really deserves the title of the "Swedish Nightingale," which was conferred on one singer only, Jenny Lind. That title is a poetic one, and it is the poetry in Frau Arnoldson's nature that distinguishes her art. The poetic nature is so impressive that one hardly thinks of appreciating the singer's art, perfect as it is. Frau Arnoldson uses her art wholly and solely as a means of expressing her abundant warmth of feeling. She does not only sing her part, she lives it. Free from all coquetry of manner, she presents to us approximately Goethe's original which has been so irreverently distorted by the French librettist. Even in the boudoir scene and in the horribly sentimental conclusion her *Mignon* has something of the Goethe feeling and depth.—In Herr Grosch, who sang *Wilhelm Meister*, Frau Arnoldson had a partner who made a marked impression, even in her distinguished company. Herr Grosch's vocal art is now almost perfect, and his fine voice, which is so charming in *cantilene*, went very well with the soft soprano of the "guest." If only Herr Grosch's gestures were less conventional. If he made none, the effect would be better. Conventionality is always unnatural. Herr Nebuschka, as *Laertes*, also favoured the grotesque, and so occasionally provoked undesired merriment. Frau Abendroth sang *Philine* with great brilliancy, and Herr Plaschke was a very serious *Lothario*; both these impersonations were deserving of much praise. Herr Malata conducted with certainty and spirited emphasis. M. N.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

At the Soiree with music and recitations to be given by the Lehmann-Osten Choir at the Exhibition Palace on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, Hofschauspieler Alexander Wierth will appear instead of Frl. Alice Politz, who has been taken ill. Herr Wierth will recite selections from the poems of D. v. Lilienron and O. Ernst. Tickets at from 1 to 4 marks at the Secretary's office, Walpurgis Strasse 18, 1.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon will be as follows: (1) J. Sittard: Allegro maestoso for organ. (2) Mendelssohn: the 42nd Psalm, for choir, solo, and orchestra. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by: Frau Sanna van Rhyn, soprano; and Herr Alfred Sittard, the church organist.

Today is the 10th anniversary of the inauguration of the Central Theatre. As it happens, none of the founders—Heinrich Mau, Karl Denzel, and Gustav Kammschetter—has lived to see this day. During these ten years the receipts have amounted to about six million marks from three million visitors. Director Alexander Rottler has been for the last six years at the head of the undertaking, which has been highly successful under his able management.

Concert Agency **F. Ries.**
 Saturday, 28th of Nov., 7.30 p.m., at the Palmengarten:
Brahms Evening
Percy Sherwood
 (pianoforte).
 Tickets at .M 4, 2½, and 1½, from **F. Ries** or **Ad. Brauer** from 9—1 and 3—6 o'clock.

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, 1.**
 Also German lessons, private and in classes, for day pupils.

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Extensive choice of hand-made Saxon Damask Table-Bed-Ladies' and Gentlemen's **LINEN**
Joseph Meyer
 (au petit Bazar)
 Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

The Management of the Central Theatre has engaged the three sisters Wiesenthal for a second series of dance performances which will take place on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th instant. The prices for these evenings will be as follows:—Orchester-Loge M. 9, Parquet-Fauteuil M. 4.50, Parquet I. M. 3, Parquet II. M. 2.25, Stehparquet M. 1.50. I. Rang: Proscenium-Loge M. 9, Fremden-Loge M. 7.50, Loge M. 6, Balkon M. 5.25, Tribuene M. 2.75. II. Rang: Proscenium-Loge M. 4.50, Balkon M. 3, Seitenreihe M. 2.25, Tribuene M. 1.50, Stehplatz M. 1.25, Sitzgalerie M. 1.25, Stehgalerie M. 0.75.
This afternoon the fairy play "Peter und Paul reisen ins Schlaraffenland" will be repeated. On Sunday there will be two performances: in the afternoon, at 3.30, "Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld," at reduced prices; and in the evening, at 7.30, "Sherlock Holmes," at the usual prices.
The ticket office is open daily up to 2 o'clock for the sale of tickets in advance for the four performances of the sisters Wiesenthal.
Joan Manen, at the violin recital which he will give in the Vereinshaus on the 27th instant, will play Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata (by request), Bach's Chaconne, Sarasate's Spanish Dances, and several compositions of his own. Tickets from H. Bock, Prager Strasse 9.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
 Tonight, beginning at 6.30, ending about 10.30
Lohengrin.
 Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.
 Cast:
 Heinrich der Vogler, German King . . . Herr Reins.
 Lohengrin . . . Herr v. Bary.
 Elsa von Brabant . . . Frau Wittich.
 Herzog Gottfried, her brother . . .
 Friedrich von Telramund, Brabant Count . . . Herr Plaschke.
 Ortrud, his wife . . . Frau v. Falken.
 A Herald of the King . . . Herr Trede.
 Brabant nobleman . . . Herr Erl.
 Pages . . . Herr Loeschke.
 . . . Herr Buessel.
 . . . Herr Nebuschka.
 . . . Frl. Keldorfer.
 . . . Frl. Kreischner.
 . . . Frau Scheer.
 . . . Frau Lorenz.

PLOT. Elsa of Brabant is accused by Count Telramund of having murdered her young brother Godfrey. King Henry decides the matter must be left to the arbitration of a duel. Elsa prays that a knight she has seen in a dream, may come to her help, and Lohengrin appears in a boat drawn by a swan. He offers to be Elsa's champion on condition that she will marry him, but never attempt to find out his name or origin. She accepts and Telramund is defeated. He and his wife Ortrud plan vengeance; the latter on plea of repentance, sows mistrust in Elsa's heart and then publicly upbraids her on the church steps for marrying a nameless man. The marriage takes place, but on the very first evening her curiosity overcomes her and she puts the fatal question. Telramund enters to assassinate Lohengrin, but the latter kills him. In front of the assembled host Lohengrin announces that he is the son of Parsifal, and that he had been sent to Elsa's help by the Holy Grail. He takes leave of Elsa. The swan appears, but in answer to Lohengrin's prayer, dives beneath the water and in its stead rises the lost Godfrey, whom Ortrud had by witchcraft turned into a swan. The boat, now drawn by a white dove, glides away with Lohengrin, and Elsa sinks senseless to the ground.
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Sunday night . . . Eugen Onegin . . . at 7
 Monday night . . . La Traviata. (Violetta) . . . 7.30
Royal Theatre Neustadt.
 Tonight . . . Zweimal zwei ist fuenf . . . at 7.30
 Sunday night . . . Die Braut von Messina . . . 7
 Monday night . . . Thummelumsen . . . 7.30
Central Theatre . . . Variety Performance . . . at 8
Victoria Salon . . . Variety Performance . . . 8

HOCKEY.

DRESDEN SECOND AGAINST FREIBERG.
This match was played in Dresden last Wednesday, November 18th, and resulted in a win for the home team by two goals to one. The game throughout was evenly contested and the play on both sides was very keen. During the first half there was no scoring, and play was for the most part in mid-field. In the second half Freiberg had several chances of scoring, but the ball did not find the net. A good rush by Dresden ended in Collett scoring Dresden's first goal. Shortly after this Graff retaliated for Freiberg with a good shot. Play continued level until a couple of minutes before "time," when Dresden pressed and Bayer scored the last and winning goal for Dresden with a smart shot. The Dresden team played well together and took advantage of the weak points in the Freiberg lines. For Freiberg Sandon was the mainstay of the side, while Tanner and Fluegge did very useful work.

Great Auction Sale of all descriptions of **hand-painted Dresden China** by Auctioneer Schlechte on his premises, Amalien Strasse 12, **Tuesday, November 24th.**

Hch. Wm. Bassenge & Co. Bank. Dresden, Prager Strasse 12.
 Payments on all Letters of Credit.
 Exchange of Circular-Notes.
 Cheques and foreign money at most favourable rates.
 Postal Orders.
 English and American newspapers.
 Office hours 9—1, 3—6, Saturdays 9—3.

(Continued from page 2.)
that the approval of the Chancellor's declaration was made in a form which in no way diminishes the Imperial prestige. The journal adds: "To the statement of the Emperor that he felt the exaggerations of public criticism to be unjust we may add that this sentiment is shared with the deepest regret in the widest circles of the people. We hopefully look forward to the further development of events. Germany will rejoice that Prince Buelow is assured of the continued confidence of his Imperial master."
The *Taegliche Rundschau* says:—"We will implicitly trust the Emperor's word, but we cannot think that this one word can banish all the disquiet and anxiety and care. The events of the past few weeks, particularly of the unlucky Donaueschingen week, have made too strong an attack on the nerves of the German people, and have broken in too rudely on its repose. Anxiety has been awakened within Germany's boundaries, and if Prince Buelow reported truly to his Imperial master he must have told him of the silent revolution in the thoughts and sentiments of hundreds of thousands which may be of grave portent to Germany's future. He must have told him of the vanished confidence which will have to be laboriously won back."

The *Post* says:—"The Emperor's high sense of duty, which irresistibly brought home to the Sovereign his obligations, was able to win a victory over his feelings. The German people can, therefore, look to the future with complete confidence."
The *National Zeitung*, organ of the Liberal party, says: "This act of renunciation will be greeted with the most joyful satisfaction by the whole German people. A new epoch is approaching. Rome was not built in one day. The national desires of the people are nearing accomplishment."
The moderate Radical *Vossische Zeitung* comments as follows: "A ruler could hardly have said more if he still wished to wear the Crown. What had to be said without making the Monarch pass beneath the Caudine yoke was said, yet the words of yesterday are no guarantees for tomorrow. It is necessary to provide institutions which will guarantee a tranquil and stable development, and this is the business of the Imperial Chancellor. The Emperor agreed that his advisers shall bear unrestricted Constitutional responsibility by virtue of their office, but they can only exercise their responsibility if they are answerable to the representatives of the people, not only morally and politically, but also legally. A law fixing

Ministerial responsibility is, therefore, necessary for the Empire as it is also for Prussia."
The extreme Radical *Berliner Tageblatt* submits the official communique to a severe criticism, and declares that the form the Emperor has chosen shows that he only bowed most reluctantly to momentary necessity, and that he has not abandoned his fundamental standpoint in the least. The journal points out that the assurance regarding the stability of the Empire is not sufficient, and it continues: "However disagreeable the zigzag course of Germany's recent policy has been it is not a question of the path to be followed but of the object in view. There is also a stability of reaction. We are loyal enough to believe that the Emperor will henceforth avoid everything which would be poaching on the preserves of his responsible Ministers, that henceforth His Majesty will work out no more plans of campaign for foreign Powers, will expose no diplomatic confidences in private letters, and will not inspire articles in foreign newspapers." The *Tageblatt* demands that the Reichstag should make the voting of the Government's financial reform measures dependent on the granting of Constitutional guarantees, and it declares, in conclusion, that the official communique is in no way satisfactory in form or contents.

OCCUPATIONS FOR AN EX-PRESIDENT.

(From our own correspondent.)

New York, November 10.

From the moment when President Roosevelt declared for the first time that he would not under any circumstances accept another nomination for the Presidency, many people have busied themselves with endeavouring to decide what such an indefatigable, strenuous worker as Theodore Roosevelt would find for his hand and brain to do when he was relieved of the cares of office. Various plans have been formed for his future occupation, appropriate to his many gifts and such as his peculiar physical and mental versatility would need. So it has been said that Mr. Roosevelt, after his sporting tour in Africa, will probably accept an invitation to go on a voyage of discovery to the North Pole; or that he will take a position on the staff of that highly respected journal *The Outlook*, or that he would become Rector of a University, or Federal Senator for the State of New York; etc., etc. A more recent discovery is that he will be a dramatist, the creator of the long talked of but not yet born great American drama. The well-known actor, Mr. Thompson, lately waited upon the President at the White House, and, if the newspaper reports are correct, said to him "Mr. President, I hope some day to have the pleasure of bringing out the great American drama by Theodore Roosevelt." Whereupon the President is reported to have replied, "Perhaps you will have it." The President is said to prefer dramas in which the "villain" is checkmated.

NO ENGLISH SIGNS IN ROME.

The "foreign invasion" is now the battle cry of the "English" Mayor of Rome, and with it he has succeeded in rousing the ire of a powerful class, which will probably show their resentment at the time of the next municipal elections by putting the popular party out. With all the grave problems of a city full of opposing interests, with one strike following another, Mr. Nathan has found time to consider the question of the shop signs, and to decree that they must be in Italian! "But," (as we gather from press reports from the Eternal City) the shop keepers who cater to the foreigners protest, "how can the poor English, or Germans, or Swiss, as the case may be, get what they want? How can they be supposed to know that *albergo* means hotel, or that *ombrellino* is parasol, or *the tea*, or *dolce cake*, or *scarpe boots*? I shall lose all my trade and the foreigners will avoid such a discourteous town." Trivial as the question seems, it will probably mean considerable loss to the old-established hotels, for example, whose greatest advertisement is in their names. The Palace, the Beau Site, the Excelsior, the Windsor, must blossom out as the Palazzo, the Bella Vista, while for the two last there is no translation. And what will the Mayor do then? The idea seems to be that the Italian language is thus insured against the insidious advances of other tongues, and preserved in its purity, but it seems a stiff price to pay, that is, loss to the shops, resentment on the part of those whose interests are damaged, and irritation in the minds of the strangers who do not know where to buy. And, any way, is not such a fear absolutely grotesque, considering that those who use foreign signs are perhaps a thousand out of a population of half a million? It has been left for an Englishman to have this brilliant idea of protecting the Italian language in Italy when no Italian can see the danger.

AN AWKWARD ELECTION BET.

The election of Mr. Taft, it should be recollected, means that Mr. Bryan's most ardent supporter will go unshaven for another four years at least. He is a man in Wyoming who, on the occasion of the previous Bryan candidature, swore a mighty oath that the razor should never touch his chin or cheeks until the "Boy-orator of Nebraska" was in the White House. Mr. Bryan, in fact, seems to inspire these freak bets. He was the unconscious means of breaking off the engagement between Mr. J. Howard and Miss Mary Johnson, of Santa Fé, Kansas, because the lady's father, a Republican, could not bear the thought of her mating with a Democrat, as her lover professed himself to be, and would only give his consent if Bryan should win. Worse than all, by losing his previous contest, Mr. Bryan caused Mr. Patrick Devin to carry an English flag through the streets, which, as Patrick said, on the first day of his task, "will break me heart." In a "campaign biography" of Mr. Taft, published by a Boston firm a few months ago, the President-to-be is shown in as many attitudes as a popular actress. There are pictures of Mr. Taft on an army mule, Mr. Taft in a Canadian calash, Mr. Taft climbing over a stile, Mr. Taft reviewing troops, Mr. Taft in a motor-car, Mr. Taft walking home from church, Mr. Taft playing golf, Mr. Taft emerging from the top of a ventilator on board ship (through which he has climbed for a wager), Mr. Taft disembarking at Shanghai, Mr. Taft drinking tea with a mandarin, Mr. Taft being carried through Hong-Kong in a

:: DRESDEN ::

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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.

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).

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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4, See Strasse 4,

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Woolen underwear.

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English and German knitted Goods.

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Novelties of the season.

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Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French, etc. in class or privately.

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

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First class ladies' tailor.

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Saturday, November 21st. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, November 22nd. 23rd Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Monday, November 23rd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, November 24th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, November 25th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany
Thursday, November 26th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, November 27th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, November 28th. 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 22nd. 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.
Thursday, November 26th. Thanksgiving Day. Service 8.0 a.m. and 11.0 a.m.
Friday, November 27th. Litany 10.0 a.m. 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.
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.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
North-easterly wind, clearing up, colder.

"chair," Mr. Taft opening the Philippine Assembly, Mr. Taft inspecting the water-works at Manila on a hand-car, and, of course, Mr. Taft addressing audiences, with many varieties of oratorical gesture. In this one book of 260 pages the portraits of Mr. Taft amount nearly to the round hundred. The American public should certainly recognise its next President when it meets him in the streets.

OPERETTA IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From our own correspondent.)

New York, November 5.

The United States are under the spell of "Die Lustige Witwe." No less than three large theatrical companies are performing the piece in all parts of the country. The New Yorkers have testified their admiration of the "widow" by the expenditure of \$12,000 dollars in her honour. In the New Amsterdam Theatre the operetta was given 421 times to overflowing audiences, and the sum named represents the income from the sale of tickets during that uninterrupted run. Of that amount 13,000 dollars went to Europe as "author's fees"; but, as the three companies will continue their performances of the operetta for two years more, the total takings at the end of that time are estimated at 4,000,000 dollars. The money already paid by New Yorkers for hearing the "Die lustige Witwe" exceeds what they expend on grand Opera in a year.

ENGLISH SPELLING.

Not long ago President Roosevelt led an assault on English spelling, and endeavoured to force weird forms of words on the mixed races under his rule. Now on this side of the Atlantic a Simplified Society has been formed, with Professor Skeat for its president, its aim being to promote a better understanding of the history of English spelling, to advocate the gradual introduction of such reforms as shall remove the difficulties placed by our present chaotic spelling in the way of children and foreigners, and to provide an organisation for furthering these views. It is quite true, as the Professor said in his opening address, that the early scribes realised that the only sane method was to use symbols phonetically, and that accordingly they spelt their words with the direct aim of representing the sounds that were than heard. No doubt (comments the *Globe*) our spelling at the present day is from two to three centuries behind the times, and is no longer adapted to the requirements of the moment, but if we are to spell "fonetikaly," as the late Sir Isaac Pitman used to say, we shall have every man spelling as he fancies words should be pronounced. Smith Minor has for years done his best to popularise this method, but for all that the Civil Service Examiners insist on the unscientific methods at present in vogue. They must be the Society's first converts.

A CHINO-CANADIAN MARRIAGE.

A curiously interesting episode has just taken place in connection with the immigration of prohibited aliens in Canada. It is well-known that any Chinese who enter the Dominion are subject to a poll-tax of 500 dollars. But what, asks a contemporary, if those Chinese are women, and, moreover, the wives of British subjects? The case has just arisen at Victoria, B.C., where two British engine-drivers have just arrived from China, each accompanied by a Chinese wife. Not unnaturally they refuse to pay the poll-tax—wives are expensive enough luxuries without having them charged extra—and they do not, strictly speaking, come under the provisions of the Canadian tariff. The Canadian Government, however, either intent on purity of race or its hundred pounds—the motives may be mixed—insists on the poll-tax being paid that is exacted from every Chinese; the luckless engineers protest that their wives are no longer Chinese, but British subjects. In Great Britain their view would, of course, prevail; and since they have appealed to Ottawa, it is probable that Canadian law will also prove favourable to them. The wife takes her husband's nationality in England; even if divorced, she retains the nationality of her husband. So far as Canada is concerned, the point is of small real importance, for few Englishmen marry Chinese women; and very few Chinese women will thus be able to avoid the poll-tax.

DOCTORS AT PLAY.

An American physician writing from Berlin says: "I had the good fortune to be present at the 'Aerzte-kommers,' arranged in honour of Dr. Robert Koch. It took place in the great hall of the Royal Opera House, and was such a doctors' meeting as I never saw before and the like of which I shall never see in our country. There were 2,900 physicians present. I heard physicians who stand high in the profession sing, recite humorous poems, play on instruments, and even take part in grotesque play. It was an invigorating spectacle. The hit of the evening was a one-act farce by Dr. Alfred Peyser, the scene of which is laid in the court of Dr. Koch's present home in Berlin. The time is December 11, 1993, the birthday of Koch."