

Office:  
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1755.

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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## A FISHER OF MEN.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL BOOTH.

A tall patriarchal figure, erect and unbending despite the weight of nearly four-score years, a keen, but benevolent, countenance, surmounted by the high forehead denoting intellect,—that is the impression received by an observer who first comes into contact with one of the most remarkable figures of the age. The kindly atmosphere which seems in some indefinable way to envelop the personality of General Booth does not detract from the dominant influence of the man. A few moments in his company are sufficient to explain how it is that the marvellous system created and firmly established by him does its work so smoothly and unswervingly. The General has been blessed with the rare gift of organisation and the power of imbuing his assistants with his own indomitable energy. The result is seen today in the unique host of militant religionists aptly called The Salvation Army, with ramifications extending to practically every country of the globe. It was on the 5th of July, 1865, that the first steps towards the creation of this great work were taken. As a travelling evangelist, weary of the monotonous routine involved by the ordinary circuit duties of a Methodist minister, William Booth arrived in London and came face to face with the appalling misery and destitution of those inhabiting the East End purlieus of the metropolis. He instantly realised that he had come upon his appointed life's work, set his hand to the plough with characteristic decision, and has never turned back. The little band of devoted followers who first flocked to his standard was known as the Christian Mission. No one but the General himself and the survivors of that first movement will ever know of the tremendous difficulties which cropped up at every stage of the campaign. The appearance of the familiar uniform in the streets of London and elsewhere was usually the signal for a bitterly hostile demonstration, and on more than one occasion the workers were compelled to seek refuge from the violence of the bigoted mob. Only a man possessing almost superhuman patience and profound faith in his call could have persevered in the face of such determined persecution. But the General never faltered or allowed his helpers to falter; always before his eyes were the hideous forces of vice and degradation, against whom he battled as valiantly as ever did the more flamboyant Crusaders against the Saracen hordes. Space is lacking to describe the steady progress made by the Army once popular prejudices, invariably based on a complete misunderstanding of the workers' aims, had been overcome. Clergymen of all denominations came to view the work of regeneration for themselves, and went away marvelling at what they had seen. Scoffers were converted into sincere admirers of the Army, in some cases its active helpers. In 1907 the Salvation Army had 7,820 corps, circles, and societies, established in 54 countries and colonies, with 20,306 officers and employés, i.e. men and women maintained for the work. A great rescue system for the benefit of the submerged, starving, vicious, and criminal classes was established, and now has 762 social institutions, with 2,259 helpers employed in the work of regeneration. During the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1907, no fewer than 5,449,004 needy people were sheltered for the night, and 9,557,241 meals were supplied during the same period.

In conversation with a *Daily Record* representative at Blasewitz on Wednesday morning, General Booth explained how it was that at his great age he is able to work with such energy and cover so much ground in the course of a year. "Become a Salvationist and live on my diet," he said, "and you will be as active at eighty as I am, given the strong constitution with which I am blessed. For long years now I have taken care of myself with the sole object of continuing to work for the cause I have embraced. Of course, I attribute my continued health in no small degree to the prayers of God's people the world over. I find the Army's influence increasing marvellously, and in Germany particular progress has been made within the last two or three years. This I believe to be due to the fact that our aims are becoming better understood. The German mind is essentially profound; when it comes upon a fact it wants to get to the bottom of that fact. It is not, in my opinion, a very receptive mind, but once it



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has embraced a principle it does so with thoroughness. Consequently here in Germany we have had to contend with the prejudices of both saints and sinners—newspapers among the rest, but all have since come to deal more fairly with us. What originally gave me the idea of the Army? Well, I saw the urgent need of it; my heart yearned for those suffering under the results of sin and vice, and I was bound to find some remedy. Thereupon I resolved to employ whatsoever means I could, so long as they were lawful, to achieve my object. By adapting my system to the needs of those whom I was striving to rescue I attribute much of our success. My business was not to please, not to gain the approval of existing organisations, but first and foremost to assist those perishing beneath the weight of sin. I gave women helpers an opportunity of proving their powers, with splendid results. The chief principle on which I have acted, however, is that people will do what you make them do. If you keep this steadily before your mind, and provided your cause is a good one, success must in the very nature of things crown your efforts. Frederick the Great was a distinguished exponent of that rule; he usually got what he wanted just because he insisted on having it; and I have a large admiration for his character.

"Now you want to know something about the finances of the Army. Let me say here that, contrary to the widespread belief, I do not draw, never have drawn, and never will draw one penny from the funds of the Salvation Army, or from any outward source. The accounts of the Army are superintended by a prominent London auditing firm. I may mention that it is my present object to establish a colony in Africa for the unemployed and those unable to make a living in their home country. I have an offer of four million acres of arable land, and only require funds to the amount of a quarter of a million sterling to finance the scheme." The General proceeded to give some interesting information with regard to the Emigration department of his organisation, the Anti-Suicide Bureau, and many other branches. The Anti-Suicide Bureau, quite recently instituted, is becoming more and more a highly important work. "People come to us in the depths of despair from one cause or another and intent upon taking their lives. We reason with them, advise them, aid them in every possible way, and generally manage to banish the idea of self-destruction from their minds. Only those who have seen the work of the bureau can gauge the beneficial influence it exerts.

(Continued on page 4.)

## GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, November 25.

Although the fate of the Licensing Bill was decided yesterday at the meeting of Unionist Peers, nearly all the benches in the House of Lords were filled when the Earl of Crewe rose to move the second reading of the Bill. He condemned the action of the Opposition in deciding to reject the measure before it had been discussed, and remarked that this would not redound to the credit of the House as a debating assembly.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in defending the proceeding of the Opposition, declared himself adverse to the principles of the Bill. The debate will occupy two or three days.

London, November 25.

In the House of Commons the second reading of the Education Bill commenced today. The Bill was, on the whole, favourably received.

PRESS OPINION ON LORD ROBERT'S SPEECH.

London, November 25.

The following are some comments extracted from the morning papers with reference to the speech delivered by Lord Roberts in the House of Lords:—

"Lord Crewe took refuge in silence. He spoke, but said nothing, and, though it may be possible to draw more than one deduction from his reticence, we do not know that any possible deduction can be regarded as very reassuring."—*Times*.

"We are surprised that the Government resisted Lord Roberts's first resolution, which merely urged them to see that the British Army is so strong in numbers and so efficient in quality that other nations would hesitate to attempt a landing on these shores. Mr. Haldane, we feel sure, would have boldly claimed that those words precisely expressed the purpose for which he has been working for three years."—*Telegraph*.

"The country owes a great debt of gratitude to Lord Roberts for his fearless and unanswerable exposure of a grave national danger. Lord Crewe may 'deprecate' discussion as he will, but the truth has been told, and sooner or later it will be recognised, not only by the few, but by the many. By that time, of course, it may be too late."—*Standard*.

"Lord Roberts has performed the highest services to the country. His devotion and unselfishness of aim are above suspicion. He gives the country the benefit of his long experience and practical knowledge without stint, and we would not make light of his warnings. But we must remember that a great soldier, especially in retirement, is always inclined to imaginary panic, though in action he would never feel the smallest panic himself."—*Daily News*.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE HAYTIAN IMBROGLIO.

Reports from Hayti received in New York via Cuba and Jamaica allege that President Nord Alexis is adopting methods of terrorism in dealing with the situation arising out of Gen. Simon's insurrection in the South. Arrests are being made upon the very barest suspicion, and many respectable citizens have fled to the foreign Legations, fearing imprisonment and ill-treatment, without hope of legal redress. The position of Gen. Simon is said to be desperate, but this statement probably indicates the desire of the Government more than it represents the actual facts.

It seems to be certain that the Government forces have invested Les Cayes, the capital of the Southern section, by land and by sea, and when the expected fighting takes place it is quite possible that foreigners will be in a dangerous position. The impression grows in New York and at Washington that if Alexis does not speedily demonstrate his ability to crush the insurrection, the United States will intervene in the double cause of civilised interests and humanity. The American Navy, as far as is known, is represented in Haytian waters only by a gunboat at Port-au-Prince, but a small cruiser is understood to be on the way to Les Cayes, from Gonaives.

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

The indisposition of his Majesty the Emperor is, according to a telegram from the New Palace, taking a normal course.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann, the famous singer, celebrated her sixtieth birthday on Tuesday. At the artist's own urgent request, no special ceremonies were organised in honour of the "jubilee." But notwithstanding this edict prohibiting all ovations, Mme. Lehmann's friends were determined not to "let her off" altogether. Congratulatory telegrams and gifts of flowers came in abundance throughout the day, notably many cables from America, referring with eulogy to the artist's past triumphs as a Wagner singer in the United States.

Mme. Lehmann's commands were also unblushingly disobeyed by a certain Berlin School for Singers, which insisted upon sending twenty of its members to sing a birthday serenade and present a magnificent jubilee laurel wreath to the famous diva.

A rumour has been circulated to the effect that Mr. Seth Low Pierpont, formerly private secretary to Ambassador Griscom at Rome, had been appointed successor at Berlin to Mr. Orr, Third Secretary to the American Embassy, who has been transferred to London. So far as is now known at the Berlin Embassy, this report is quite without foundation.

The Fencing Club organised by Mr. R. S. MacElwee, Neue Winterfeldt Strasse 21, is now in full working order, and is arousing much enthusiasm. Members meet every Monday, at the Eispalast, where they are comfortably accommodated, and also have the advantages of the fine medical baths at subscription prices.

Those already fencing are Miss Thackara, Miss Beglin, Miss Rupley, Miss Haskell, Mr. Cauldwell, Mr. Goetehins, and Mr. Arthur Nevin. The instruction is all individual. New members are received at any time, and visitors are welcome, especially on Saturdays, when Mr. MacElwee expects to fence regularly with Mr. Harries, Captain of the Cornell fencing team.

The ladies' class is from three to five, and the gentlemen's from five to seven p. m.

American dentists must look to their laurels. A determined movement is apparently on foot to raise German dentistry to a level more in keeping with the high standards set by the dentist profession in America. The Prussian Ministry of Education has just drawn up new regulations rendering considerably more severe the dentist's curriculum in Prussia. The term of study is lengthened to three and a half years, while an additional six months' practical work is made compulsory. The new regulations will go into force on April 1, 1909, and will probably shortly be made to apply to the whole of Germany as well as to Prussia.

Mr. Robert de Bruce entertained a large party of friends in his studio on Sunday afternoon at a "house-warming" in the new apartment which he is now occupying, together with Mrs. Clara E. Coleman and her daughter Miss Marie Coleman, of Aurora, Canada, who are old members of the American Colony in Berlin. Mrs. and Miss Coleman were the hostesses of the afternoon. Everybody was full of praise for the artistic little apartment located in probably the most unique group of houses in modern Berlin.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Montgomery Thackara and the Misses Thackara, Professor and Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Berthold Israel, Dr.

**George Fergusson,**  
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and Mrs. J. H. Honan, Mrs. Bernard Goldsmith, Herr and Frau Kirsinger, Mrs. Adela Maddison, Mrs., Miss, and Mr. MacElwee, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hanson, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Ganz, Messrs. Rummel, Mr. and Mrs. Putnam Griswold and Miss Griswold, Fräulein Mary Wurm, Miss Caroline V. Kerr, Mrs. Olga Haskell and Miss Haskell:

The following programme was rendered:—  
Les Images ..... Bouval.  
Ritournelle ..... Chaminade.  
Mr. de Bruce.  
Presto, Largo, Allegro from G-minor  
sonata for violin ..... Tartini.  
Miss Mary Coleman.  
Steig' auf, geliebter Schatten ..... Brahms.  
Ich hab' ein kleines Lied erdacht ..... Bungert.  
King Charles ..... Maude Valerie White.  
Mr. de Bruce.

Mr. and Mrs. August Mickler entertained a few friends at coffee last Sunday afternoon, in honour of Mrs. Brandt of Milwaukee, who leaves at the end of this week for America after a stay of several weeks in Berlin.

Much space is devoted in the musical columns of the Berlin papers to a criticism of Mr. Francis Macmillen's recent largely attended concert, given with the Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Mr. Louis Lombard. Mr. Macmillen's art has been so much discussed among Americans that what one well-known critic, Dr. Leopold Schmidt, says about it is of special interest. Unfortunately his warm praise is mixed with sharp criticism.

"This young pianist," he says, "is astoundingly gifted. But his talent does not extend beyond the wrist-joint; certain reserves must be made in reference to his virtuosity. Mr. Macmillen's aim is obviously effect at any price. One is doubtful as to which should receive more recognition, the bold verve with which he attacks the most difficult passages, or the ingenuity with which the gaps and inferiorities in his technique are concealed." Dr. Schmidt praises Mr. Macmillen's tone, but says it is seldom brought forward in complete purity. "It was for these reasons impossible," he continues, "to listen to the performance of this highly-gifted concert-giver without regret."

The same critic comes down with a veritable sledgehammer upon the work of Mr. Louis Lombard, the versatile musician, financier, and author, of New York and Lugano. He says:—"The conducting of Mr. Lombard, although conspicuous for its superficialities, called forth less criticism than his compositions. "Guignol," a work for string orchestra, which portrays the development of a so-called grotesque idea, and an intermezzo from the opera "Erisinola," are pieces of dilettante drawing-room music not worthy to be earnestly discussed."

Esperanto has long been taught in commercial and private schools in Germany and other countries, but it has only lately been sanctioned officially, for the first time in Germany, as a branch of school instruction. The State Minister of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha

interests deserving of respect. Nobody will contradict me when I say that to attribute to the Emperor wild statements which he never made, and which he could never even have dreamt of, is an act of effrontery to be severely condemned."

## THE POLICY OF GERMANY.

Paris, November 25.

The *Matin* publishes the following telegram from Berlin:—"In the course of an interview, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared that one lesson was to be learned from the settlement of the recent Franco-German incident, namely, that in order to avoid confusion in the Press and among the public such questions should always be left to diplomats, who would know how to discuss them with the necessary reserve. The French Press had apparently regarded as grave a matter which was never considered by the Governments as likely to have serious consequences.

After voicing the conviction that the nations could live in harmony with one another, and render one another valuable services, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter proceeded: "Although we have never followed an aggressive policy, doubt has frequently been expressed as to our good faith. For instance, it was believed that we wanted to play a double game with Mulai Hafid, and to secure his immediate recognition, when we merely expressed a desire that he should be recognised. It was quite natural that we should have wished to see Mulai Hafid's claims receive the sanction of the Powers, as he was already a Sovereign de facto, and his recognition was calculated to assure tranquillity in Morocco. As to the Balkans, we have been accused of carrying on dark conspiracies in spite of the fact that our action has been confined to defending our economic

has given permission for the introduction of Esperanto as a voluntary subject in the commercial-school classes in *Realschulen*. The order took effect at the beginning of the current term. Esperanto was at the same introduced as a school subject in the *Frauenfortbildungsschule* at Gotha. The language has also obtained a footing in one of the Government Technical High Schools, as Professor Dr. Scheffler has begun to teach it at Dresden. In Berlin, where Esperanto courses have been commenced in six different parts of the city in the course of November, there is an Esperanto office at Prinzen Strasse 95, where all information may be obtained.

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### This evening:

Royal Opera House	Carmen	at 7
Royal Theatre	Auf Strafulaub	7.30
Deutsches Theater	Revolution in Krähwinkel (Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Rosmersholm	8
Berliner Theatre	Der Veilchenfresser	8
New Theatre	Baccarat	8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I. Teil	7.30
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Comic Opera	Zaza	7.30
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	8
Hebbel Theatre	Erde	8
Lustspielhaus	Madame Flirt	8
Schiller Theater O.	Der schwarze Kavalier	8
„ Charlotten-	burg	Der Familientag
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Irmingard	8
Luisen Theatre	Vita Benkendorf	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Wohlthat der Menschheit	8.15
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Minna von Barnhelm	8.15
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	8
Thalia Theatre	Künstlerblut (Girardi)	8

### Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadelllos	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Berl. Operettentheater	Havana	8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Caprice	Brautschau. Die laestige Witwe	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Parodie Theatre	Die Zauberflöte.—Zweimal drei ist sieben.—Berlin steht Kopf	8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	8
Theatre des Westiens	Der fidele Bauer	8
Casino Theatre	Die Dianabäder	8
Geb. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbände	8
Gastspieltheatre	Demimonde (Hedwig Lange)	8.30
Urania Theatre	Jerusalem	8

## 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.

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

All the European Powers are said to be satisfied to leave any armed intervention that may be necessary to the United States. Such intervention will not take place, however, unless events should show that President Alexis is incompetent to deal with the situation, as that would lead to anarchy and real danger to Europeans and Americans.

### PANAMA CANAL MISHAP.

New York, November 25.

The Panama correspondent of the *New York Herald* cables that owing to the swollen state of the river consequent upon the recent heavy rains, a portion of the Gatun Dam, 40 feet in length, has collapsed. Several more landslides have occurred, while the railway is inundated. The sites of several locks are under water, and work on the Panama Canal generally is greatly impeded.

### THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, November 26.

The Erie Railroad Company has applied to the Committee of Public Service for permission to issue 30,000,000 dollars refunded improvement bonds.

### PRINCE BUELOW AND THE SUPPRESSED INTERVIEW.

Paris, November 25.

The correspondent of the *Petit Parisien* in Berlin telegraphs that he has interviewed Prince Bülow with regard to the publication in the American Press of certain utterances attributed to the Emperor William. The Imperial Chancellor is represented as having said: "These statements are fantastic inventions, which are pardonable only when they have reference to imaginary things and do not harm any

interests, and to lending to our allies the support which they have a right to expect from us.

"I am convinced that this will be admitted in France. France and Germany having only essentially economic interests in the Balkans the differences between the two countries in this question can only be of an unimportant nature, and can be easily removed. The so-called internal crisis in Germany has been exaggerated at home, and still more so abroad. At the present moment the country is principally occupied with financial reform."

### BURNING OF THE S.S. "SARDINIA."

Malta, November 25.

With reference to the burning of the S.S. "Sardinia" the telegrams say that the fire broke out at 2 p. m. and spread with fearful rapidity, soon involving the whole ship in flames. When the petroleum tanks and powder store exploded the Arabs lost their heads and, drawing their knives, rushed for the boats, some jumping overboard with their clothes on fire. The steam steering gear amidships was damaged but, in order to get the burning vessel away from the powder magazines in the harbour, the captain rushed through the flames to the helm in the nick of time and steered for the Riasoli rocks. It was 8 o'clock in the evening when the still burning ship stranded. Twenty-seven bodies have been recovered, and 52 survivors are in hospital. None of the engineers or firemen escaped except five stokers who were off duty. The boats and tugs belonging to the fleet rescued the men in the water, although a near approach to the wreck was rendered dangerous by the high sea and falling spars. Some of the Arabs refused to jump overboard although no other chance of escape was open to them. There was no naphtha in the cargo.

# DRESDEN

It is with great regret that we announce the death of General H. Melvill, a former resident of Dresden, who during his lengthy sojourn here made numerous friends. The death took place at Wiesbaden last Tuesday night, and was due to an apoplectic fit which occurred in the morning, rendering him unconscious and paralysing the whole of one side of his body. He never recovered consciousness, and passed away at 10 p.m. on Tuesday.

The late officer was president of the Anglo-American Club in Dresden for about eleven years, and he will be remembered as the practical founder of the Queen Victoria Memorial Relief Fund for distressed British subjects in Dresden. He was a son of the late Canon Melvill, one of the most eloquent preachers of the English Church of the last century, and his uncle was Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B. General Melvill served with distinction in India for many years. The impression received by all who were fortunate enough to enjoy his acquaintance was that of a genial, courteous personality, one to whom the term of "fine old English gentleman" applied with peculiar aptness.

Among the crowd of pianists heard in concert halls, Herr Anton Foerster, who gave a recital at the Palmengarten on Wednesday, has been for some years competing for public favour. His performance on this occasion showed that he has not yet fulfilled the hopes set upon him by his former teacher, Herr Krause, at Leipzig. Herr Foerster has certainly worked hard and cultivated the sound musical sense that he possesses; but he is not yet entitled to claim high rank as a concert pianist. And such rank is not for him a necessity. There are highly capable pianists in abundance, more than ever before, and even for them the competition in concert halls is very hard. For medium talent there is no longer any room. Only three ways remain open by which a pianist may gain distinction. Either he must produce something new, or he must be a very brilliant performer, or he must be so musical as to make his hearers forget everything, even themselves, in his own strong personality. Neither of those conditions is fulfilled by Herr Foerster. His execution is not above the average attained by fairly talented Conservatorium pupils at the end of their course; his interpretations have no marked individuality; and his pieces whether they are by Brahms, Chopin, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, or Liszt—all wear a chilling sameness under which every peculiarity of the composer disappears. That is hard, much harder than the slight lapses of memory from which Herr Foerster occasionally suffers. The audience on Wednesday evening was a small one, and the applause reserved within the bounds of conventional politeness.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

## THANKSGIVING DAY IN DRESDEN.

To the Editor of the Daily Record,  
Dear Sir:—

A propos of your interesting article on Thanksgiving Day, allow me to call your attention to the fact, which may not be known to you, that Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the Americans in Dresden in a two-fold manner, i.e. at a reception held on the eve of Thanksgiving Day at the American Rectory, which was attended by between 150 and 200 persons and where the national airs were sung and beautiful music rendered by accomplished musicians.

The day was also observed, as the President's proclamation intended it should be, by a special service of Thanksgiving held in the American Church which was largely attended and where special music, anthems, and an address made the occasion one of becoming thanksgiving to Almighty God for His mercies and blessings vouchsafed to the American nation during the past year.

(Rev.) John F. Butterworth.

Rectory of the American Church of St. John,  
Dresden, Reichs Platz 5.  
November 26, 1908.

## MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Juan Manén will give his violin concert this evening, 7.30, at the Vereinshaus. He will be assisted by Fraulein Alma Stencel (pianoforte).

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As every sitting and standing place in the Martin Luther Kirche, Neustadt, was filled last Sunday afternoon, and very many applicants for tickets were disappointed, on the occasion of the performance of Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*,—for choir, four solo voices, orchestra, and organ—the performance is to be repeated, at half-prices, on Monday evening next, the 30th instant, at 7.30. The soloists engaged are Frau Nast, Frau Fröhlich (Vienna), Herr Grosch, and Herr Hörning, Herr Albert Römhild, the Cantor of the Church, will conduct. Tickets from F. Ries, or at the parochial offices Martin Luther Platz 5, pt., from 9 to 1 and from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Miss Watson's lesson on Greek sculpture will take place today, Friday. The class will meet in the Praxiteles room of the Albertinum at 11.30 for study of that artist's work by casts and copies. Scopus and the famous Niobe group will also receive attention in this lecture.

At the Central Theatre today, the sisters Wiesenthal will commence their engagement, and the usual variety performance, including Otto Reutter, Welland, Ferry Corway, and the operetta "Mittelslaw der Moderne," will be given at 7.30 p.m.

Herr Ignaz Friedmann, whose concerts here have proved highly successful, will give his second and last pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on December 5.

## DRESDEN HOCKEY.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

On Sunday last, before a large company of spectators, the Akademische Sport Club maintained their unbroken record on the home ground. The visitors' eleven was composed of players taken from the Vienna Sport Club and the Vienna Cricket Club. The weather was beautifully fine when Koch bullied off at 11.40 a.m. Immediately the home team pressed and Blich scored the opening goal. For the next few minutes play was entirely in the visitors' circle, the goal-keeper being called on to save his charge

on many occasions. Baring-Gould soon added a second notch amid applause, but was hit in the face by a stick and had to retire for a few minutes, Hammond taking his place in the forward line. The score at half time was 2-0.

On resuming, the game was very equal, play oscillating between the two halves, and several corners on both sides were taken without result. Then Vienna attacked, and the inside right scored from a pass which Hammond only partially intercepted. This made the score 2-1 Baring-Gould secured the ball from the bully and ran through the backs, scoring with a fine shot. Vienna then retaliated and scored through the same player. (3-2.) After some even play Blich added the fourth and last goal with a somewhat lucky shot. (4-2.)

The form of the visitors was not up to the high standard of the Dresden team, their backs especially being weak and slow. Only bad shooting prevented the Dresden score from being very much higher. The centre half was the best man in the visiting team, putting in a great deal of work.

The play of the home team was at times brilliant, but on the whole the forwards lacked unity and judgment; their shooting, after the display against Cottbus, being pitiable. Baring-Gould, the mainstay of the attack, was of course much handicapped by his accident, but the rest were not in form; although Blich showed great improvement, especially in the first moiety. Hammond was a tower of strength at half-back, and the last line of defence was also quite equal to the occasion. Lindemann was inclined to play too much in the centre and did not mark his lining man.

It was pleasing to note the number of spectators who witnessed the game, but it is to be hoped that in future they will make their presence a little more evident by applauding and otherwise encouraging those of both teams who take part in the contests.

Next Sunday, Nov. 29th, a match will take place on the Dresdensia Ground, continuation of Wiener Strasse, at 2.30 p.m., versus the Uhlenhorster Club, Hamburg.

As this team is the one that competed recently in London in the international hockey tournament, the game promises to be very exciting, especially since the right of retaining the challenge shield is decided by this match.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor.

(Merry wives of Windsor.)

Opera in three acts. Words after Shakespeare's play by S. H. Mosenthal. Music by Otto Nicolai.

### Cast:

Sir John Falstaff	Herr Wachter.
Mr. Fluth, citizens of Windsor	(Herr Scheldemantel.
Mr. Reich,	(Herr Nebuschka.
Fenton	Herr Grosch.
Mr. Spärlich	Herr Erl.
Dr. Cajus	Herr Büssel.
Mrs. Fluth	Frau Abendroth.
Mrs. Reich	Frau Bender-Schafer.
Mistress Anna Reich	Fräul. Keldorfer.
A waiter from the Garter Inn	Herr Seiler.
First	Herr Niemetz.
Second	Herr Markgraf.
Third	Herr Hahn.
Fourth	Herr Ernst.

PLOT. Falstaff has written letters to Mrs. Fluth and Mrs. Reich, who determine to punish his duplicity. He is received by the former, but the latter arrives informing them of Mr. Fluth's approach. Falstaff is packed in a basket and carried away. Fluth makes the acquaintance of Falstaff under the name of Bach, and having heard the basket episode determines to be revenged. Falstaff again visits Mrs. Fluth disguised as her deaf cousin; but the disappointed husband thrashes him all the same. At the festival of Herne the Hunter, Mr. Fluth, disguised as Herne, sets the chorus of insects on Falstaff, but discovering his wife was innocent, all ends happily. A subsidiary plot deals with the loves of Anna Reich and Mr. Fenton, and the discomfiture of two other suitors, Dr. Cajus and Mr. Spärlich.

Composer: Otto Nicolai, born 1810, died 1849.

Saturday night	Die drei Pintos	at 7.30
Sunday night	Die drei Pintos	" 7.30
Monday night	Carmen	" 7

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Thummelusen	at 7.30
Saturday night	Thersites	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Liebe wacht	" 7.30
Monday night	Thersites	" 7.30

Central Theatre	Variety Performance	at 7.30
Victoria Salon	Variety Performance	" 8

# Hch. Wm. Bassenge & Co.

## Bank.

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Payments on all Letters of Credit.

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Cheques and foreign money at most favourable rates.

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English and American newspapers.

Office hours 9—1, 3—6, Saturdays 9—3.

## A FISHER OF MEN.

(Continued from page 1.)

"What do I think of the relations between Great Britain and Germany? Well, there is only one way to put an end forever to the acrimony between these two great nations that is sometimes painfully apparent. Make them love each other; make them see that they have no fundamental conflicting aims, but many that are in common. We in England have no jealous feelings with regard to the remarkable progress in commercial life made by Germany. We regard such progress with admiration; and while our commercial men are using every legitimate endeavour to retain their position in the world's markets, they entertain no enmity towards their German neighbours for striving to advance. This fact cannot be too often or too strongly emphasised. There is not a single intelligent Englishman who is possessed by personal feelings of malignity against Germany, and I imagine the same holds good with regard to the intelligent German's attitude towards Great Britain. Let every right-minded man of both nations labour to remove misunderstandings and set up in their place mutual ideals, mutual sympathies, and mutual aspirations. In this great work, as in practically every other movement of our own times, the Press can play an important part, and it is for those who control that vast public system to decide whether the part they play is for good or evil. The Salvation Army unceasingly labours, not only to establish the bond of brotherhood between individuals, but also between the nations of the earth. The blessings which have been showered on us will inevitably be shared by all who use their abilities for the furtherance of good works."

## THE SHOOTING OF SENATOR CARMACK.

With reference to the killing of Senator Carmack in Nashville, Tennessee, by Robin Cooper, son of his political rival, even at this late stage charges and countercharges are still rife. It is expected that the grand jury which is now investigating the case will return a verdict justifying the indictment of the journalist's assailant on the charge of murder, but whether punishment will be inflicted for the crime is still considered very problematical.

Political rivalry in some of the Southern States is intensely keen, and it is not unprecedented that partisans, in the climax of a political conflict, and under the stress of a Presidential election, when political rival, even at this late stage charges and few bullets. In Tennessee it is maintained that Senator Carmack was not murdered by a man, but by a system. Every selfish, corrupt, and vicious interest and institution in the State of Tennessee, including the Governor of the State, it is alleged, were behind Cooper, and gave his cowardly mind courage to devise the final pursuit of Mr. Carmack to his death. They felt, it is urged, that Senator Carmack was in their way. It is alleged, moreover, that the few words which Governor Patterson has said since the murder have been to defend and excuse Cooper, and of the latter it is said that he had discounted the chance of his appearance before a jury on the capital charge, and decided that he did not risk much.

Southern newspapers, like the Northern journals, recognise that such a lawless state of things as is disclosed by the shooting of a prominent journalist and former Senator in the street does not reflect credit on the South generally, and the *News Scimitar*, of Tennessee, actually demands the impeachment of Governor Patterson on the ground that this high official uses his position to protect Mr. Carmack's assailant. A memorial service, to cover the whole of the State, was planned by Senator Carmack's newspaper, the *Nashville Tennessean*, and this has undoubtedly increased the fervour of the dead man's political friends. The latter insist that the killing was the result of a conspiracy, with which men in high authority were connected, that Mr. Carmack was waylaid and assassinated while he was on his way to his boarding-house, and while he was talking to a woman, that when he left the *Tennessean* office for his boarding-house the fact was telephoned from a house near the newspaper building, and that thus the Coopers were notified that the Senator was on his way and they should be on the alert.

Senator Carmack, a brilliant speaker and able journalist, was buried with the Masonic ritual. Life-long friends and neighbours of the dead statesman were the pall-bearers, and floral emblems came from all parts of the State. As the funeral party entered the church, "Nearer, my God, to Thee" was played as a violin solo, and a report says that men and women broke down completely and sobbed. It is added that an improvised band of Mr. Carmack's partisans played "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight" as the funeral party emerged from the church whence it is inferred that the murder will not be allowed to pass quietly.

## DRESDEN

## Young German Gentleman

wishes to make the acquaintance of an American or English lady in order to exchange conversation.

Address: F. B., Dresden-N., Bautzner Strasse 36, pt. 1.

**Wanted** by American family, for three months, from January next, well-furnished apartment with 3 sitting, 5 bedrooms, exclusive of servants' rooms, bathroom, gas. American quarter preferred.

Address: D. 154, Daily Record office.

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

**Wanted.** An apartment for two or three months: sitting room, dining room, at least five or six bedrooms, and bath room.

Address: W. L. H. Daily Record office.

**Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Max Schiller**  
Articles for Manicure. Schloss Str. 2.

**Pension Kosmos** Schnorr Strasse 14, I. & II.  
close to Hauptbahnhof.

Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

Also elegantly furnished flats for housekeeping.

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

## THE ROYAL COURT PHARMACY

English and American Dispensary

Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters

Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle.

**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.

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

**J. Olivier**  
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Sunny rooms. Electric light. Steam heat (very well heated). American cooking.

## 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).

## Take your meals

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

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

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

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

## SIR C. SANTLEY AND SMOKING.

Additional testimony to the virtues of tobacco is afforded by Sir Charles Santley, the eminent vocalist. Driven originally by chronic indigestion to try the soothing effects of tobacco, he found the remedy completely successful, and has ever since been a smoker. His advice to a singer is, rather than muffle up the mouth to keep out the cold night air after quitting the concert-room, to light a cigar, as he does himself.

## BIRD DESTRUCTION.

Apropos of the recent dispatch of 2,000 canaries to the United States, it seems, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Animals Industry in Washington, no fewer than 300,000 cage birds, mostly canaries, are imported annually into the United States. The trade is growing rapidly, the number of cage birds imported having increased from 235,433 in 1902 to 322,297 in 1906. Of the latter 274,914 were canaries, the bulk of which were bred in the Harz Mountains of Germany. Besides canaries, 47,383 birds of over 200 other species were imported. Curiously enough, while this great trade in imported birds has grown up, the export trade in American birds "has dwindled to the vanishing point," not because there is no demand for them in other countries, but because, in consequence of the continual trapping and inadequate bird protection laws, many American birds are becoming exceedingly rare.

## A BISHOP'S BRAVERY.

The late Cardinal Mathieu, who recently died in London, was a man of great simplicity of life, and of this a Paris contemporary gives an interesting glimpse. Before becoming a cardinal he was Bishop of Angiers, and nothing pleased Monsignor Mathieu better than to walk about the city mingling with his people, simply in his soutane as a priest. One day during his walk he came upon a house on fire. The flames soon obtained a firm hold, and then he learned that a mother and two children were in peril. The bishop announced that he would give 500 francs to anyone who effected a rescue. Not one in the crowd volunteered, and then the bishop, without hesitation, ran into the house and rescued the woman and her children. It is added that the next day one of the papers had the bad taste to suggest that what he had accomplished was done only for effect.

## PICTURE POSTCARDS.

Picture postcards are being used for all kinds of announcements. Newly-married couples pose in wedding costumes for card pictures, which are sent to friends; proprietors of inns and restaurants use them for advertising purposes; the new baby is introduced to distant friends and relatives by means of the card, and engaged couples make use of the same medium to show their smiling faces to interested persons at a distance. The latest thing in that line is a card from Germany with the picture of a wreath and flower-covered coffin, under which a member of the bereaved family wrote: "So ruhte unser Seliger"—"Thus rested our sainted one."

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.

Friday, November 27th. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p. m. Choir Practice.

Saturday, November 28th. 10.0 a. m. Matins.

Sunday, November 29th. *Advent Sunday.* 8.0 a. m. and 12.0 m. d. Holy (Choral) Communion. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p. m. Evensong and Litany.

Monday, November 30th. *S. Andrew, A. and M.* 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a. m. Matins.

Tuesday, December 1st. 10.0 a. m. Matins

Wednesday, December 2nd. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.

Thursday, December 3rd. 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion.

Friday, December 4th. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p. m. Choir Practice.

Saturday, December 5th. 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.

Friday, November 27th. Litany 10.0 a. m. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p. m.

Sunday, November 29th. *1st Advent Sunday.* Holy Communion 8.0 a. m. Sunday School 10.0 a. m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a. m. Address on Confirmation and the Christian life 3.0 p. m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p. m.

Friday, December 4th. Litany 10.0 a. m. Women's Auxiliary 10.30 a. m.

Bishop's visitation for Confirmation Sunday, December 6th, 11.0 a. m.

The Rev. J. F. Butlerworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),  
Bernhard Strasse 2,

at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.

Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.

Communion on the third Sunday in January, March, and June.

The Rev. T. H. Wright, Resident Minister.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Westerly wind, more cloudy, showers at times, colder.