

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
Dresden A.
Telephone:
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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MODERN VIENNA.

Between the Saxon capital and the capital of Austria there exist many bonds of affinity. The Dresden public is ever ready to welcome the Viennese artists who continue to evoke our enthusiasm by their achievements in the world of music and art, and in many cases the two words "from Vienna" are sufficient to ensure the visitor a sympathetic reception. There are, moreover, many points of topographical and architectural similarity between the two cities. Both are remarkable for their urban beauty, and both lay a just claim to the progressiveness and enterprise which less than a couple of decades back were characteristics rendered conspicuous by their absence in the two capitals. The Vienna of twenty-five years ago was an unclean, ill-lighted, ill-paved town, possessing very inadequate means of communication, unhealthy and insecure. The Vienna of today is one of the most beautiful and brilliant cities of the world, certainly one of the handsomest capitals in Europe. This commendable metamorphosis is primarily the work of one individual, whose name will be held in affectionate reverence by his fellow-townsmen long after his active brain has ceased to plan new improvements and fresh enterprises for the city whose brilliant attractiveness he has done so much to create. We refer, of course, to Dr. Karl Lueger, the present Burgomaster of Vienna, whose career is the subject of warm eulogy in the columns of a current review. Dr. Lueger was born in October 1844, and, curiously enough, was dumb until his fourth birthday. His father dying when the boy was only two, his mother supported him and contrived that he should have an excellent education. For some years the future Burgomaster practised at the Austrian Bar, chiefly defending poor clients, from whom he received no fees. A persistent agitator and exposé of irregularities, he has been in much hot water. Identified with the Christian Socialist party, he was elected Burgomaster four times, but not till the fifth occasion of his election was he recognised by the Emperor. When finally, in 1897, the aged monarch confirmed the appointment of Dr. Lueger as Burgomaster, Vienna was decorated and illuminated in honour of the event.

A fundamental feature of his policy has been the municipalisation of all public enterprises. He took over the Viennese gasworks from an English company; the city now manages its gasworks itself. He turned out the old horse-trams, and installed modern electric street-cars; he introduced electric illumination of the streets; he built a great municipal slaughter-house and established central markets, the foregoing being only a few of the undertakings carried out since his term of office as Burgomaster of Vienna. In ten years, in short, Vienna has been brought up to the level of the great European cities. The outlay has been enormous, but the interest on the loans has been covered over and over again by profits; it is a remarkable fact—and one of which the municipal authorities of other cities would do well to take cognisance—that not a penny has been added to the rates in spite of the numberless improvements effected. The Viennese have not been slow to recognise to whom they are indebted for the utilitarian and artistic innovations which have made their city a queen among the capitals of Europe. If Dr. Lueger is not exactly *persona gratissima* in the Viennese salons, he is the idol of the *bourgeoisie*. At present, with Universal Suffrage, and a heavy preponderance of Christian

Socialists in Parliament, Dr. Lueger actually holds a balance of power in the city, the province, and—according to some authorities—in the country. The following passage throws an interesting light on and is descriptive of the character of a man against whom much has been said in his public, but, it seems, nothing in his private capacity: "Lueger has won his way to the hearts of his fellow-townsmen by optimism, good nature, sympathy, and personal interest in their affairs. An indefatigable worker, he has ever found time to laugh and joke, to sympathise, congratulate, or condole with the first comer, rich or poor, friend or foe. He has been godfather and wedding guest whenever and by whomsoever asked, a visitor to sickbeds and a lover of children. More popular still has been his constant attendance at golden wedding festivities, a much feted event in Austria, and it is estimated that during the first seven years of his Burgomastership he attended no less than 1,372 such celebrations. Although suffering from a painful disease, he has won immense admiration by his constant cheerfulness and gaiety, and, with the exception of several journeys taken to effect a cure, he has never relinquished his work for a moment." The Burgomaster is unmarried, and lives with his two sisters. When his sixtieth birthday was celebrated, in 1904, it was a species of national holiday. Popular bands in the city play a "Lueger March," and most Viennese parks possess a "Lueger statue." The personality of the popular Burgomaster is well-known to the countless Anglo-American visitors who annually flock to the gay Austrian capital, and whose coming, with resultant profit to the trading community, is in a large measure due to the beautifying policy of Dr. Lueger.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE INDISPOSITION OF KING EDWARD.

London, November 30.
King Edward, who has been suffering from a slight cold and confined to his room in consequence, is feeling much better. His Majesty still remains indoors, notwithstanding that a shooting party had been arranged in which King Haakon and the Prince of Wales were to take part.

GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, November 30.

The Licensing Bill being dead and buried with impressive funeral ceremonies, everybody is asking what the Government is going to do about it. Mr. Haldane's pugnacious speech the other day is not believed to represent the unanimous opinion of his colleagues, who, if they be not blind, cannot fail to have observed the trend of public opinion made manifest at the last bye-elections. For the Government to go before the country with the defunct Licensing Bill in one hand and a sorry record of legislative failures in the other would be to court overwhelming defeat. Nevertheless, it recognises that its legislative powers are rendered impotent by the attitude of the Upper House, which made remarkably short work of the obnoxious measure that for months previous had been arousing the ire of the masses. The truth is that the country is well-nigh

sick and tired of the grandmotherly tactics which have been a feature of the present administration. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's original, and Mr. Asquith's revised, Cabinet came into office burdened with a heavy load of election pledges, only a minimum of which could reasonably expect redemption. At the General Election the Radical candidates made the fatal mistake of promising too much, and they cannot justly complain if the electors demand a plain statement of what is to be done. During the Radical tenure of office the relations of this country with Germany have not been improved, in spite of the abundance of peace talk in which the Party representatives continue to indulge. What is the reason? Simply this: that the Radicals take their stand upon one firm principle, *i. e.* anti-militarism, a principle that makes it utterly impossible for them to sympathise with German ideals and must continue to exercise a chilling effect on the efforts to remove the last vestiges of mutual suspicion existing between the two nations. It is evidently impossible for the Radical mind to grasp the fundamental fact that readiness for war does not necessarily imply longing for war, but rather that it renders that deplorable condition a very unlikely contingency. Whether the retirement from office of Mr. Asquith's administration would usher in a new and brighter era of Anglo-German relations it would be presumptuous to definitely assert, but it needs little foresight to discern symptoms of an imminent change in the political situation.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

London, November 30.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns that Great Britain and Holland will soon be brought into closer political connection. Holland wishes for a tariff convention with England, and it is possible that a further convention may be concluded guaranteeing the complete protection of Holland by Great Britain.

DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRE.

London, December 1.

Mr. H. Barnato, a member of the firm of Barnato Brothers, died here yesterday.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN.

In the light of the convention between the United States and Japan signed in Washington on Saturday, guaranteeing the integrity of China and the maintenance of the "open door" in the Far East, two questions which have for long been worrying those who wished to see a better state of affairs existing between the two dominant Powers of the Pacific, the pessimistic prognostications which a few short months ago enlivened the columns of some of our esteemed contemporaries look rather silly, to say the least. The signing of this agreement represents the death-blow to the evil suspicions against Japan carefully fostered by such organs as the *Herald* and other pronounced Japanophobes. It represents, further, a period of tranquillity in the Far East which must of necessity tend towards the tranquillity of the world at large. Japan is now connected by treaty with four great Powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia, and all these agreements guarantee the principle of the "open door" with regard to China. The problem of the Pacific has thus been solved in an

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

The annual meeting of the American Association of Commerce and Trade took place on Monday evening. The membership of the institution, which now looks back upon nearly five years of aggressive activity in Germany, is now considerably over two hundred. All the great exporting firms and corporations of the United States are represented in the Association, which steadily continues its effective work on behalf of American business in the Fatherland.

At Monday's meeting all the present officers and directors of the Association were unanimously re-elected. This means that Mr. F. Hessenberg, the representative in Germany of the Westinghouse interests, remains president of the institution; in which capacity he has already served for the past three terms. The other re-elected officers are:—

1st Vice-Pres., Elmer Roberts; 2nd Vice-Pres., S. H. McFadden; 3rd Vice-Pres., Ferdinand Hecht. In addition to the re-elected officers, Mr. J. A. Hutmacher was elected one of the Association's Directors, in place of Mr. G. Fensterer, resigned.

A detailed summary of President Hessenberg's annual report, which was particularly interesting in its references to the tariff question, will be published in the *Daily Record* tomorrow together with a fuller report of the meeting. After the reading of the Committee reports, refreshments were offered to the members, who dispersed at about 10.30 p.m.

Professor Felix Adler spoke in the American Church on Monday night on "Emerson." The American Colony attended in great numbers, Ambassador Hill and many of the leading residents being present. People it seemed felt that an opportunity of hearing an address by so significant a personality as the present "Theodore Roosevelt" professor was not to be missed, and the Church was filled accordingly.

Probably no one regretted having come—this being a mild way of expressing the general feeling of warm gratitude to Professor Adler, for his address was felt to be as much of an inspiration, in its way, as the writings of the great thinker whom he was there to eulogise.

Besides dwelling on Emerson's great characteristics, his independence, his self-reliance, his piety, strong and deep, if unconventional, and after showing how truly Emerson embodied the American spirit and American ideals, Professor Adler went on to speak of his own personal contact with Emerson. He had made Emerson's acquaintance thirty-five years ago, at just the time, he said, when he most needed him, when he was newly "exiled" from Europe—"when," as Professor Adler put it, "after living in Germany in continual touch as a student with the great philosophical minds of the period, I was suddenly put down in the whirl and hustle of practical New York. I was filled with a craving and a passion for Europe. And it is one of the greatest debts that I owe to Emerson that at that period of exile, as it then seemed to me, his influence succeeded in effacing in me the passion for Europe, and filling me with—the passion for America."

Professor William Morris Davis, of Harvard, lectures on "The lessons of the Colorado Canyon" in the American Church on December 9 at 8 p.m.

Mr. Robert de Bruce, of New York, a lately arrived member of the Berlin American Colony, has accepted the position of soloist at the Christian Science Church in Berlin, in place of Mr. Bernard Knowles.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

eminently satisfactory manner, and the only people who must feel bitterly disappointed at this development are Captain Hobson—who now is a sort of Othello, since his occupation of raising yellow scares is now gone—, the controllers of the *New York Herald*, and the ubiquitous Li, the Chinese editor, from whom our Paris contemporary obtained many columns of anti-Japanese copy. It is, perhaps, uncharitable to dilate further on the subject, but we cannot refrain from asking what has become of the Chinese-American alliance project?

Washington, November 30.

The Associated Press states that the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Root, and the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Takahira, have exchanged Notes containing five Articles relative to the policy of the two countries in China and the Pacific ocean. The State Department is gratified by the way in which the views of both countries as to China and the Pacific have been received.

AMERICA AND HAYTI.

Washington, November 30.

It is positively asserted on the best authority that the Government of the United States has no intention at present of intervening in the affairs of Hayti, as they are of a purely internal character. The case is not akin to that of San Domingo, in which

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Miss Loie Fuller, the celebrated skirt-dancer, is in Berlin for a few days. She organised a conference for last night, when "Der Tanz" was the subject discussed. The Italian dancer Giaconda Ceritti performed national phantasy and dramatic dances later in the evening. The Künstlerhaus, Bellevue Str. 3, was the scene of the dance evening.

American Consular officials, Treasury agents, and special Tariff Commissioners operating in Germany are again the subject of bitter attacks as "tariff spies," says the Berlin correspondent of the *New York Times*. The *Tageblatt*, which is the doyen of the anti-American Press of the Fatherland, is publishing periodical warnings to Teuton merchants and manufacturers not to divulge business secrets of any kind to "representatives of foreign states, who, under the pretext of seeking material for tariff reductions in their own country, are mainly seeking facts which will be utilised for damaging German interests." It is alleged, in a communication which the *Tageblatt* publishes "from manufacturing quarters," that "tariff spies" are ferreting out just such informations as will enable their home Government to impose still more prohibitive regulations on German wares with a view to their eventual exclusion.

Some years ago, the *New York Times* continues, there was some little evidence of "pernicious activity" on the part of certain American officials in Germany in the direction of gathering trade information, but since the adoption of the German-American tariff *modus-vivendi* last year, investigations by American commercial agents have been conducted with a strict view to avoiding friction.

The Imperial Government made specific requests on this point, and the State Department at Washington gave a ready assent. It is safe to conclude that the howl which has been set up about "tariff spies" emanates from quarters which are experiencing discomfort in connection with the rigid system of valuations which the American Government enforces. In the meantime, when papers of the standing of the *Tageblatt* lend themselves to nourishing the "spy" fiction, the anti-American spirit which is already rife in the German competitive world is enormously aggravated, and the efforts of Yankee business men to extend their operations in Germany are proportionately hampered.

Mr. William J. Connors, of Buffalo, is spending a week in Berlin with his wife and Mr. and Mrs.

Morris Wall. The Democratic "boss" is making a six weeks' tour of Europe for the purpose of recuperating from the effects of the recent Presidential campaign.

The prohibition of the "beauty evening" on Monday is attributed to the direct action of the Minister of the Interior, which was taken in consequence of the sword-dancer, Miss Desmond, declining to wear garments that would sufficiently conceal her body.

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CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. George's Church, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.
American Church, Motz Strasse 6, Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.0 p.m. Song Service.
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Rev. John Crosser, D. D., Pastor.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Versiegelt. La Habanera	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Kaiser Heinrich VI.	" 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Revolution in Krahwinkel (Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	" 7.30
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Herodes und Mariamne	" 8
New Theatre	Israel	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I. Teil	" 7.30
Kleines Theater	Moral	" 8
Comic Opera	Zaza	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	" 7.30
Hebbel Theatre	Hohes Spiel	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8
Schiller Theater O.	Vater und Sohn	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Der schwarze Kavaller	" 8
Frd. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Irmgard	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Die Ehre	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Entgleisten	" 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Ausgewiesen	" 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
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8.30
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Folles Caprice	Brautschau. Die lästige Witwe	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Mizi Gizi und Siegwand Gentes	" 8
Theatre des Westens	Der fidele Bauer	" 8
Casino Theatre	Die Dianabader	" 8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands	" 8
Gastspieltheatre	Demimonde (Hedwig Lange)	" 8
Urania Theatre	Das Problem der Gärung	" 8.30

the Government of the day intervened at the request of the authorities on the spot.

New York, December 1.

A telegram from Port au Prince says that a panic has broken out among the population there, through fear of the town being plundered by insurgents. The shops are closed and barricaded. Foreigners have hoisted their national flags over their houses. The markets are deserted, the country people who came into them having left the produce they brought in for sale, and fled. The President adheres to his resolution to continue the fighting.

AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The arrival in America of his Excellency Tang-Shao-yi, at the head of a Special Embassy from China, has called forth a crop of interesting rumours, many of which are picturesque, but few credible. The exact object of the mission, indeed, cannot be stated, though it is whispered in Washington that financial matters of considerable importance are likely to be discussed.

There seems, however, to be a general opinion in official quarters that Mr. Roosevelt is to be approached personally, a belief which is strengthened by a telegram published from a press correspondent in Tokio, to the effect that the retiring President is to be asked to act as adviser to China. Though this seems hardly propable, the report is far more reasonable than that recently circulated by one newspaper, that official support for the proposal of a

Chino-American Alliance is to be canvassed for. Mr. Roosevelt, whose sympathies are with Japan, as everybody ought to know, has all along refused to treat this suggestion seriously, and though some of Mr. Taft's utterances on the subject have been a little ambiguous, he is certainly not in favour of a project the fulfilment of which would seriously hinder the advent of the expected entente with the Japanese. But apart from these considerations, there is not the smallest ground for supposing that the scheme has the advocacy of Chinese officialdom.

The position of Wu-Ting-Fang, or "Mr. Wu," as the Chinese Minister in Washington is generally called in Washington, is rather an embarrassing one. He is outranked by Tang-Shao-yi, who, according to his own statement, may very possibly settle important matters over his head. Afterwards, it appears, he will be replaced by Chung-Mun-Yew, who accompanies the Embassy. Mr. Wu is immensely popular in the diplomatic world, and, whatever the reason, his loss will be greatly regretted.

JAPANESE STEAMERS IN COLLISION. REPORTED GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

New York, November 30.

According to a telegram received from Tschifu, a collision has occurred in the roads there between two Japanese steamers. No particulars are as yet to hand, but it is rumoured that 700 people were drowned.

(Continued on page 3)

DRESDEN

Mrs. William John Watson, of Lindenau, Strasse 1a, will be "at home" today (Wednesday) from 4 to 7 p.m., and also on the first Wednesday of every month during the winter.

Madame Marguerite Melville, a pupil of Theodor Leschetitzky, who has made a reputation for herself as a pianist in Vienna and Berlin, gave a concert at the Palmengarten on Monday evening. The impression left by Madame Melville on that occasion was, if not an overwhelming, yet certainly a very gratifying one. Her quiet, matter-of-fact style, and the somewhat too brooding earnestness of her manner, are at once attractive; but such earnest thinking-out of the composer's work should not be allowed to cramp the individual feeling. The great Sonata in C-minor, op. 111 of Beethoven, was the least satisfactory of Madame Melville's pieces. This work is above her power of comprehension. That is no reproach to her, for it is true of much more experienced players. She was more at home in Schumann's "Davidsbündler," which she played with ing clearness and in true Schumann style, though not with all the Schumann feeling. Madame Melville's best performance was unquestionably the B-minor rhapsody of Brahms, the thematic construction of which was brought out at the close with a clearness very seldom heard. The artist's explanation of Chopin was less clear, and her execution failed her at the close of the B-minor Scherzo. The audience, which was not a large one, applauded very heartily.

Herr Ignaz Friedmann, who has quickly become famous, played on Saturday and Sunday before an audience numbering thousands at the Volkssingakademie. His great powers and many shades of touch created a great sensation at these concerts, which were attended by the less wealthy classes only. I hope to have an opportunity of speaking in detail of his performance at the Palmengarten on Saturday next.

Mr. Percy Sherwood's pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten was a "Brahms evening" indeed. The programme contained all three of the pianoforte Sonatas that Brahms wrote for two hands—the works which so surprised and delighted Schumann that he at once cast the mantle of his approval and support over the young prophet whom he recognised as near akin to himself in feeling. "Veiled symphonies" Schumann called them; and Bülow wrote: "When Bach composes for the pianoforte, his fancy is governed by the organ; with Beethoven it is the orchestra, and with Brahms both." So full are they of sound and sound-effects, of glowing, flashing original thoughts and intense expression, that the remark of a third biographer is justified: "Brahms does not court the understanding, he demands from it arduous service." It was in fact a Titanic programme, and Mr. Sherwood sat down to it, struck the first chords, and, if the expression may be allowed, dashed into the first Allegro of the Sonata in C, op. 1, with that air of simple earnestness of purpose that distinguishes him. One could not but be struck by a certain similarity between his well-known individual style and the character of the music he was interpreting—now an impetuous torrent, now a dream-like illusion. There were times when the torrent seemed too impetuous and ear and mind longed for more of the beautiful detail, but

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it was undoubtedly a great performance; the central episode to which the memory clings being the soft, indefinitely "veiled" movements in the middle of the second number. The audience, a fairly large one though not as numerous as it ought to have been, was composed of the most devout disciples of the Muse. A pin could literally have been heard to drop between the movements, perhaps in sympathetic appreciation of the sign that the player's left hand remained in contact with the keys, but between numbers and at the end of the concert Mr. Sherwood received ovations which will have proved to him the esteem felt for himself and his art. There had been signs of fatigue in the F-minor Sonata op. 5, which came last, but he nevertheless responded to the last demonstration with the "Wiegenlied für Arthur und Bertha Faber, zu allzeit fröhlichem Gebrauch."

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

This (Wednesday) morning's lecture by Miss Watson, which will be held at Gutzkow Strasse 33, II, will be devoted to the modern German artists, Böcklin, Lenbach, and Klinger. The lecture will be profusely illustrated by fine reproductions of the artists' best works. On Thursday at the usual hour, 11.30, Miss Watson will

lecture in the Albertinum on Greek Art under Macedonian Rule: Leocares and Lysippus, the favourite of Alexander the Great. Numerous casts including those of the celebrated Apoxyomenos, Ludovisi Mars, Apollo Belvedere, and Venus de Milo afford ample illustration. The class will meet in the Lysippus room.

At the concert of the Dresdner Liedertafel, today, the soloist, Herr Heinrich Kiefer (violin) of Munich will play the following pieces. Adagio ma non troppo from Dvorak's violoncello concerto. Godard: Sur le lac. Schlemmüller: Gavotte. Pflitzner Andante from the Sonata in F-sharp-minor for violoncello and pianoforte. Bach: Air. Casella: Chanson napolitaine.

At the Central Theatre today at 3.30 p.m. "Peter und Paul reisen ins Schlaraffenland" will be given at reduced prices. This evening, 7.30 p.m., a festival performance in commemoration of Emperor Franz Joseph's diamond jubilee will take place, with the parody "Salome," the operetta "Vera Violetta," and Miss Ruth St. Denis, the Hindu temple dancer. The house will be brilliantly illuminated. Tickets at the usual prices can be obtained at the ticket office from 10 o'clock a.m.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15

Margarethe.

Opera in four acts by Ch. Gounod.

Cast:

Faust	Herr Burrian.
Mephistopheles	Herr Hummel.
Valentin	Herr Scheidemantel.
Brander	Herr Büssel.
Margarethe	Frau Nast.
Siebel	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Marthe	Frau Eibenschütz.
Evil Spirit	Herr Pattitz.

PLOT. Dr. Faust, who has devoted his whole life to study, is weary of living and Mephistopheles persuades him to try life again as a youth. Faust is changed into a young man and falls in love with Margarethe. The latter's brother Valentin warns her against Faust and goes off to the war. Mephisto, by means of Marthe the nurse, steals the girl's seal. Faust seduces her. Valentin returns and is killed by Faust with Mephisto's aid. Margarethe goes mad and kills her new born child. Faust is shown all the splendours of earth, but he cannot forget Margarethe. She has been thrown into prison; when Faust comes to save her she dies, her soul being carried to heaven to pray for her lover. Composer: Charles Gounod, born 1818, died 1893.

Thursday night	Hänsel und Gretel	at 6
Friday night	III. Symphony Concert. Series A.	7
Saturday night	By Royal command: Der Freischütz	6
Sunday night	La Bohème	7
Monday night	uncertain.	

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	La robe rouge	at 7.30
Thursday night	Don Carlos	6.30
Friday night	Thersites	7.30
Saturday night	Die berühmte Frau	7.30
Sunday night	Mein Leopold	7.30
Monday night	By Royal command: Gut von Berlichingen	6.30

Central Theatre	Variety Performance	at 7.30
Victoria Salon	Variety Performance	8

MOVEMENT OF LINERS.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. Co. Dresden office.
Fr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"König Albert", from New York for Bremen, passed Eastbourne November 29th.
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm", from Bremen for New York, passed Scilly November 30th.
"Princess Alice", from Japan for Hamburg, left Naples Nov. 30th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich", from Bremen for Japan, left Algiers November 29th.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

ART EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK.

New York, November 30.
An exhibition of German art will be opened in the City Museum here on the 4th of January next.

REPORTED ACCIDENT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

London, November 30.
The Daily Chronicle publishes a report from Washington that the President was caught and knocked down by an automobile yesterday as he was crossing a street, but that he escaped with a few bruises.

DISTURBANCES AT PRAGUE.

Vienna, November 30.
A telegram from Prague gives the following account of the disturbances that took place there today. In the forenoon colour students were so hard pressed by the crowd that the Graben was cleared by the police, and kept clear until midday. At five

o'clock in the evening encounters again took place on the Graben, and the police with drawn swords cleared the street again. The demonstrators then assembled in the Wenzels Platz, where they threw stones at the police on duty, injuring seven of the men and a sergeant. The gendarmerie thereupon fixed their bayonets and cleared the square, wounding an apprentice.

Prague, December 1.

More than 100 people were hurt in the course of yesterday's disturbances. Near the Museum the police were fired upon, and shouts of "We'll show you a Kaiser jubilee, you murderers" were heard. The crowd prodded the horses of the police from behind with sharp nails and so caused them to bolt.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

Constantinople, November 29.

The Jeni Gasetta publishes the programme prepared by the Ministry of Marine for a period of eight years. The total expenditure will amount to £17,860,000, of which £2,232,000 will be included in next year's budget. Without reckoning the war-

ships already ordered from the yard of Schneider and Ansaldo, provision is made for the building of six warships, twelve destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, six submarines, two mineships, two training ships, twenty-four gunboats, four river gunboats, an hospital ship, and six transports. Plans for naval arsenals and dockyards are also in course of preparation.

AN AMNESTY EDICT IN CHINA.

Pekin, November 30.

Reuter announces that the Amnesty Edict will be published on the 2nd of December. The edict will confirm the programme of reform already issued and will give no indication of any change of policy by the new Government. The usual rewards are granted for long service. The amnesty will not apply to ten classes of serious crimes, to which is added an eleventh including the offence of harbouring seditious persons. The effect of that will be to prevent excited reformers from reaping any benefit from the amnesty.

DRESDEN

Teacher wanted

to give private lessons in Arithmetic, English Grammar and U.S. History, to three young girls, 8 to 12 years of age. Apply at Room 60, Weber's Hotel, preferably about 2.30 p.m.

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

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Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

R. Rössner, art-painter (married), paints miniatures or portraits from photos on ivory or porcelain, and executes orders for any kind of painting on porcelain. He wishes to employ a few more lady pupils in his atelier. Moderate terms. Specimens on view at Werder Str. 11, pt., left, Dresden-A. References given.

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corner Lukas Strasse.

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Frl. von Spreckelsen, German teacher (Hanoverian), Schnorr Strasse 47, II.

Pension Richter, Reichs Str. 6, II (formerly Schnorr Str. 34, II) offers comfortable, sunny rooms at moderate prices. North German conversation.

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THE BRITISH PUBLIC AND NATIONAL DEFENCE.

A correspondent has written the following letter in the London newspapers:—

"Most men read a paper during the train journey to the City each morning. They likewise converse, except the silent man in the corner, who listens and thinks. What is the general drift of the conversation? Most certainly the majority of the young, self-satisfied men betray no interest whatever in their country's welfare or defence. No! it is always football. Sport is a very fine thing, but when it becomes an object of worship, there must be a screw loose somewhere in the minds of the worshippers. I shall not be far out in saying that if one morning next week the papers reported the loss of several British battleships through misadventure, and the disbanding of one of our finest regiments, these items would receive superficial notice, and, perhaps, a 'By Jove' or so, but nothing more. In less than three minutes, your average 'young blood' would turn to the football news, and be discussing the inclusion or otherwise of his favourite player in the team for Saturday's match. Is not this typical of a large percentage of the population?"

"Only too true is it that all they want or worry about is their pipe and a sporting paper. What would they do in case of invasion? I was speaking with one of these sportsmen lately, and remarked that I was a Territorial. The answer I got was: 'Oh, that's a mug's game.' So now you know what I am."

CHINESE NOBILITY.

There are three titles of nobility in China, viz. prince, duke, and marquess, but from each of these titles there is a fourth class, a quasi nobility. A prince of the first rank is a son of the reigning

monarch. The Chinese have neither the title of count nor baron, as have the Japanese. The nobility of China descends a degree with each generation, and the descendants of the reigning monarch lose their title after the third generation; they then, says a Paris contemporary, become part of the Imperial clan.

Members of the Imperial clan reside in the Tartar town around the Imperial city, with an allowance of about four shillings a day. They are distinguished by their yellow sash, and they are very numerous, their genealogy being preserved in the Imperial Register. The res augusta is always apparent. These men supplement their slender resources by a grant which is made to them for the burial of their wives, but as it seems that they became widowers so frequently, a court decree enacts that after the death of the second wife no further grant shall be made from public funds.

FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS.

A graphophone was used for purposes of demonstration at the Industrial Tuberculosis Congress recently held at Washington, while one of the United States Municipal Boards of Health has had three special records for use in connection with their crusade against tuberculosis. The New York State Charities Organisation also use a number of machines and "tuberculosis records" in spreading the gospel of hygiene at public gatherings.

CAMPAIGN SPEECHES AND VOTES.

It may seriously be questioned if one solitary vote cast for Taft or for Bryan went to him as the result of a public speech by him or any of his campaigners or spellbinders. The plain fact is, says the *Boston Record*, that most men who attend a public "rally"

in aid of a candidate for public office and of the political party to which that candidate belongs, go to the affair for the chief purpose of hearing him publicly extolled; while the few of the opposing party who attend go not for enlightenment as to how they should vote, but with the idea of hearing something that they can criticise or find fault with. Campaign speeches are the product of an era antedating the daily newspaper and its practical universal use in the United States. And it is not wholly inconceivable that the day may dawn when a moneyless campaign will be the rule and not the exception.

A SHORT WAY WITH GHOULS.

Breaking into houses where funerals have just taken place and plundering them is spoken of by the *Berliner Tageblatt* as the latest trick of the thieves in that city. While this may be a new form of criminality in Berlin, says the writer, it is really only an imitation of an incident described in Dio Cassius as having taken place 2,500 years before Christ. The historian says that when the consort of the Emperor was laid away in the mausoleum at Memphis a band of Greek marauders entered the deserted palace of the Pharaoh and took all the precious stones and metals and the women slaves, and reached the banks of the Red Sea with their plunder. Only two of the band were captured, and they were turned over by the ruler to the wise men, by whom they were vivisected in the interest of science.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Westerly wind, cloudy, no heavy showers, warm.