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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 851.

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Great Auction Sale

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

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in painting.
RICHARD WEHSENER
Zinzendorf Strasse 16.
** DRESDEN CHINA. **
Coffee cups, wall-plates, tea cups, etc. Speciality: buttons.



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Furriers Exclusively.

Desire to inform their patrons and visiting tourists that a very extensive stock of fine Furs, fashioned in the latest Garments, fancy Neckpieces, Mufts, etc. are here to select from; Russian Sable, Mink, Marten, Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Seal, Squirrel, black Persian, Broadtail, Lynx, Fox, Pony, Astrachan, etc., Bear, Skunk, Thibet, etc. Skins are imported from the best Fur centres (duty free) in the raw state and made up here, so that prices for the same qualities are more moderate here than in the foreign market. 52, Prager Strasse, Dresden, opposite Cook's Tourist Bureau.



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Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.
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THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

Our readers will recollect the publication in these columns some months ago of an article on the negro question in America. A day or two subsequent to the appearance of that article we received a visit from Mr. Joseph W. Kelley, of Ohio, who by reason of his activity in connection with the spread of education among the coloured population in America is an undoubted authority on the subject. In conversation with us he mentioned several illuminative facts concerning the vast strides in education and prosperity made by negro citizens of his country, which are certainly unknown to the majority of European observers. We endeavoured at the time to prevail upon Mr. Kelley to embody some of this interesting information in an article for the *Daily Record*, but he was prevented from doing so in consequence of his numerous engagements. With yesterday's mail came a communication from this gentleman, containing data which particularly merit attention. The view generally held in Europe is that the negroes of the United States are indigent, illiterate encumberers of the ground. As a matter of fact, property to the value of no less a sum than four hundred million dollars is in the hands of coloured American citizens, and the banking figures published by the Statistical Department annually show a steady increase in the value of deposits made by the negro element. The 1900 census gave the total number of negroes in the United States as 8,841,000, of whom only ten per cent. are described as illiterate, in the sense of being unable to read or write. These figures strikingly illustrate the enormous progress of the educational movement among this class of population during comparatively recent years, as a couple of decades back the term "negro" was regarded as a synonym for rank ignorance. These are indeed hopeful symptoms, contrasting most favourably with the pessimistic opinion held by many people with regard to the coloured problem. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that the question is ultimately bound to exercise a marked influence on the internal policy of the United States, owing to the continued prolificacy of the negroes and the declining birth-rate of the white population. The percentage of negroes to whites stands today at over eleven, a fact which compels us to join issue with Mr. Kelley when he states that the negroes are less of a problem to the United States than India is to Great Britain.

With the memory of the lurid events which the year 1857 brought in its train still terribly vivid, those who have friends or relations in India are very naturally expressing anxiety at the dark cloud of sedition that is looming over Britain's Eastern Empire and causing deep searchings of the official heart. It is impossible to disguise the truth, that a widespread and strangely spontaneous unrest is making itself visible among the population of Bengal, but so far the disaffection has not spread to those sections of the people who, in the deplorable event of an armed rising, could be calculated upon to set up fierce resistance to the forces of the Crown. The source of the movement is to be found among the Babu classes, comprised of Bengalis who have gone through the Government schools, acquired a sufficient smattering of education to give them the species of complaint expressively termed "swelled head," and who, scorning to turn their attention to labour which their acquired high and mighty ideas

stigmatises as menial, devote their pens to the stirring-up of sedition through the medium of the vernacular press. That a little knowledge is a dangerous thing has never been more conclusively demonstrated than by the effect of Government education among the Bengalis. Notoriously lacking in personal courage himself, the Babu is ever-ready to incite his more courageous dupes to deeds of violence. A feature of the present agitation is the extreme youth of those who have been apprehended for the carrying out of murderous outrages. These youths arrive at the threshold of maturity with minds poisoned by the mendacious outpourings of the native press, which is almost entirely controlled by men who have failed to secure Government appointments, and who thus find a solid grievance against the Feringhi ready to their hands. The situation in its present condition demands the prompt application of sternly repressive measures, including a strict censorship of the vernacular press and the drastic punishment of those primarily concerned in sowing the poisonous seed of rebellion among the agricultural population. Much unpleasant comment was heard when it became known that the Viceroy, Lord Minto, is sojourning in a distant province on a shooting expedition while matters of the gravest moment are demanding the instant attention of every highly-placed Government official. The strong policy needed to cope with seditious movements is persistently hindered by the misguided "humanitarians" at Westminster, who are ever ready to discover in a firm-handed administration grounds for sickly sentimental protests against the "inhumanity" of tyrants in India. Until the British Government chooses to ignore the fuss made by these silly people, it is useless to anticipate the elimination of the elements which are directly contributing towards the weakening of British prestige in Hindustan.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

BRITISH FLAG HAULED DOWN.

Auckland (New Zealand), November 22.
News has reached here that on July 1 last the natives of Rakahanga, in the Cook group, hauled down the British flag, and after ejecting the island council, appointed their own government, judges, and police. The ringleader of the movement is a dismissed teacher of the London Missionary Society. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands has declined to be represented in the New Zealand Parliament, on the ground that the islands are included in the Dominion for Imperial purposes only.

ABOMINABLE OUTRAGE IN INDIA.

Allahabad, November 22.
In order to prevent a repetition of the outrage, the Maharajah of Sarguja, in the Central Provinces, has offered to defray the expense of a permanent police guard for the statue of Queen Victoria at Nagpur, which was recently tarred and mutilated. The outrage has aroused intense indignation among the loyal community.

"DAILY GRAPHIC" BALLOON.

Berlin, November 21.
The *Tageblatt* states that a Posen estate-owner on Thursday found in a wood near Ploeltke, an envelope containing the following letter:—

"Please inform the editor of the nearest newspaper that the balloon which has just passed over is that fitted out by the *Daily Graphic*, which left London yesterday.
'All going well.—A. E. Gaudron, E. V. Maitland, C. C. Turner."
The balloon passed over Schneidemühl on Wednesday night.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE SUPPRESSED INTERVIEW.

New York, November 21.
The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. Hale, the author of the suppressed report of the interview, who repudiates the *American's* article purporting to be a digest of the remarks made by the German Emperor to Mr. Hale. He says: "If it purports to be a synopsis of the *Century* article, nothing could possibly be further from the truth. If it purports to be an account of what the Emperor said in the interview, it is absurd and preposterous. Who could be so foolish as to imagine that the Emperor would speak to a private American citizen on such a matter? I repudiate the article absolutely."

New York, November 22.

The New York *American* this morning states categorically that whatever denial Mr. Hales may make with regard to the *American's* synopsis of the Emperor's interview published by them yesterday, they are prepared to maintain the absolute accuracy of their summary. This refers to Mr. Hale's letter to the New York *Times* denying the authenticity of the alleged interview as published by the *American*.

THE WORKERS' CHAMPION.

Denver, November 23.

Mr. Samuel Gompers was today re-elected President of the Workmen's Union with only one dissentient vote.

DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

New Orleans, November 22.

A river steamer has been destroyed eighty miles up the Mississippi by the explosion of a defective boiler. It is feared that 15 persons have thereby lost their lives.

CIVIL WAR IN HAYTI.

New York, November 23.

Cables received here from Port au Prince announce that the Haytian Government are blockading Les Cayes, from where General Simon is directing the rebellion, and that the town is surrounded by troops. Reports from Kingston (Jamaica) are to the effect that the rebellion movement is assuming the form of a demonstration in favour of the newly appointed General Fouchard. The entire Southern provinces are becoming affected, the population unanimously demanding the resignation of Nord Alexis, and the election to the Presidency of Fouchard. Thus two Richmonds are in the field, as it is not definitely known whether Fouchard will support the claims of Simon or fight for his own hand.

It will be gathered from the above despatch that the long-expected civil war in Hayti has come at last, after a phenomenal period of peace in the Black Republic, extending to eighteen months or so. It is the old story of rival ambitions and bickerings for the spoils of power. Quite a number of military chiefs in Hayti have been waiting more or less openly and impatiently for President Nord Alexis to suc-

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Saturday was the birthday anniversary of the late Empress Frederick, Emperor William's English mother, and the Emperor and Empress as usual paid a morning visit to the Mausoleum in the Friedenskirche at Potsdam, which was decorated with foliage and chrysanthemums for the day. The Emperor laid upon the sarcophagus a magnificent wreath of laurels, with orchids and Maréchal Niel roses, and, with the Empress, remained in the Mausoleum for about a quarter of an hour before returning by motor-car to Berlin.

The two American exchange professors, Professor Felix Adler and Professor William Morris Davis, have each consented to shortly deliver a lecture in the American Church. Professor Adler will speak next Monday, November 30, at eight o'clock, his subject being "Emerson." Professor Davis will speak on Wednesday, December 9, at the same hour, and will lecture on "The Lessons of the Colorado Canyon," with illustrations.

Tickets may be obtained at the Church Library, at the American Consulate, and from members of the Church Committee.

Mr. Arthur Orr, Third Secretary of the American Embassy, has been promoted to the Third Secretaryship in London. He will leave to take up his new duties within a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Orr had only recently taken an apartment in the Matthäikirch Strasse, their transference to London being unexpected. Mrs. Orr is at present in Paris.

Americans are reminded that the annual Thanksgiving Day festivities will take place at the Kunstausstellungspark on Thursday evening next, the 26th inst.

His Excellency the American Ambassador will preside, and addresses will be delivered by the two "Exchange" professors, Professor Adler, of Columbia, and Professor Davis, of Harvard.

The banquet and speeches will as usual be followed by a dance. Tickets may be procured at the American Consulate General, Friedrich Strasse 59-60, until Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Robert-Tornow, of Hohenzollern Strasse 15, has returned to Berlin after a stay of nearly five months in England.

Miss Margaret M. Clarke, of Berlin, has just had published an English translation of Frau Clara Viebig's well-known novel, "Das tägliche Brot." John Lane, London, is the publisher.

Miss Frances MacElwee was expected to return yesterday (Monday) from her visit to Vienna, where she stayed as the guest of Madame Charles Cahier, Vienna Royal Opera singer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick William Wile, formerly of Nachod Strasse 39, are now occupying their new flat at Helmstädter Strasse 6, near Prager Platz.

Mrs. Alexander Thackara, jr., who is to remain in Berlin indefinitely, has been appointed Secretary pro tem. of the American Woman's Club, in place of Mrs. J. H. Honan, recently resigned.

Mr. John W. Dye, American Deputy Consul-General in Berlin, will shortly return to Berlin from his visit to friends and relatives in America.

The Berlin Lyceum Club held a festive "house-warming" on Friday night in the new Club-house to which it has just removed, Am Carlsbad 12-13.

The Club is now located in one of the fine old, classical houses of the Carlsbad Strasse. The old-fashioned arrangement of the house, with its short corridors in unexpected places and many small staircases leading into the rooms, gives a pronounced air of *Gemütlichkeit* to

George Fergusson,
Singing Master.
Augsburger Strasse 64.

Institut Tilly
Gross-Lichterfelde-West (Berlin)
Ring Strasse 40.

English and American resident students received for the study of German and other languages or for preparation for the German and French diploma exams. of the Association Phonétique. Prospectus, containing full particulars and names of former students, on application.

the Club rooms, while this atmosphere of home-like comfort, with its lack of all stiffness, is combined with the pleasant air of dignity of an old German house. The rooms are furnished and papered with exquisite taste. The furniture in the reception and sitting rooms, the tea-room, library, etc., is the same as in the former Club-house in the Potsdamer Strasse. The *Logierzimmer* (guests' bedrooms) have undergone a greater change. There are fewer bed-rooms than in the former house, but the greatest pains have been taken to fit them up as daintily and elegantly as possible, and the result is charming in the extreme. One of the rooms, whose wall-paper, furniture, and hangings are in Liberty style, in delicate pink, white, and green, is especially attractive. Another room is in white and primrose yellow, while perhaps the most artistic in the suite is one entirely in white, set off with touches of emerald green. This room was presented to the Club by its president Countess Harrach.

The Lyceum Club has again succeeded in securing a Club-house with garden attached. A number of the rooms overlook this garden, which by the way, is terraced, and can be reached by stairs leading out of one of the sitting-rooms.

The reception held on Friday night to celebrate the opening of the new rooms was attended by two to three hundred guests, including the President of the Club, Countess Harrach and the Managing Directress, Frau Commerzierrath Heyl. Countess von Gröben, as President of the Social Board, received the guests. The rooms were artistically decorated with variegated foliage. Among the English guests was noticed Mrs. Robert-Tornow, who is President of the International Board of the Lyceum Club in Berlin. After a programme by individual Club members and by the Lyceum Club Choral Society, who gave with much spirit some selections appropriate to the occasion, the new Clubhouse was subjected to a course of exhaustive inspection by the guests. The subsequent verdict was one of general approbation.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Prussian State Secretary of the Interior, yesterday afternoon received a deputation of seven English labour representatives, headed by Mr. Boyd Carpenter. The deputation is on a fourteen days' visit to Germany.

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 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	Madame Butterfly	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Kaiser Heinrich VI.	" 7
Deutsches Theater	Revolution in Kraehwinkel (Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Michael Kramer	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Herodes und Mariamne	" 8
New Theatre	Wahrheit	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Fant. I. Teil	" 7.30
Kleines Theatre	Moral	" 8
Comic Opera	Tiefand	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Erde	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Madame Flirt	" 8
Schiller Theatre O. Charlottenburg	Der schwarze Kavalier	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Familientag	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Seine Hoheit	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Ehre	" 8
Buergerl. Schauspielhaus	Philippine Welser	" 8
Trionan Theatre	Ausgewiesen	" 8.15
Urania Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Jerusalem Künstlerblut (Girardi)	" 8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialtaeten	" 8
Berl. Operettentheater	Havana	" 8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialtaeten	" 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialtaeten	" 8
Folies Caprice	Brautschau. Die laestige Witwe	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialtaeten	" 8
Parodie Theatre	Die Zauberflote.—Zweimal zwei ist sieben.—Berlin steht Kopf	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	" 8
Theatre des Westens	Der fidele Bauer	" 8
Casino Theatre	Die Diamantbaeder	" 8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands	" 8

ORIGIN OF THE LOMBARDS.
There is a marked difference in stature and temperament between the people of North Italy and those of South Italy. The reason is because, while politically one, they are racially separate peoples. The Longobards, or Lombards, who about 568 took possession of Northern Italy, and permanently established themselves in the rich valley watered by the Po and its affluents, were of Teutonic stock, their original home having been the region on the left bank of the Elbe, round about Magdeburg and Luneburg, while the Italians south of Lombardy are of the old Latin stock.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)
cumb to the malady from which he has been suffering for many months past, but he is actually recovering, and has recently displayed both mental and physical energy.
General Simon has got tired of waiting, and has now taken the field. His action was precipitated by the belief, generally understood to be well-founded, that the President was awaiting an opportunity of hanging the General for various high crimes and misdemeanours, of which the principal is doubtless the latter's hurry to obtain the supreme power in the Republic. General Simon has for several years past been Governor and Dictator of the Southern Division of Hayti. In that position he has from time to time openly defied the Central Government, and scoffed at President Alexis in a fashion that of late is said to have become intolerable.
The Government started to prepare a force to proceed south and eject the Dictator, and Simon evidently has thought his wisest plan is to force the issue by taking the field himself. He is a bloodthirsty rascal by all accounts, but he is a negro of great ability, and very resolute character, with a considerable following of patriots and adventurers, some of the latter Europeans, who have faith in his star. Despatches received state that the first battle of the civil war has been fought and won by Simon, who has captured Les Cayes, the capital of the Southern Division.

FUNERAL OF GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

St. Petersburg, November 22.
The funeral of the Grand Duke Alexis, who died in Paris a week ago, took place yesterday morning at the church of the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The procession, headed by a squadron of Horse Guards, started from the Nicholas Station, where a short Requiem service was conducted by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg. The Czar, in Naval uniform, walked behind the coffin, followed by the Grand Dukes, the Military, Naval, and civil dignitaries. The Empress drove in a carriage drawn by eight horses. The Grand Duchesses were also in carriages. The route of the procession, which passed along the Nevsky Prospect, was guarded by a double line of troops, and strewn with branches of fir. A salute was fired from St. Peter and St. Paul as the cortège approached the Troitzky Bridge across the Neva. After the funeral service at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, which was attended by the members and ladies of the Diplomatic Corps, the Senators and Members of the Council of State, the Czar and the Grand Dukes carried the coffin to the tomb.

FRANCE'S INDUSTRIAL RETROGRESSION.

Epinal, November 23.
M. Meline in a speech delivered here yesterday pointed out that French industries are falling behind these of foreign countries, and ascribed the retrogression to the fact that in France men concern

themselves with politics instead of with business. French industries, said the speaker, suffer from want of capital, and inventors are often compelled to dispose of their inventions abroad. French capital was invested, not only in foreign Government stocks, but in foreign industrial undertakings. Prince Bülow had justly congratulated Frenchmen on being the bankers of Europe, but they should first be the bankers of France. The chief cause of the diversion of French capital was the advance of Socialism. All Republicans should join in opposing collectivism. Experience had shown that the security of France depended on tranquility.

THE NEW ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.
Constance, November 22.
The new Zeppelin airship is nearly finished.

NATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN PRAGUE.
Prague, November 22.
At noon today the Czech demonstrations were renewed on the Graben against German students, who were insulted and roughly handled. The police on duty did not interfere at first; but as things assumed a more threatening appearance, the street was cleared by gendarmes. The crowd withdrew, singing provocative Czech songs and Servian national songs, to the Wenzel's Platz, where they shouted: "Auf Wiedersehen auf dem Graben am nächsten Sonntag." In the afternoon German-speaking people were repeatedly insulted in the streets. Twenty-eight arrests were made.

DRESDEN

Died.

On Saturday, November 21st 1908

Robert Walter Barton

of Elmira, N. Y.

Services were held at Annen-Friedhof, Chemnitz Strasse, on Monday, November 23rd, at 3.30 p. m.

Lady Gough, who, with her daughter, the Hon. Katharine Gough, has been staying at the Savoy Hotel, Dresden, for some time past, has again left Dresden, to the great regret of her numerous friends in the Saxon capital.

Consul-General and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney have accepted an invitation to attend the Thanksgiving Banquet in Berlin, at which the American Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, is to preside. The two Roosevelt Exchange Professors at the University of Berlin, Professor Felix Adler and Professor Davis, have promised to deliver the principal speeches of the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Gaffney leave Dresden on Wednesday, and expect to return on Friday.

Felix Mottl, the Munich General-Musikdirektor, whose reputation as a genius among conductors is of international significance, was eagerly expected here by habitual concert-goers who were already acquainted with his fine art from his performances at Munich, Bayreuth, New York, or elsewhere. Dresden had so far been somewhat neglected by him, and consequently the concert at which he was to appear with Anton van Rooy, of Bayreuth fame, promised to be in the nature of a sensation. A disappointment was, however, in store for the critical among the audience, a disappointment not attributable to Mottl, but to the inferior orchestral apparatus with which he was supposed to exhibit his genius as a conductor. It is a deplorable fact that Dresden cannot boast of the possession of a good orchestra—leaving the Royal orchestra out of the question, naturally—and this was sorely felt when Mottl conducted Beethoven's "Eroica," Wagner's "Meistersinger Vorspiel" and parts of his "Walküre." Although what by his energy and high artistic ability he had achieved with this material in one single rehearsal was wonderful, and in spite of the vigour with which he had contrived to instil something of his own ideals into the members, the inefficiency of the material at his disposal was sadly conspicuous all through. The audience did not, however, greatly heed this circumstance, choosing rather to recognise the excellent intentions and the remarkable innate art of the conductor himself, according him an ovation worthy of an Olympic victor. Herr van Rooy appeared below form. His powerful voice lacked lustre, and his intonation was not always accurate. But the magnitude of his style was imposing; whilst by the rendering of Schubert's "Der Tod und das Mädchen" and "Allmacht" he firmly established his success. The applause attained an extraordinary pitch at the conclusion of his rendering of "Wotan's Abschied," a performance characterised by eminent beauty. The house on this occasion was practically sold out. M. N.

Opera-goers will be glad to hear that Herr Hermann Kutschbach, whose achievements as a conductor are well remembered here, will return to Dresden, having been appointed *Königlicher Kapellmeister* by His Majesty King Friedrich August, the appointment to date from September 1, 1909.

The Silesian Ballooning Association reports the following extraordinary incident:—The balloon "Schlesian" ascended from Breslau on Saturday and proceeded in a north-easterly direction, passing over Krotoschin and Zerkow. When the balloon was some hundred yards distant from the Russian frontier, fifteen shots were fired at it, one of which penetrated the car and buried itself in a sandbag. The occupants escaped injury. Corsacks guarding the frontier are believed to have fired the shots, but it is difficult to conceive with what object, since the German flag flying from the balloon was distinctly visible in the clear air.

An auction sale of Dresden hand-painted china of all descriptions will take place today at Amalien Strasse 12, the premises of Herr Schlechte, the auctioneer. The sale itself commences at 10 a. m., but the articles to be sold may be viewed from eight o'clock until the commencement of the sale.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

Julia Hansen, Singing teacher,
Sedan Strasse 2, I.
Thorough development of the voice (**Marchesi Method**) for Opera, Concerts, etc.
Several former pupils now on engagement! Hours 12—1.

MISS HOPE

(pupil Mrs. Helen Best, London)

Specialist for Treatments of the Face, Neck and for Superfluous Hair.—Manicure.—
Raacknitz 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.**
Also German lessons, private and in classes, for day pupils.

Extensive choice of hand-made Saxon Damask Table-Ladies' and Gentlemen's **LINEN**

Joseph Meyer

(au petit Bazar)

Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

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

Pension von Oertzen Sedan Str. 31
corner Lukas Strasse.
Sunny rooms. Electric light. Steam heat (very well heated). American cooking.

Pension offered by a North German noble family with daughter, best opportunity to learn German. Moderate terms. Apply: **D. 155, Daily Record office.**

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

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

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

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Miss Watson will lecture today, Tuesday, in the gallery, taking as her subject Raphael and his works, one of which, the *Sistine Madonna*, has rendered the Dresden Gallery famous: The class will meet punctually at 11.30 in the rotunda.
The Wednesday morning lecture which will be held in Miss Watson's rooms at Gutzkow Str. 33, II., will be devoted to the modern German artists: von Schwind, Menzel and Liebermann, the lecture being illustrated by fine reproductions. Thursday being Thanksgiving Day in the American colony, the lesson on Greek sculpture will be deferred to Friday. The class will meet in the Praxiteles room of the Albertinum at 12.30 for study of that artist's work by casts and copies. Scopes and the famous Niobe group will also receive attention in this lecture.
The programme of the II. Philharmonic concert which takes place this evening at the Gewerbehause with Kammerorgan Franz Naval and Professor Hugo Becker as soloists, will be as follows: Vorspiel z. Oper "Kunsthild" by Cyrill Kistler; d'Albert: Concerto op. 20 in D, for Violoncello with Orchestra. Wagner: Grals-erzählung from "Lohengrin." Marcello: Sonata in F. Songs: Giordani's Caro mio ben; Schubert's "Die Liebe hat gelogen," "Vor meiner Wiege," "Widerschein." Cello solos: Adagio, from D. Popper; Spanish Dance Songs: H. Sommer's Die Jugend, Volkslied, Das Mährlein. Weingartner's Liebesfeuer. R. Strauss' Heilige Aufforderung.
The programme of Herr Anton Förster's pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten tomorrow evening will be as follows: Brahms'

F-minor Sonata op. 5. Chopin: Nocturne op. 48 No. 1; Impromptu in F-sharp op. 36; 3 Etudes op. 25: A-flat Polonaise op. 53. Beethoven: Rondo in G op. 51, Nr. 2. Mendelssohn: Lied ohne Worte in A-flat, Nr. 19. Liszt: Etude F-minor; Grand galop chromatique.

The International Photographic Exhibition, Dresden 1909, was the subject discussed at a recent meeting of the Saxon Photographers' Union attended by representatives of the largest German professional photographic societies, when it was decided to hold an "international photographers' day" on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of July, 1909. His Majesty the King of Saxony has promised his patronage. Invitations to take part will be sent to all the professional photographers societies and unions in the world. In addition to the visit to the Exhibition, which of itself will be very interesting and on a grand and comprehensive scale, lectures and discussions will be arranged on the newest inventions and advances in the domain of photography. A number of festive arrangements are in contemplation, including visits to industrial establishments and excursions into the beautiful country round the Saxon capital. The Committee appointed to carry out this plan is composed of Professor Emmerich, of Munich, Herr R. A. Schlegel, of Dresden; and Herr Schultz-Henke, of Berlin. The Saxon Photographers' Union—in which Herr R. A. Schlegel is the Chairman, and Herr Oskar Bohr the Chairman of the Festival Committee—has undertaken to make the necessary arrangements.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Hoffmann's Erzählungen.

Phantastic Opera in three acts. Music by J. Offenbach.

Cast:

Hoffmann	Herr Rüdiger.
Niclaus	Frau Bender-Schafer.
Nathanael	Herr Löschcke.
Hermann	Herr Trede.
Lutler	Herr Wachter.
Olympia	
Giulietta	Frau Wedekind.
Antonia	
Coppelius	
Daperutto	Herr Rains.
Mirakel	
Cochenille	
Pitichinaccio	Herr Erl.
Frantz	
Spalanzani	Herr Büssel.
Crespel	Herr Nebuschka.
Schlehmilch	Herr Büssel.
A voice	Frl. Eibenschütz.

PLOT. At a meeting of students, Hoffmann, one of their number is killed on his gloomy journey. He declares he has been thrice unloved in love, and promises to describe his love-affairs to them. In the Opera the three several episodes are presented in three acts.

In the first act Hoffmann is in the house of Spalanzani, having gone there to meet his host's beautiful daughter. This daughter is really an automaton made by Spalanzani and Coppelius, a wizard, who is to have a half share in the money to be made by the sale of the doll. Coppelius gives Hoffmann a pair of spectacles, which increase the beauty of the doll, and Hoffmann is madly in love with it, heedless of the warnings of his friend Niclaus. A dance is held, and Hoffmann dances with the automaton, which dances on unconsciously, till Hoffmann sinks fainting upon the sofa. Coppelius enters in a rage, the doll by which Spalanzani had bought his half of the doll having been dishonoured, and smashes the figure. The guests all laugh at Hoffmann, who at last realises the trick.

In the second act Hoffmann is courting Giulietta, a courtesan, who is in the power of Daperutto, a wizard, for whom she has stolen the shadow of Schlehmilch, another love. She promises to procure Hoffmann's image in a mirror. Telling Hoffmann that Schlehmilch has the key of her room, she leaves them. Hoffmann kills Schlehmilch, only to find the room empty, and the false Giulietta disappears with Daperutto in a gondola.

In the third act Hoffmann is engaged to Antonia, daughter of Crespel, who has a beautiful voice, but is liable to consumption, so her father has forbidden her to sing. The deaf servant lets in Hoffmann, contrary to his master's orders. He and Antonia sing, and as Crespel returns Hoffmann hides and, from Crespel's conversation with the wizard, Doctor Mirakel, hears of Antonia's illness. He persuades Antonia never to sing again, but Mirakel, by invoking the spirit of her dead mother, induces her to break her promise; she sings and sings, and dies exhausted in Hoffmann's arms.

In the epilogue the students thank Hoffmann for his tales.

Composer: Offenbach, born 1819, died 1880.

Wednesday night	Sizilianische Bauernehre. Bajazzo	at 7.30
Thursday night	Rienzi	" 7
Friday night	Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor	" 7.30
Saturday night	Die drei Pintos	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die drei Pintos	" 7.30
Monday night	Carmen	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Der Dummkopf	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Die Liebe wacht	" 7.30
Thursday night	Thersites	" 7.30
Friday night	Thummelsumen	" 7.30
Saturday night	Thersites	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Liebe wacht	" 7.30
Monday night	Thersites	" 7.30

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Barbarossa," from New York for Genoa, left New York Nov. 21st.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Hiogo Nov. 22nd.
"Zieten," from Japan for Bremen, left Genoa November 21st.
"Prinzess Alice," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Aden Nov. 21st.
"Derfflinger," from Hamburg for Japan, left Naples Nov. 21st.
"Bilow," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Colombo Nov. 21st.
"Königin Luise," from New York for Genoa, arrived Genoa Nov. 22nd.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, passed Scilly November 23rd.
"Kleist," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Singapore Nov. 22nd.
"Main," from Bremen for New York, passed Dover Nov. 22nd.
"Neckar," from Baltimore for Bremen, passed Borkum Reef Nov. 23rd.

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COMMEMORATION AT A GERMAN UNIVERSITY.

Commemoration at the older English Universities primarily denotes a solemn academic function and ceremony, in grateful recognition of past blessings bestowed upon the University by various benefactors, at which prize essays are recited and honorary degrees conferred; the whole winding up with a sort of State banquet. To the Oxford and Cambridge undergraduate, says a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, it imports the close of a none too industrious academic year, the severance of University ties, and a delicious period of flirtations at balls, garden parties, and river excursions.

The German University student has also his "Commemoration," though not identified with any academic function. It is less formal, more boisterous, perhaps, but no less delightful than that enjoyed by his English cousin. The conditions of German academic life are entirely different from those obtaining in England, and the festivities at the close of the summer term, which is prolonged well into August, are practically confined to the "Verbindungen," or "corps," which, in German Universities, are the embodiment of student life, and are social clubs more or less corresponding with the "Vincents" and the "Bullingtons." These student corps are living organizations of a decided military character, and strike their roots deep into German social life; they are not ephemeral institutions, but perpetuate the *esprit de corps* transmitted to them by past members. At Oxford or Cambridge, paterfamilias comes up to Commemoration with mother and sisters of Young Hopeful, arrays himself in a Master of Arts gown, lionizes the party through the halls and chapels of his quondam *alma mater*, calls on the Master, invites to dinner at his hotel, and joins sedately in the festivities provided by Young Hopeful's college or club. The German paterfamilias appears on the scene in the cap and ribbon of his "corps," of which he is a life member. As soon as he has donned these insignia, the old student life, with its duels, its beer-drinking, its songs, its flirtations and jollities, freaks and adventures, comes over him—he is a boy once more. It is delightful and refreshing to see the zest with which the grey-haired diplomat, the governor of a province, the physician, and the advocate throws himself into the fun of the fair, often the cheeriest and the merriest among his youthful comrades and hosts.

Young Hopeful, his head swathed in surgical bandages, meets his people at the railway station; he has only yesterday laid out his opponent with three nasty "terz," but got "quarz" in exchange. Paterfamilias smiles approvingly, and the mother and sisters are at once initiated into the various cuts which may or ought to be given, father and son displaying the art with their walking-sticks. Today is given up to lionizing. German Universities, with few exceptions, have little of the monastical aspect about them, and there is nothing in the University buildings themselves (which it is also possible that Young Hopeful could only discover with his father's assistance) of special attraction. But the ladies are conducted to the battle-ground, where yesterday's fray took place, have not quailed before the sight of fresh blood shed that very morning, are introduced to the "Kneipe" and have tasted of the famous "Kneipbier," have visited the "Carcer" (the University prison), and admired the hieroglyphics on the wall, contributed by student captives for the past hundred years, among which paterfamilias points out his own attempt at wall sculpture, and narrates the circumstances that led him into durance vile.

But the day is now far spent; and after dinner at the hotel, to which two or three friends of Young Hopeful are invited, an adjournment is made to a Biergarten, where, listening to the strains of a band, a vast consumption of beer and cigars takes place.

The morrow is the fête day, nothing less than the ninety-fifth anniversary of the founding of the "corps" to which Young Hopeful belongs. This is the "Commemoration"; and next year, when another opportunity for keeping high festival is sought, it will be discovered that ninety-six years have elapsed, and as only four are wanted to complete the century, the affair must be a big one.

The day's festivities begin with a procession of the corps through the narrow streets of the little University town to some delightful spot in the vicinity, whither the ladies have gone in advance, and where the midday meal will be taken. The "Chargirten" (the heads, or officers, of the corps) advance majestically on horseback in full martial uniform, and are followed by a long cortège of carriages containing past and present members of the corps, all with their insignia, cap, and ribands (the last worn across the breast). As they progress, shop windows fly open, the girls blow kisses, which are responded to by a shower of nosegays. Here paterfamilias is not outdone; he makes the best shot at the window, waves his cap, kisses his hand, and so on to the next bevy of girls, who, be it said, are ready to repeat the salutation as soon as another corps comes by. The trysting-place is at length reached; the ladies of the party, mothers, sisters, cousins, and sometimes even aunts, are decorously welcomed, and an immediate adjournment is made to the luncheon room.

:: DRESDEN ::

Hugo Borack

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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.

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Speeches are the order of the day; and the emancipation of the German women has now made such rapid strides that the blushing young sister of the president (the first "Chargirte") responds for the ladies, reading a pretty little speech from the back of the menu she holds in her hands. Light wine circulates freely, and paterfamilias is drinking now to the youthful President, and anon to an "old boy" he has not seen since they were "Chargirten" together on a similar occasion some thirty-five years ago. Cigars are lighted, and a move made for the carriages. A long drive through deliciously cool woods, a halt for tea at the river bank, and the carriages are dismissed, the journey back to the town being made, as soon as darkness falls, in pretty little gondolas decked with lamps.

The corps in question have on this occasion the privilege and duty of illuminating the ruins of the mediaeval castle, the pride of the University town. The glorious old building bursts of a sudden into roseate splendour. The entrancing spectacle lasts, however, but a short time, and then the corps and its ladies, augmented by their friends and the ladies of another corps, unite at a ball, at which paterfamilias shows all his old cunning.

Yes! Commemoration at a German University is a thing apart, but to those who have taken part in it it is as enjoyable as it is less formal than the corresponding institution at an English University.

THE PARIS MURDER MYSTERY.

Paris, November 22.

The *Matin* announces the apprehension of a former man-servant of M. Steinheil, who, with his mother-in-law, was found murdered in his flat in May last. The journal gives the following particulars regarding the circumstances which led to the arrest:—

On Thursday last M^{me}. Steinheil, desiring to ascertain the exact address of the man-servant's parents, made inquiries of a certain woman, who said she could easily tell her that, as she knew that the man's pocket-book was in his overcoat, which was in her room. On opening the pocket-book the two women found a letter written by M^{me}. Steinheil's daughter Martha on October 31, which the servant had been given to post. The black seal had been removed and the letter opened. M^{me}. Steinheil regarded this as a confirmation of the suspicions she has all along entertained with regard to the man, and yesterday she sent a relative to M. Hamard, the Chief of the Detective Department, to inform him of her discovery. M. Hamard is reported to have replied that it was no crime to open a letter, and to have refused to take possession of the pocket-book. He, however, referred M^{me}. Steinheil's representative to M. Leydet, the examining magistrate. On learning of M. Hamard's attitude, M^{me}. Steinheil decided to search the wallet herself, and in one of the pockets she discovered a small packet of tissue paper containing a very fine pearl, which she recognised as the gem missing from one of her rings. She at once summoned the man, and asked him to account for this, but his only reply was, "As I have been caught I have nothing to say. I will speak before the courts." M^{me}. Steinheil now went herself to M. Hamard, who had her statement taken down and forwarded to the examining magistrate. The man-servant was arrested at ten o'clock as he was entering his residence, and he turned pale and began to tremble while the warrant was being read to him. On the way to the station the prisoner wept, and several times exclaimed, "I am innocent." He was placed in a cell after a short examination. The *Matin* adds that the prisoner's rooms will be searched this morning, and he will no doubt be confronted with M^{me}. Steinheil. A confession which he is expected to make will, it is thought, do something to clear up the mystery of M. Steinheil's murder. Interviewed by a representative of the *Matin*, M^{me}. Steinheil expressed satisfaction at the arrest, and related certain circumstances which had caused her to suspect the man.

RECORD ISSUE OF "THE TIMES."

The *Times* of Thursday last consisted of twenty pages in its main issue and sixteen pages in the "Literary Supplement," which is equivalent to a 28-page paper of 168 columns. This is the largest copy of *The Times* that has ever been published. The news alone covers more than 118 columns, or, roughly, 200,000 words, and there are nearly fifty columns of advertisements. *The Times* has extended to twenty-four pages on numerous occasions. "The first 24-page paper was published on June 21, 1861, but it was not till 1886 (it remarks) that we were able to issue papers of this size in one printing. Between June, 1861, and June, 1894, the paper reached twenty-four pages on only fifty occasions, but since then such papers have been much more frequent, and in the current year they have been published on thirty-one days."

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

North-westerly wind, cloudy, showers, colder.