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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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THE DREAD OF INVASION.

Quite naturally the remarkable speech delivered in the House of Lords this week by that veteran fighter Lord Roberts has aroused something very like a sensation in Great Britain and here in Germany. On this side of the Channel, however, there is a tendency to overlook the explanatory remarks which preceded the Field Marshal's utterances, and in which he stated that what he had to say must in no way be construed as being inimical to Germany, whom he merely cited as an example to give point to his arguments. But the gallant orator would have done well to pause and reflect on the possibilities for misrepresentation which his words afforded. They have been twisted into an expression of a frightened dismay at the growing power of Germany, whereas in reality Lord Roberts was manifestly urging the adoption of measures calculated to avert just such an attitude. His motives, if not his methods, are above criticism. During the greater part of a long life he has devoted his entire energies to the service of his country, and his career is a shining example of lofty patriotism which many of his countrymen who spend their breath in scoffing at what they term his pernicious activity would do well to imitate. Nobody who has ever had the pleasure of conversing with this battle-scarred veteran can agree that he is in any way hostile to Germany as a Power or as a people. He deals with the questions of her relations towards England entirely in the abstract, though we confess ourselves wholly unable to agree with his conclusions. In examining his contentions, however, it is necessary to clear the mind of all misapprehension with regard to his personal feelings. He is convinced that under the present system of military administration the coasts of Britain are left defenceless save for the Navy, and he soundly argues against the riskiness of placing all one's eggs in a single basket, however substantial that receptacle may be. The figures given in his speech before the Upper House with regard to the embarkation and debarkation of hostile troops are open to criticism, but they are noteworthy nevertheless. In view of the policy consistently pursued in these columns it is unnecessary to remark that we strongly deprecate any move likely to add fresh fuel to the fires of racial animosity which occasionally blind the vision of men the world over; but we are convinced that were the proposals of Lord Roberts to create a British citizen army of a million men carried into effect, the immediate result would be the dissipation of the coldness which too often characterises intercourse between England and Germany. This fact is so obvious that it must be accepted as a truism.

For some years past there has been a growing feeling of insecurity in Great Britain as a direct consequence of the inadequacy of home defensive measures. Synchronising as this circumstance did with the development of Germany's power, the growth of her maritime forces, and the industrial expansion which is bringing her prominently before the eyes of the world, it is small wonder that the British people have become accustomed to regard her with some disquietude. By thoroughly reorganising the army and embracing some system—compulsory training, national service, call it what one will—whereby a large body of troops ready for instant action would be called into being, England would at once achieve several desirable objects. The effect of military training upon the national physique has proved highly beneficial in those countries where the system is already in force; whilst a comfortable feeling of security against every possible exigency would at once permeate every class of Englishmen. Thereupon the ground on which has been erected an artificial structure of acrimony that constantly casts its shadow over Anglo-German relations, would quickly crumble away. There would be no more talk of the "German Peril" which has been held up as a bogey so frequently of late. There is one instance fresh in the public memory which we may cite in support of our argument. Few publicists in England or France had the courage to propose an *entente cordiale* while the feverish struggle for naval power continued between the two countries; but as soon as it was seen that the French Navy was falling rapidly behind in the race, thus ceasing to loom on the English horizon as a dangerous menace, a sincere friendship grew up be-



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tween the trans-Channel neighbours and has flourished ever since. If the present British Government, instead of busying itself with impossible visions of the millennium which is obviously not yet due, would turn a strong hand to the business of national defence and introduce legislative measures whereby the military forces of the country were established on a really adequate scale, there is not the least doubt that within a remarkably brief space of time the last symptoms of friction would disappear in the relations between Great Britain and Germany. Unfortunately, however, there is little hope of witnessing such a desirable consummation during the present régime in England, under which a kid-glove and lavender water policy is pursued with resulting detriment to the cause of international amity.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, November 26.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question by Mr. Dillon whether the Government had knowledge of the character of the Constitution assured to Persia, said the answer was in the negative.

Mr. O'Grady (Labour party) having asked whether the documents relating to the representations which had been made to the Shah with respect to the Constitution would be published, Sir Edward Grey said that representations had been made from time to time and he could of course publish the documents relating to Persia, but their contents would furnish very unfavourable comments on the action of the Shah and his Ministers, as well as on the attitude of the Medjlis. He was sure that they would not be agreeable to any party in Persia and he did not think that their publication would be of any service to Persia.

Replying to further questions, the Minister said that Great Britain and Russia had joined in making representations to the Shah with the object of inducing him to carry out his promise to summon a Parliament. He had, however, been in some doubt as to the prudence of that step, as it was a departure from the strict principle of non-intervention. On the other hand, the unrest in Persia, if long continued, might lead to the greater danger of intervention by one Power or the other.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

London, November 26.

The second reading of the new Education Bill was passed today by 323 votes to 157. The minority consisted of the Unionists, the Non-conformists, the Nationalists, and a few Radicals.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN INDIA.

Calcutta, November 26.

A bomb was thrown yesterday at a train crowded with Europeans as it was running into Barrackpore. Happily no damage was done to the train or to any one in it. In consequence of the serious state of affairs, the Viceroy has cancelled his tour through the provinces and taken up his residence in Calcutta.

THE "DAILY GRAPHIC" BALLOON.

London, November 26.

A correspondent in Berlin telegraphs as follows to the *Daily Graphic*:—"Königsberg correspondent states authorities Dvinsk detained Expedition Under surveillance to frontier."

The *Daily Graphic*, which has not received any message direct from the members of the Expedition, adds:—"The unusual method of their entry into Russia has probably laid them under the suspicion of being spies; but we are under no apprehension that they will suffer any worse fate than that referred to in our correspondent's message—that of being kept under close surveillance during their progress from Dvinsk to the Russo-German frontier."

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

LINERS IN COLLISION.

New York, November 26.

A steamer, supposed to be the "Finance," belonging to the Panama line, has sunk after being in collision with the White Star liner "Georgic" off Sandy Hook. The "Georgic" is only slightly damaged. It is believed that the passengers and crew of the sunken steamer were saved in boats. The "Finance" left New York for Colon on Monday, and had probably anchored in the lower bay on account of the fog. She had 100 passengers on board.

A later telegram states that six passengers and two of the crew of the "Finance" are missing.

New York, November 26.

The fog which settled over New York City and harbour two days ago is still as dense as ever, and all sea traffic is at a standstill. A large number of steamers and sailing vessels are anchored off Sandy Hook, where all indications point to their remaining for a considerable time longer.

The "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" is one of the liners unable to leave the harbour.

MOTOR RACES IN GEORGIA.

Savannah, November 26.

The international Grand Prix was won today by an Italian "Fiat" automobile. A German "Benz" was second.

REPORTED ATTEMPT ON THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF RUSSIA'S LIFE.

St. Petersburg, November 26.

The *Novoye Vremja* publishes a report from Riga dated the 20th instant that, shortly before the arrival of an important train at the station Pondery between Dvinsk and Rjeshiza, a man waiting at the station was arrested on suspicion. He was armed with a revolver and violently resisted his arrest, firing his revolver and mortally wounding a police official. The man is a Left, named Avotin; the *Novoye Vremja* says his obvious purpose was to murder the Empress Dowager, who was then on her way from Copenhagen to be present at the funeral of the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, November 26.

A British syndicate has offered to purchase the St. Petersburg tramway system, and has made an offer of twenty-seven million roubles to the Municipal Council. The fact calls forth further protests against "foreign invaders," who are just now the subject of a bitter campaign, but the press is told that the Council is likely to accept the offer.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Mrs. James H. Honan, Lützow Strasse 78, has been entertaining in honour of Mrs. Henry Whitney, well-known in her home city, Boston, who has recently arrived on a visit to Berlin. On Friday, November 20, a very pleasant tea was given, about twenty guests, ladies and gentlemen, being present. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Felix Adler, wife of the "Exchange" professor, lecturing in Berlin, and by Mrs. R. R. Belknap, wife of the American Naval Attaché.

Invitations to a considerably larger "At Home" were issued for Monday, when Mrs. Alex. Thackara, jr., and Miss Adler, the daughter of Professor and Mrs. Adler, presided at the tea-table. Amongst those present were Professor and Mrs. William Morris Davis, Professor Menzl, the nephew of Adolf Menzl, and Frau Menzl, Mrs. Alois Brandl, wife of the chief professor of English at Berlin University, and Miss Whitney, the daughter of Mrs. Henry Whitney. Mr. Robert de Bruce sang a number of songs.

A notably charming effect was produced in Mrs. Honan's rooms on both occasions by the exclusive use of candle-light. Innumerable antique candelabra shed soft light upon an attractive social scene.

Mrs. George Watson entertained a group of about twenty ladies on Tuesday afternoon in her beautiful apartment on Kurfürstendamm. Mrs. Felix Adler and Miss Adler were the guests of honour.

Mrs. Dean Mason, wife of Vice-Consul General Mason, of Paris, will come to Berlin on December 14 for a five weeks stay. Mrs. Mason had intended to visit Berlin a good deal earlier, but her plans underwent change owing to the sudden death of her husband's grandmother, Mrs. Jane Burchard.

Mr. Geo. S. May, the well-known Berlin representative of the Gould Carr Coupler Co., who is now in America recovering from the shock caused by the sudden death of his wife last September, will not return to Berlin for Christmas, as his friends expected, but will prolong his stay in America until the spring. Mr. May is at present touring in Ohio, where he is visiting many old acquaintances in Cleveland and at Akron, his birthplace and former home. Mr. May's American address is: Chepstow Apartments, 215, W. 101st St., New York.

Mrs. Julia Marquam, of Portland, Oregon, who has been studying for a year in Europe, has settled in Berlin for the winter, and is attending the lectures of Professor Felix Adler. She is a guest at Mrs. Bennett's American Home, Bellevue Strasse 12A.

The new fortnightly magazine *America*, which is arousing interest here, is being edited by Mr. George Lehmann, a well-known violinist of New York. Mr. Lehmann was formerly violin instructor to Professor and Mrs. Felix Adler's children.

Americans recently registered at the Association of Commerce and Trade include:—

Mr. Moses Rosenberg, of New York (Hotel Bristol); Professor Rush Rhees, President of Ro-

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chester University (Hotel Bellevue); Wm. C. Fisher, manufacturer, of Middletown, Conn. (Händel Strasse 21); Mr. H. Fowler, of New York, shipping agent; Mr. M. O. May, of New York, telephone clerk (Karlsgarten Strasse 19); Mr. H. N. Edwards, of Los Angeles (banking); Mr. Walter Hausing, of Maine (late American vice-Consul).

Mr. E. Howard Krause, of New York, agencies director of the N.Y. Life Insurance Co., has settled in Berlin for a lengthy stay, and is at Kurfürstendamm 197/8.

Mr. Lloyd P. Hamilton, formerly of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, who sailed last month to make his home permanently in America, has taken a position on a new evening paper which has been launched in Boston, *The Monitor*. He expects to have charge of the marine and fishing news.

Wanda Radford, the talented Australian elocutionist and actress, who was the centre of attraction in innumerable Berlin drawing-rooms two or three years ago, will not come to Berlin this season, as expected, but will remain in London with her mother, Mrs. Radford, to continue her studies at school. She has lately been ill, complications having set in after a nasal operation.

Wanda Radford has the good fortune to be one of the many artistic proteges of Mrs. Kirsinger, who has brought together an ample fund among Berlin friends to provide for the child's maintenance and education at an English school, until she is old enough to seriously take up stage work.

Mrs. Schumann-Heink appears here in a song-evening next Tuesday, December 1.

Mr. Francis Hendriks and Mr. Louis Siegel, pianist and violinist respectively, who are well-known members of the American musical Colony, join forces on Friday, December 11, in a concert at the Mozart Saal. Two of Mr. Hendriks' own compositions will figure on the programme, including "Twelve Phantasy Studies on an original theme" and "Petites Cloches dans la Brume," which has already been heard here at a private musicale.

Mme. Cahier, the prominent Vienna opera singer who is known also in Berlin, has resigned her position at the Imperial Opera, Vienna, and will start early in the new year on a tour of India, Australia, and other English-speaking countries.

An interesting new theatre project is announced for Berlin. After the style of the big *Stadttheater* of other cities, which produce opera and plays alter-

nately, a large playhouse is to be erected, to seat 2,000 to 2,500 people. It will be located in the Karl Strasse, near the Deutsches Theater. A feature of the new house will be its moderate prices of admission. The repertoire of a first-class municipal theatre is promised.

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.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	La Bohème at 7
Royal Theatre	Kaiser Heinrich VI. 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Revolution in Krahwinkel (Kammerspiele) Fruellings Er-wachen 8
Lessing Theatre	Baumeister Solness 7.30
Berliner Theatre	Herodes und Mariamme 8
New Theatre	Wahrheit 8
New Schauspielhaus	Julius Caesar 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral 8
Comic Opera	Tiefland 7.30
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie 8
Hebbel Theatre	Hohes Spiel 8
Lustspielhaus	Madame Filirt 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der schwarze Kavalier 8
burg „ Charlotten-	Die Zwillingsschwester 8
Frd. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Irmingard 8
Luisen Theatre	Die Ehre 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Wohlthäter der Menschheit 8.15
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht 8
Thalia Theatre	Künstlerblut (Girardi) 8

Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello 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 lastige 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 Westens	Der fidele Bauer 8
Casino Theatre	Die Dianabader 8
Geb. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands 8
Gastspieltheatre	Demimonde (Hedwig Lange) 8.30
Urania Theatre	Jerusalem 8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Paris, November 25.

In the debate on the Navy budget at this morning's sitting of the Chamber, several Deputies spoke in favour of building large battleships and making financial provision for that purpose, in order that a sufficiently powerful fleet should be created. Other speakers drew attention to the increase of the German Navy budget by sixty-five million francs, and to the ten battleships that Germany will have launched before three years have expired. Others again urged the necessity of building torpedo-boats. M. Chaumet (Republican), the reporter of the budget, said that exaggerated conclusions had been drawn from his report. The officers and men of the Navy deserved the confidence of the country. The only thing that had to be done was to provide from two to three hundred million francs for shipbuilding. Germany, by her unity in naval questions, had set an example to all other Powers. Great Britain had not renounced her naval supremacy; Japan and the United States would not fail to provide powerful fleets. The Chamber must decide whether to allow France to sink to the fifth or sixth rank as a sea Power, or to do what other Powers were doing.

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S EUROPEAN TRIP.

The Hague, November 26.

Reuter reports that President Castro's visit to Europe is considered in Holland to be a step necessary to his health but taken also with a view to the opportunity it will afford him of personally arranging financial affairs in France. The visit will have no influence on the existing difficulties with Venezuela, as the Government abides by its decision to insist above all on the cancelling of the ordinances that are prejudicial to the trade with Curacao.

LORD ROBERTS' INVASION SPEECH.

INTERNATIONAL CRITICISM.

Paris, November 25.

The *Temps* notes with marked satisfaction Lord Roberts' plea for a serious organization of England's land forces. The inadequate reports of the debate in the House of Lords which reached Paris this morning have led it to misinterpret the speech of Lord Lansdowne, whom it criticizes for "expressing the hope that such questions would not be discussed publicly." The *Temps* thereupon remarks:—

"Why should military problems be subject to a different rule from naval problems? Why not state on the floor of the House what every one knows, what every one is writing? What is the meaning of this strange persistency in mingling the appearance with the reality in declaring to England that she has an army when she has none? Is it not better to speak out and to recognise the futility of the efforts hitherto made? For England to be sure of the morrow, for her to be qualified to become an ally, it is necessary and it is sufficient for her to equip herself with the army which she does not now possess. It is necessary and it is sufficient that she should remember that that army, in comparison with other European armies, was better a century ago than it is today; that in presence of conscript armies the British forces cannot be taken seriously, and that in fact, as we wrote six months ago, it was not at Trafalgar that Napoleon succumbed but at Waterloo."

The *Débats* says that although the Government minority voted against Lord Roberts' motion there can be no doubt that it was heart and soul with the majority. It is being more and more felt in England that the old system is doomed.

"Hitherto the traditional antipathy to military service together with the repugnance of the taxpayer, has outweighed the apprehension of a vague dan-

ger. Recent events have opened many eyes; they will also open purses. The £25,000,000 of new annual taxes which Prince Bülow asks of the German people are largely destined to be devoted to the naval estimates. If Germany is to be endowed within a few years with fleets powerful enough to vie with those of England in European waters, England is in duty bound to have at her disposal an army strong enough to fling into the sea a German army which had succeeded in disembarking on British soil. There is no possible escape from this conclusion. The official exchange of pacific assurances is an insufficient guarantee for the independence of nations."

New York, November 25.

Most of the papers do not comment on Lord Roberts' speech in the House of Lords yesterday, but the *Globe*, the *Evening Sun*, and the *Evening Post* apparently agree that it was ill-advised. If it were possible to transport German troops from German to British ports undetected by the British Navy, the *Globe* thinks "Lord Roberts' alarmist utterances yesterday would be well based; otherwise they are absurd." The *Sun* calls the speech "an astonishing performance," and adds that it does not follow that, because a man has been a first-class soldier, it must follow necessarily that he is a first-class legislator. Further, it adds, the German authorities would hardly be guilty of "so ill-timed and awkward an indiscretion as that of the Field-Marshal in expatiating on the danger of invasion by a friendly Power and the immediate need of an army of a million men to repel the attack."

The *Post* compares Lord Roberts with Captain Hobson, and says:—"It is amazing how the virus of foreign invasion develops the same symptoms in both."

DRESDEN

The Rector of the American Church of St. John desires to thank the worshippers and friends of the American Church for the generous thank-offerings on Thanksgiving Day. Thus far the sum of 1,355 marks has been received.

The seventh organ recital at the American Church of St. John will take place tomorrow, Sunday, at 5.30 p.m. The programme is as follows:

- (1) Prelude and Fugue in E-minor J. S. Bach.
- (2) Aria from King Saul C. Hubert Parry.
- (3) Organ: "Prayer" (from Suite Gothique) Boellmann.
- (4) Sacred Song: "The Lord is my Shepherd" Meredith.
- (5) Organ: "March" (on a theme by Handel) Guilmant.
- (6) Organ: "Offertoire" Guilmant.

Organist: Mr. W. Herbert Williams.
Soloist: Miss Geraldine Wilson, contralto.

The Soirée with music and recitations given by the Lehmann-Osten Choir in the Exhibition palace for the benefit of the *Freistellenfond* of the Ehrlich School of Music, was highly successful. The large hall was full, and great interest was shown in all the performances. Fräulein Ombra, a former pupil of Frau Bauer-Ziech, opened the concert with a harp solo by Hasselmann, which she played with much expression. Fräulein Doris Walde, whom it is always a pleasure to hear, sang songs by Lehmann-Osten, G. Schumann, and Max Reger, and was heartily applauded. Her voice seems constantly to gain in strength and flexibility. The Lehmann-Osten Choir also gains in strength of numbers, and maintains its high standard of efficiency. The choral numbers were beautifully rendered. Hofschauspieler Wierth recited poems by D. v. Liliencron and Otto Ernst with admirable art and effect. Herr Müller jun. proved an excellent accompanist.

Frau Pagenstecher-de Sauset has lately arranged, at her home in Anton Graff Strasse 12, a delightful little stage for the use of her pupils; and this she inaugurated on Friday afternoon with a musical performance. The programme consisted of pieces quite in keeping with the cosy and refined surroundings. Frau Pagenstecher-de Sauset, whose sympathetic voice was cultivated in the excellent Viardot Garcia school, herself sang a number of charming songs, the pianoforte accompaniments to which were contributed by Frau von Gromadzinska, while the violin *obligati* were in the hands of Fräulein Juanita Brockmann. Frau Gromadzinska also proved herself an accomplished solo pianiste by an exact rendering of Chopin's "Barcarole." Fräulein Brockmann played, with much more feeling and spirit than she has ever shown in large concert halls, a violin Sonata by Howath, the pianoforte part of which was taken by Frau von Gromadzinska, and d'Albert's "Havannoise." The numerous audience thoroughly enjoyed the performances, the effect of which in the small and comfortable apartment was unusually dream-like and pleasant, and were liberal with their applause.

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.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

To the Editor of the *Daily Record*.
Dear Sir:—

Permit me to congratulate you on the admirable article dealing with General Booth which appeared in your journal today. It is rare indeed that the splendid work done by the Salvation Army and its indomitable founder is the subject of cordial commendation in the press, and I was therefore delighted to read in your valuable paper such a sympathetic appreciation. As you are doubtless aware, the organisation pursues its labours here under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty, owing to the embarrassing regulations of the authorities; but there is every reason to hope that a more considerate policy will shortly be displayed towards the Salvation Army in this country in consequence of the humane work done by its officers. No impartial observer can deny that the influence exerted by the Army is beneficial to every community where a branch exists, a fact which renders it difficult to understand the obstacles placed in its path by municipal or national authorities.

With best wishes for the continued prosperity of the *Daily Record*, of which I am a constant reader,
Yours, etc.,
American Resident.

Dresden-Neustadt,
November 27, 1908.

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MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Miss Watson will lecture on Saturday at 11.30 in her rooms at Gutzkow Str. 33, II, on Correggio, illustrating by photographs. This preparatory lecture will be followed on Tuesday at the same hour by a visit to the gallery for study of originals of this master who is well represented in the Dresden Gallery.

The Monday morning lecture which is also held in Miss Watson's rooms will be devoted to Greek Art under Macedonian rule: Sysippos and Leschares.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Gewerbehause this evening will be as follows: (1) Overture, "Oberon," Weber. (2) Violoncello Concerto, Saint-Saens. (3) Suite, from "Frauenlob," Becker. (4) Symphony No. 2 in D, Svendsen. (5) Siegfrieds Rheinfahrt, Wagner. (6) Les Preludes, Liszt. The programme tomorrow evening will consist of operatic selections and waltzes.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service at the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon, will be as follows. (1) J. S. Bach: Chorale Prelude for five-part choir. (2) J. Eccard: "Erwach' zu Liedern der Wonne," Aria for soprano voice and organ from the "Messiah." (4) Tartini: Adagio cantabile for violin with organ. (5) A. Becker: "Machet die Thore weit," Motet for choir op. 16.—The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Fräulein Veronica Fehrmann, soprano; and Dr. v. Meyer, violin. At the organ, Herr Alfred Sittard.

At the Central Theatre today at 3.30 p.m. "Peter und Paul reisen ins Schlaraffenland" will be given at reduced prices. This evening the performance of the sisters Wiesenthal and the usual variety programme, including the operetta "Mitslaw der Moderne," will take place. Tomorrow, Sunday, the above programme will be repeated.

Frau Frida Trocler-Striegler will give a song recital at the Palmengarten on December 9, with the assistance of Herren Johannes Striegler (violin) and Kurt Striegler (pianoforte).

Fräulein Tilly Koenen's song recital will take place at the Palmengarten on December 10. Herr Christian Christiansen will be the accompanist.

Madame Yvette Guilbert, the famous French singer, will give a song recital ("Chantiers curieuses) at the Vereinshaus on December 12.

The II. Petri Quartet concert will take place at the Palmengarten on December 14.

Signor Jose Vienna da Motta will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on December 15.

The *Dresdner Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Amateur-Photographie, E.-V.* held its 220nd ordinary meeting early in the week. Herr Paul Eckert, goldsmith to the Court, presided. Herr Karl Weiss delivered a lecture with lantern illustrations on the subject "Die Photographie im Rahmen der internationalen Photographischen Ausstellung Dresden 1909." The lecture gave a clear view of the grand scale on which the Exhibition has been planned. It will not consist only of a large number of pictures obtained from professional and amateur sources and which, although interesting to professional photographers, would in the long run pall on the public; but it will show plainly the powerful influence of photography on all branches of modern civilisation. For that purpose the Exhibition will be divided into various Sections, with sub-sections. First there will be the History of Photography section; then will come Scientific Photography. The latter Section will be subdivided into a number of groups showing how indispensable photography has become in all branches of science. A third Section will be devoted to Countries and Peoples and, arranged as it is to be, in the great hall of the Exhibition Palace, will doubtless form one of the chief attractions of the Exhibition. The fourth and fifth Sections will contain the exhibits of professional and amateur photographers—the best of the best works produced in Germany and other countries. To these two Sections belong the departments reserved for the portraits of reigning Sovereigns and rulers, and for photographs taken by princely personages. In a sixth Section will be found the products of photographic industries, in the form of a great variety of apparatus illustrating the growth and extension of these industries in all directions. The technical processes of reproduction with the help of photography will be shown in the *Saechsische Haus*, as a special and interesting feature. A Section for photographic instruction and amusement will be another specially interesting division.

The lantern illustrations shown by the lecturer included views of the Exhibition palace, scientific objects, specimens of professional and amateur photographic work, and highly interesting glimpses into the wholesale photographic industrial business; adding greatly to the effect of the admirable descriptive matter contained in the lecture. The numerous audience testified their gratitude to the lecturer by loud and long-continued applause.

DRESDEN

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

Die drei Pintos.

Comic opera in three acts. Music by C. M. v. Weber.

Cast:

Don Pantaleone, Roiz de Pacheco	Madrid	Herr Nebuschka.
Don Gomez, Freiros	Nobles	Herr Grosch.
Clarissa, Don Pantaleone's daughter		Frau. Seebe.
Laura, Clarissa's maid		Frau Wedekind.
Don Gaston Viratos, formerly student at Salamanca		Herr Soot.
Don Pinto de Fonseca, a young land noble from Castrilla		Herr Foerster.
The landlord of the inn at Penaranda		Herr Pattlitz.
Inez, his daughter		Frau Nast.
Ambrosio, Don Gaston's servant		Herr Trede.
A student		Herr Lösckke.
The House Steward of Pantaleone		Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Don Gaston Piratos, a student, is discovered taking leave of his comrades. His money is rapidly vanishing while he is busily engaged in a flirtation with the daughter of his host, Inez, being assisted by his servant Ambrosio. Enters upon the scene Don Pinto de Fonseca, whose exceeding coquetry arouses general amusement. He imparts to Gaston that he has come to marry a rich and noble lady, Donna Clarissa de Pacheco, whose hand has been promised him by the girl's father out of gratitude for a service rendered by the suitor's father. He is undecided how to proceed in the delicate matter of courtship, and Gaston thereupon offers to be his mentor. Subsequently they feast together, Don Pinto becoming the worse for wine. While his companion is lying in a stupor, Gaston steals his letter of recommendation to Donna Clarissa, and departs. The second act shows us the scene in Don Pantaleone's ancestral hall, where he makes announcement of his daughter's impending marriage. The lady, however, is enamoured of Don Gomez Freiros, a noble young knight, and is in despair at the prospect of a match with Pinto. Her maid Laura promises to discover a way out of the dilemma. In the third act the hall is decorated for the approaching nuptials. The servants all leave upon Don Pinto's arrival being proclaimed, but Clarissa's maid, Laura, hides. Gaston (the pretended suitor) now arrives and meets Don Gomez, who crosses the pretender's sympathy by revealing his love for Clarissa. A plot is quickly arranged. Don Gomez assumes the role of Pinto, is furnished with the recommended letter, and introduced as the prospective bridegroom. The father is favourably impressed by his bearing, and gives consent to the union. All is thus going well when the unexpected arrival of the real Don Pinto complicates matters. His absurd antics arouse the belief that he is mad, but seeing Gaston among the guests he accuses him of treachery. The student threatens Pinto with a sword, whereupon the unhappy suitor, crying for mercy, is bundled out neck and crop. At this juncture Gaston reveals the plot. There is a general uproar; but Clarissa's father is made to see the contrast between Pinto and Gomez, and finally, under the influence of his daughter's pleadings, gives the couple his benediction. Gaston receives the grateful acknowledgements of Gomez for the part he has played in winning him a lovely bride.

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

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight Thersites at 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

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition to appear next week:
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THE MURDER OF A PARIS ARTIST.

Public interest in France has been revived in a murder which was committed in Paris last June, and which has thus far defied detection. It will be remembered that a painter named Steinheil and his mother-in-law, Mme. Japy, were found strangled in their villa in the Vaugirard quarter of Paris. Mme. Steinheil was discovered by the servant Rémy Couillard gagged and tied to her bed. She related that three men and a woman had broken into the house and committed the crime. After some weeks of unsuccessful investigations by the police general interest in the affair subsided, but during the last few days Mme. Steinheil herself would appear to have invited the intervention of the Paris Press to assist her in the discovery of the criminals. The consequence has been that a certain number of newspapers have been conducting independent detective inquiries and have been serving up the results in a sensational manner simultaneously with reports of the investigations of the magistrate in charge of the case. A fresh feature is the alleged discovery in the pocket-book of the servant Couillard of a pearl from a ring belonging to Mme. Steinheil. One authority, however, a journalist, affirms that the pearl was not in the pocket-book when he examined it with Mme. Steinheil at her house a few days ago. On the next day, however, the pearl was found by several witnesses in the same pocket-book when it was opened in the presence of Mme. Steinheil at another newspaper office. The question now exercising Paris is who put the pearl into the pocket-book—a mystery all the more striking as Mme. Steinheil in her daily interviews with half the reporters of Paris gives the most disconcertingly varied versions of this and all the other incidents of the case. At all events, the young man servant has been arrested, and the legal inquiries are being vigorously pushed.

Since the foregoing was written an amazing development has occurred in connection with the Steinheil murder. It is contained in the following telegram from Paris, dated yesterday:—"Frau Steinheil has been arrested on the charge of murder. The manservant Wolf has been released, as no incriminating material was found at his lodgings when they were searched by the police."

THE ART OF KEEPING SECRETS.

There is nothing more difficult in these days, when the thirst for information and excitement is universal, than to keep any matter secret. It is not that people willfully betray the confidence placed in them, but that so few possess the faculty of hiding what they know. Indeed, at times it is almost impossible, for the astute inquirer often learns all he desires to know by the very silence of the person he interrogates. An expression of ignorance is often more eloquent than a confession, while a refusal to answer to the inquirer at all is often tantamount to telling him everything. It is of course always possible to resort to untruths, but there are few who are sufficiently clever not to be entangled in their own net. The diplomatist, who is brought up in an atmosphere of secrecy, achieves, by long practice, the art of throwing dust successfully in the inquirer's eyes. But even the most experienced, by a look or a stray word, have been known to disclose the secret they most wished to guard. And if that which is only known to one is so difficult to hide, how much harder it is to preserve secrecy when the matter is known to two or three. The truth is, there is no such thing as a secret. It is only a matter of time and the most important leak out. There is always someone—our most intimate friend who can be absolutely trusted—who informs another on the same terms, who tells a third, and so on. In a very short time it is common property. The conclusion arrived at by a contemporary is that the greater the secret the sooner it becomes known, for, as has been well said, "none are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them."

THE VICISSITUDES OF A MONARCH.

So often do diverting adventures fall to the lot of the Italian Sovereign, especially in his own dominions, that he may well be called the Haroun al Raschid of Italy, or the prophet without honour in his own country, in the sense that he is seldom known when he appears unexpectedly. It is safe to say that if he came to the gates of a French city, with the Queen, in an automobile, he would at once be recognised, while in his own Lucca he is not. His Majesty and Queen Elena the other day, we read, having outdistanced a second motor-car, with their suite, were brought to a standstill at the gate of Lucca by one of the octroi guards. The King, to the question whether he had anything contraband, replied in the negative; but the guard was not satisfied, and pointed to three small bags, inviting King Victor to open one, which his Majesty, with an amused smile declared impossible, as his wife's maid had the keys. Meanwhile the chauffeur had shown signs of great uneasiness, making faces and signs behind the Royal backs to let the man understand whom he had to deal with, but which he took, together with the King's refusal, to mean that there was smuggling going on. At last, losing patience, he turned to the chauffeur, saying, "Speak, speak; what are you making faces about? It will not prevent me from doing my duty! That valise must be opened before you leave!" "Quite right," said the King, "but—" when the chauffeur, unable to contain himself any longer, splut-

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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.

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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. P. Butterworth, M.A., Rector.

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tered, "Fool, can't you see it is the King?" The automobile had only just entered the gate when it was stopped a second time by a controller of Customs, and they were only saved from a repetition of the scene by the promptness of the chauffeur, who was not found napping a second time. As they went on, Queen Elena was heard to say, laughing, "But, Victor, if you had opened the bag they might really have seized that—" but what they might have found was lost in the toot-toot of the car.

A VIENNA CLUB SCANDAL.

The law courts of Vienna, says a report from that capital, have been afforded an infinitely more entertaining comedy of manners in the clash of conflicting legal, club, and military codes of honour, than the theatres, by the discussion of the affaire Pollack, which had a three days' run before crowded houses. The whole cast, as members of the Automobile Club, belonged to the best Vienna set, and the scandal has been on the simmer for the past six months.

Briefly Herr von Pollack, a very wealthy manufacturer, was accused by certain of his fellow members of playing cards "incorrectly," because it seemed to them he had an unusual partiality for "marking" the king at écarté. His method of shuffling the cards was peculiar, which he said was due to stiff, frost-bitten fingers, and he brought dozens of witnesses to swear to that fact. However, on the information of members who thought the peculiarity of his methods warranted more explanation the matter went before the club's Committee of Honour.

The committee returned a verdict of not proven, whereupon the members responsible for the charge sat tight and waited for Herr von Pollack's seconds to call upon them. They, however, did not appear, except in the case of a retired major—whom a military court of honour decided, apparently, was on some point of etiquette not in a position to oblige Herr von Pollack. Nothing, therefore, remained for him to do except to hale the major before the court for defamation, which he duly did. Half the club men in Vienna were subpoenaed on one side or the other.

Prince Solms, a great magnate, and president of the club, attended to say that in correct play it was, in écarté, very difficult to say where the king was, even if the method of shuffling had been not according to the letter of club law. At one time there was even a motion to call the president of the aristocratic Jockey Club from his Olympian seclusion, but the judge was not prepared to go to these lengths. He found that Herr von Pollack's honour had not been defamed, because when the Major had called him a card sharper he was speaking in good faith on his word of honour as a soldier and a gentleman before a military court of honour, and it therefore didn't count—a judgment which apparently satisfied every one.

CHINA RUBBING HER EYES.

While foreign papers are full of accounts of China's first steps towards constitutionalism and Western reforms, little is told of the material advancement of the people and the awakening of the industrial spirit. Yet events, according to a Peking despatch, are proving that the prophecies of various Chinese functionaries made during the past two years as to the possibility of China becoming a producer as well as a consumer are reaching materialism. For instance, there is a new spinning and weaving industry already established with success at Tsing-yuen, in the province of Kwangtung. The Chinese are enormous purchasers of cotton and woollen goods, as Lancashire and Yorkshire, to say nothing of Japan, know full well. When the modernising spirit began to work in China, some of the Kwangtung men of position took note of this and started to plan for a means of making the province, an industrial centre. In the quiet way of the Orientals they selected a number of young men, clubbed together, and sent them to Japan to study the spinning and weaving industries. In due course they returned, equipped with the technical knowledge of the trade, and placed themselves at the disposal of their patrons. A company was formed, and work was begun on a small scale. Woollen cloths, drills, and other materials demanded by the Chinese were turned out, and it was soon seen that the people of Canton and other places in the delta were ready purchasers. Experts declare that the materials compare very well with those produced in Japan: they wear well, and are produced at little cost. So the output has become unequal to the demand made upon the factories, and the company, in order to cope with increasing orders, are extending their works. The head of the enterprise is a local magnate named Chan Sui-ying, and he is backed by the gentry of the locality. He is of opinion that this is but the commencement of an industrial activity which will do much to assist in lifting China along the path of modern progress.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

North-westerly wind, clearing up, dry, warmer.