

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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10 PFENNIGS.

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THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Thus far no official announcement has been made explanatory of the attitude of Mr. Asquith's administration in consequence of the rejection of the obnoxious Licensing Bill by the House of Lords. Mr. Haldane, it is true, has made a fighting speech in the course of which he declared that the Government had "drawn the sword and thrown away the sheath," but we are inclined, and so are most of the political journals in England, to believe that this is merely a rhetorical firework explosion, though one that may grievously embarrass his colleagues in the Cabinet. Lord Percy may have been somewhat unkind when he said, at Twickenham on Friday evening, that now the Licensing Bill had been rejected, as three-fourths of the members who voted for it always expected it would be, he would be surprised if the desire of the Liberals for martyrdom in defence of principles assumed any more striking form than that of taking the defeat lying down, and continuing to draw their official salaries. Mr. Walter Long probably went nearer the mark when he declared that it was too early in the day to say what the view of the country would be in regard to the rejection of the Bill by the Lords, but if the Opposition members were to judge by the attitude of the country towards the Upper Chamber in regard to their past actions, he did not think they had anything to fear. The Lords had reflected the opinion of the vast majority of the electorate. Parliamentarians, as a whole, were ready to consider and pass just and well considered measures, but that was not the policy of the present Government. The spirit which animates the Government has not been to produce anything which represents reform of existing abuses, but rather have they set themselves to express in Acts of Parliament their desire for retaliation upon their political opponents. The fate which has overtaken them in regard to most of their measures is a fate which will of necessity always overtake a Government which tries to legislate on such lines as these. Party acrimony is doubtless an irremediable evil, but for even the most powerful Government to allow political rancour to influence national business is to invite prompt and thoroughly well deserved disaster. That these tactics have been followed by the disciples of Mr. Asquith is undeniable, though we venture to think that the question of political revenge has not been the sole inspiration which prompted measures like the first Education Bill and the Licensing Bill, both now happily defunct and decently launched into oblivion.

An ingenious point raised in a despatch from our London Correspondent, published yesterday, is worthy of more than passing consideration. To the vacillating policy of the present Government in regard to all questions of national defence our Correspondent is inclined to attribute no small portion of the blame for the shadow of suspicion which still mars intercourse between Great Britain and this country. We have ourselves raised this point on more than one previous occasion, as it is obviously one of paramount interest to everybody desirous of witnessing the dawn of a new and more cordial era of Anglo-German political and popular relations. The policy of peace and international amity by paper and honeyed speech has had an exhaustive trial during the tenure of the present British Government: it has failed, and failed badly. In spite of lecturing tours on the Continent undertaken by certain Cabinet Ministers, in spite of the shining example set to foreign Governments in the vexed question of armament limitation, in spite, too, of the soft answers calculated to run away wrath, British relations with the most potential of Continental Powers have in the period named undergone no appreciable change for the better. It is a favourite performance of Liberal orators to condemn in un-mixed terms of abuse those people in England who are desirous of seeing the defensive forces of the country placed on a scale more consistent with the enormous interests involved. Naval and military agitators are stigmatised as "sensational-mongers," and accused of fomenting ill-feeling from interested motives of a sordid nature. That they do something towards engendering friction is not to be disputed, but they merely represent an effect, primarily due to the present Government's slipshod methods of maintaining the forces of the United Kingdom.



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This argument, we believe, strikes at the very root of the entire matter, and, incidentally, places the *soi-disant* peace-loving Government in the curious position of international trouble-makers. Its members would no doubt repudiate the insinuation with righteous indignation. They would supply abundant proofs of their good intentions towards the improvement of relations with this country, in which case they might be reminded that the road to perdition is paved with just such short-sighted intentions. We fear, however, that at the present moment the Government stands in too much dread of the pangs of dissolution to give more than a passing thought to matters not concerned with the first instincts of self-preservation.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, December 1.

Mr. Rees, a member sitting on the Government side of the House, having asked whether it would be possible to approach the French Government with a view of stopping the introduction into India of seditious literature emanating from French sources and passed in through French settlements in that country, Mr. Buchanan, Under Secretary for the India Office, said the Secretary of State for India was considering the matter.

THE CASABLANCA ARBITRATION.

London, December 2.

The *Evening News* states that Sir Edward Fry, who was the chief Delegate of Great Britain at the last Hague Conference, has been appointed one of the arbitrators in the Casablanca affair.

A telegram from Paris of the same date announces that the French Government has chosen M. Louis Renault to represent France in the arbitration. M. Renault was a prominent member of the Hague Conference.

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

London, December 1.

Two men were brought into Galway yesterday, under strong police escort, charged with being concerned in an attack on a Constabulary patrol at Gurteen on Saturday night. The police allege that the patrol was attacked by a dozen men, who tried to take their rifles from them. In the struggle, the rifles were smashed and the police then produced their revolvers. Two shots were fired, but it has not yet been ascertained if any of the assailants

were injured in the struggle. The police arrested one man on the spot, and another yesterday. A Ballinasloe message states that the party of men, who were armed and wore masks, were lying in a drain beside the road until the patrol passed. They then suddenly sprang upon the patrol and made an attempt to disarm them. The police fought desperately, using the butt ends of their carbines, but two men were severely injured. Eventually the police opened fire, their assailants then retiring. One constable's ribs were broken and his shoulder was dislocated. The two men arrested were taken to Athery yesterday, where they were remanded to Galway Gaol.

AMERICAN OFFICER'S DEATH.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, December 1.

Mr. Walter Schroder held an inquest at Paddington today on the body of Col. Frederick Augustus Sawyer (68), of the United States Army, lately residing at a boarding house in Eardley-crescent, South Kensington. Mr. Corbould Ellis, solicitor, of Clement's-lane, said deceased was doing business for people in New York in connection with railroads. His wife lived at Garden City, Long Island, and his daughter was the wife of Professor Keith, of Massachusetts University. Deceased had been distressed by his business, and the prolonged separation from his wife and family seemed to prevail upon his mind. Henry Crudeson Howard, a chartered accountant, said deceased served in the Civil War in the United States and obtained his promotion as colonel then. Dr. Lowe having given evidence, a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

SIR ROBERT HART'S PROPHECY.

London, December 1.

Sir Robert Hart was, at Lisburn yesterday, presented with an address of welcome enclosed in a solid silver casket by the local council on behalf of the town, with which he was closely connected in his earlier years.

In the course of a speech, Sir Robert made a remarkable prophecy. In a hundred or two hundred years' time, he said, the 400,000,000 people of China would be as strong in arms, individually and nationally, as the great Power of Germany was at the present moment. Then they would turn to the rest of the world and say, "There must be no more war."

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE SUPPRESSED KAISER INTERVIEW. NEW YORK NEWSPAPER APOLOGISES.

New York, December 1.

The *World* publishes a cablegram it has sent to Prince von Bülow accepting the latter's verdict on the synopsis, which it recently published, of the alleged interview between the German Emperor and Dr. Hale, to the effect that "such stupidly absurd words the Kaiser could not have uttered," and, as a matter of simple justice to the German Emperor and the German people, publishes also an editorial expressing sincere regret for the publication of the synopsis, which it regards as "misleading and mischievous."

The cablegram declares that it was an honest mistake committed through over-zeal, without the knowledge of the proprietor and the chief editor. The proofs were sent to Dr. Hale, and corrected in his own hand-writing, and this was naturally accepted as evidence that the article, as printed, was personally approved by him.

FRISCO POLICE CHIEF COMMITS SUICIDE.

London, December 2.

The *Daily News* publishes a report from San Francisco that Mr. William J. Biggely, the chief of Police, jumped out of the police boat into the sea as he was crossing the bay on his return from Belvedere, and was drowned. This suicide is doubtless connected with the trials now proceeding on charges of administrative corruption.

\$75,000 FOR A RUG.

New York, December 1.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan has just added to his collection of art curios a magnificent rug from the Imperial Palace at Peking, for which he has paid a record price, stated to be 75,000 dol.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Ambassador and Mrs. David Jayne Hill have both definitely signified their intention to be present at the Matinée Musicale to be given by the Ladies' Union of the American Church at the Hotel Adlon next Thursday (December 10).

The Reception Committee for the entertainment will consist of:—Mrs. David Jayne Hill and the ladies of the U. S. Embassy; Mrs. Felix Adler, wife of the Columbia Exchange professor; Mrs. William Morris Davis, wife of the Harvard Exchange professor; Dr. Alice Luce, President of the Ladies' Union, and members of the Executive and Entertainment committees of the Ladies' Union.

Nine young ladies will act as ushers, including:—Miss Mary Clark, who is on a visit to Mrs. Belknap for the winter; Miss Adler, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Felix Adler; Miss Haskell, Miss Irving, Miss Johnston; Miss Carrie F. Smith, Miss Margaret Wader, Miss Bessie Whitacre, and Miss Margaret Thompson.

Miss Adler, who has been rather seriously ill at the Grunewald Sanatorium, expects to be well enough shortly to return to Berlin, when she will take up residence at Frau Professor Krause's, Friedrich Wilhelm Strasse 4.

Mrs. E. B. Thompson and Miss Margaret Thompson, of Boston, are here for the winter as guests of Mrs. Mac Elwee, Neue Winterfeldt Strasse 21. At Christmas they will be joined by Mr. and Mrs. Humbert of New York, the party leaving Berlin in the spring for general travel in Europe.

The chess contest at Café Kerkau between the American champion Marshall and the German *Schachmeister* Mieses is proving quite as keen a struggle as was expected. So far Herr Mieses is in advance of the American. But there are still a few games to be played.

The Professor of Archaeology at Oxford, Mr. Percy Gardner, and Dr. Barclay Vincent Head, the well known London numismatist, have been elected corresponding members of the *Akademie der Wissenschaften*.

Owing to news of her mother's ill-health, Miss Gail Gardner has just left, somewhat unexpectedly, to spend six weeks with Mrs. Gardner in Michigan before returning to Europe to continue her concert engagements.

Mrs. Couchman, of Hamburg, wife of the Director of the McCormick Harvesting Co. in that city, is in Berlin for ten days, stopping at the Hotel Kaiserhof. Mrs. Couchman is accompanied by Mrs. Boas, also of Hamburg.

The speech delivered by the re-elected President of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin at the annual general meeting on Monday—a brief account of which appeared in yesterday's issue—was as follows:—After speaking of the encouraging prospects and widening influence of the Association for the coming year, Mr. Hessenberg said:

"We wish to draw closer the bonds which tie us to our friends at home, and any action on our part that will help us in this respect will, I am sure, be of immense advantage to the objects for which our Association was founded and for which it exists, viz. to promote the interests between individuals and firms in the two countries, and to take measures which may facilitate and protect business transactions between us. When in the United States last spring I took occasion to call on Mr. Schwab and also on the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labour in Washington, and assured them that it was the earnest desire of this Association to do everything in its power to further the commercial relations between the two countries. It may also not be out of place to refer to an interesting interview I had at the same time with the

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who recalled with kindly courtesy the meetings he had had in Berlin with the various members of our Association culminating in the dinner of the 19th October, 1907, at which we had the honour to welcome him and his distinguished associates. During the course of our conversation the question of the commercial relations between Germany and the United States was touched upon, and I ventured to express the hope that a satisfactory commercial treaty would shortly be concluded between the two countries.

"The Assistant Secretary was very frank in his reply. He said a treaty was impossible and probably unconstitutional, inasmuch as all treaties have to be ratified by the Senate, whereas (and here is a curious legislative dilemma) all money bills and resolutions are the prerogative of the House of Representatives. This being so, it at once becomes apparent how awkward the situation is and how great the difficulty to know at which end to begin without one branch of the legislature encroaching on the constitutional rights of the other.

"In the opinion of the Assistant Secretary a *maximum and minimum tariff* is the only solution, as this would give the United States something to trade with. He went on to say that he considered it would be a good plan to induce merchants in all the different branches of trade in Germany and also in France to write to the United States advocating the passing of a maximum tariff, in order to place our country in a position to bargain with foreign governments. This would, he thought, carry more weight than any number of academic opinions, and this is the direction he considers our Association here and the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris could take up usefully. He was very hopeful about tariff reform and said the Senate committees intended, during the adjournment, to continuously consider the tariff revision and the question of a maximum and minimum tariff. Any change in the administration of the tariff—such, for instance, as changing the penalty clause for under-valuation from 1 to 10 per cent. as wished for by Germany—he considers out of the question until a tariff revision takes place. He declared—and this we have since seen confirmed in numerous cables from the other side—that there is a strong feeling for tariff revision and that the question will no doubt be taken up as soon as the new Congress meets. In the meantime all preliminary investigations will have been made and reports on the subject drawn up by the committees. The actual work can therefore be taken in hand with the least possible delay when the time comes."

President Hessenberg entered a very strong plea for the establishment of a library fund for the purpose of equipping the Association with complete books of reference and standard works on American and German law. It is hoped that some friend or friends of the Association who have its prosperity at heart will not let this opportunity for increasing the usefulness of the Association go unheeded. At the suggestion of the Board of Directors the Hon. Charlmagne Tower, former ambassador to Germany, was enthusiastically elected an Honorary Member.

The report of Mr. Keppler, chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Transportation, was exceedingly interesting and showed in several instances how much the Association, by virtue of its close connections with the authorities in Washington and Berlin, has directly and practically and promptly accomplished in the interests of its members. The Association is at present in a very prosperous condition, and in every way capable of conserving the interests of its members. American firms certainly can-

not do better than to place their interests in the safekeeping of the Association, in doing which they will be sure of prompt attention to their interests and practical assistance.

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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.
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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.
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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. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Lohengrin (Schumann-Heink) at 7
Royal Theatre	Auf Straflaub " 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Revolution in Krahwinkel " 7.30 (Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege " 8
Lessing Theatre	Baummeister Solness " 8
Berliner Theatre	Der Veilchenfresser " 8
New Theatre	Israel " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Wel' dem, der lügt " 8
Kleines Theater	Moral " 8
Comic Opera	Tielland " 7.30
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie " 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber " 8
Lustspielhaus	Madame Flirt " 8
Schiller Theater O.	Der Familientag " 8
" Charlotten-	Die Braut von Messina " 8
burg	Anteros " 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Sonnenwendhof " 8
Luise Theatre	Die Entgleisten " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Ausgewiesen " 8.15
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Die Liebe wacht " 8
Trianon Theatre	Künstlerblut (Girardi) " 8
Thalia Theatre	Jerusalem " 8
Urania Theatre	
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadellos " 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	Bräutchen. 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 Dianabäder " 8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelhands " 8
Gastspieltheatre	Demimonde (Hedwig Lange) " 8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE UNDERSTANDING WITH JAPAN.

So far as the New York newspapers, which may be supposed to represent the bulk of public opinion, are concerned, nothing but satisfaction is expressed at the entente which has been concluded with Japan. Even certain journals which but a few weeks ago were advocating a policy entirely hostile to the Japanese have executed a volte face which, if not dignified, is at least refreshing; and the *Herald* puts itself to some considerable trouble to prove that it has always been animated by the most friendly of sentiments towards the people of Nippon. Feeling at Washington, however, as we gather from press despatches, is of a different character. In some official quarters it is held that Mr. Roosevelt and his State Secretary have over-ridden the Senate and have contravened the provisions of the Constitution. The Senate will certainly demand to be informed of the exact nature of the agreement, and, according to a statement in the *Tribune*, will oppose anything in the nature of a treaty or alliance. Such opposition, however, is not at all likely to be more than a matter of form, nor is the understanding likely to be modified. The entente solves many problems and averts many dangers, and on these grounds we believe American nation unanimously accepts it.

KAISER FRANZ JOSEF'S JUBILEE.

Vienna, December 1.

The closing feature of the public Jubilee celebrations in Vienna was a fairy-like illumination of the whole city. The crowd passing along the streets numbered hundreds of thousands. Every window of every house was lighted up. A ribbon of glowing coloured fire on the Ring Strasse circled the Inner Town, surpassing all the other streets in its brilliant effect. The brass band of the Imperial Opera, stationed in the loggia of the Votivkirche, played the National Anthem which was taken up and sung by thousands of voices. Bands of music marched through the streets. The crowds in the inner town were dangerously great. All tramway communication was stopped.

During the illumination a great crush was caused near the Maria Theresa monument by a mob of half-grown boys breaking through the moving crowd. Many people were knocked down, and eight had to be taken to the nearest hospital. There were also two cases of death from heart complaint. Altogether, there were 108 cases in which the aid of the red-cross societies was called into requisition.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

Rome, December 1.

The Pope is once more suffering from a severe cold, accompanied by slight fever. His Holiness is ob-

liged to keep to his bed. All audiences are suspended. The Special Embassy from Portugal to present to the Pope gifts from King Manuel on the occasion of the Papal Jubilee was to have been received yesterday morning, but has been countermanded.

THE BALKAN QUESTION.

According to a Constantinople message to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, a remarkable scene was witnessed during the presentation by Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt of "L'Aiglon." In the play Metternich asks the Duke of Reichstadt where the Austrian troops are, and is told that they have been put to flight, and at this stage a demonstration occurred which interrupted the performance for ten minutes. The Minister of the Interior, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Ferid Pasha, the former Grand Vizier, were among the audience.

Vienna, December 1.

Prof. Vambery has been received by the Emperor Francis Joseph and Baron von Aehrenthal, and asked his opinion on the situation. All that Prof. Vambery could tell an interviewer was that he thought sooner or later Austria would have an encounter with Serbia or Montenegro, and it was not out of the region of possibility that Austria might have to take Belgrade, but that did not mean a European war. There would

(Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

The Leipzig Gewandhaus Quartet—Herren Wollgandt, Walschke, Herrmann, and Klengel—gave their second chamber music concert, with the well-known Dresden pianist Herr Emil Kronke, at the Künstlerhaus on Tuesday evening. The programme consisted exclusively of Beethoven works. The success of the concert-givers, who were warmly received, was again complete; though this select quartet is not quite equally good in all its parts. Professor Klengel's incomparable art makes the 'cello the chief instrument. The leader, Herr Wollgandt, plays with noble tone and highly developed execution, and the tones of Herr Herrmann's viola go straight to the hearts of his hearers; but there is not as yet that absolute unity of feeling in the four artists that makes the ideal string quartet. That ideal will be reached when Professor Klengel's becomes, yet more than it is, the ruling spirit. His wonderful art made Beethoven's violoncello Concerto in A an event to be remembered; and the taste with which, in the rendering that work, Herr Kronke conformed to the Professor's intentions calls for great praise. Herr Kronke was equally admirable later in the pianoforte quartet in E-flat op. 16, which he played with Herren Wollgandt, Herrmann, and Klengel. Of the quartet in F, op. 59, dedicated to Count Rasumoffsky, the second movement was very beautifully played; while the Adagio lost something of its grandeur; and the last movement wanted more of the Slav animation. The hall was quite full.

M. N.

Herr Sven Scholander has long been a welcome guest in Dresden. The charm of his "evenings" consists as much in his amiable, chatty explanations as in his actual singing of the *chansons* which he accompanies on his lute. In that way he establishes a close intimacy between himself and his audience which enhances their enjoyment and assures his own success. In spite of his Swedish origin, Herr Scholander is the elegant Parisian who excels in sparkling *causerie*, and who is therefore not necessarily the best interpreter of grotesque German hilarity. True, he did fair justice to the robust joviality of the old drinking song "Der Talisman," and to the unassuming good-nature of the folk-song "Die Glocke"—imitating extremely well, in the latter, the sound of the swinging bell with resounding chords on his lute—but he was not in his element till he came to the light and graceful songs of Jacques Dalcroze to which, not the Muses, but the kind fairy of unrestrained humour had stood sponsor. Then the applause knew no bounds, and Herr Scholander had to produce several more gems from his treasury.

M. N.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry regiment No. 177, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Madame Lilli Lehmann will give a song recital at the Vereinshaus this evening, 7.30, and will sing the following pieces:—Händel: Mi laguerro facendo; Così m'alletti; O hatt' ich Jubals Harf. Mozart: Halleluja. Schubert: Non toccar all'urna; Pastorella; Auf dem Wasser zu singen; An mein Clavier. Bungert: Sein Weib; Bei der Trösterin; Und es sagte der Tag; In deiner Tiefe; Rettung Moses. Herr Fritz Lindemann will be the accompanist.

A second pianoforte performance of works by Aug. Ludwig will take place at the Ludwig musical and literary salon, Anton

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Graff Strasse 21, this evening, at 7 o'clock. The programme will include three songs without words "An Mendelssohn;" "Sonntags-Scene;" "Deutsche Blumenspiele;" and "Dresdner Tonspiele." Tickets for this performance, 1 2 marks each, may be had from C. A. Klemm, Augustus Strasse, and F. Ries, Kaufhaus.

At the Central Theatre today, at 7.30 p.m., Miss Ruth St. Denis will continue her dance performances. The operetta "Vera Violetta," and the parody "Salome" will also be performed.

The orchestral concert at the Gewerbehauhs this evening will, in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of the Emperor of Austria, consist exclusively of the works of Austrian composers. The programme will be as follows.

- (1) Overture, "Dichter und Bauer," v. Suppe.
- (2) Laura Waltz, "Der Bettelstudent," Millöcker.
- (3) Ländler, for two violins. Launer.
- (4) Selection, "Der Zigeunerbaron," J. Strauss.
- (5) Overture, "Alfonso and Estrella," Fr. Schubert.
- (6) Theme and Variations from the "Kaiser" quartet, Haydn.
- (7) Tonbilder, "Figaros Hochzeit," Mozart.
- (8) Musical Prologue, Leo Fall.
- (9) Fernried (first time), O. Strauss.
- (10) Vienna Folk-music, Komzack.

Herr Ignaz Friedman will give his second and last pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on Saturday next; with the following programme: Scarlatti: Pastorale. Gluck-Brahms: Gavotte. Mozart: Rondo in A-minor. Beethoven: Bagatelle in B-minor. Brahms: Paganini-Variations. Vitezslav Norak: Sonata eroica. Suk: Menuet. Friedman: Valse noble. Liszt: Etude in F-minor; Don Juan.

The Bachmann Trio—Herren Bachmann, Baerlich, and Stenz—will give their second chamber music concert at the Neustädter Casino on Saturday next. Noren's D-minor Trio op. 28; and Juon's "Trio Caprice" op. 39 (after Gösta Berling by S. Lagerlöf) will be given. This work, which was produced for the first time on the occasion of the festival of the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Musik-Verein* in Munich, has since been given with great success in Berlin, Leipzig, and Stockholm. The *Vossische Zeitung* of the 27th October wrote: "Juon's 'Caprice' is a brilliant musical apotheosis."

The Royal Conservatorium will give an opera performance—"Das goldene Kreuz," by F. Brüll—at the Residenztheater at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning next, for the benefit of the *Freiwilligenfond* of the institution. Tickets can be obtained at the Royal Conservatorium, Landhaus Strasse 11, II.

The Ill. Philharmonic concert will take place on the 8th instant. The soloists will be Eugène Ysaye and Angelika Rummel. The latter is a fine singer and her recent performances in Berlin have proved highly successful.

The programme of the Striegler concert at the Palmengarten on the 9th instant, with—Frau Frida Trodler-Striegler (song), Herr

Johannes Striegler (violin), Herr Kurt Striegler (pianoforte)—will include songs by Scarlatti, Jomelli, Liszt, Schütz-Beuthen, Strauss, and Kurt Striegler. Goldmark's Suite for pianoforte and violin op. 11; and Kurt Striegler: Variations for violin and pianoforte.

Tilly Koenen will give her song recital at the Palmengarten on the 10th instant. The programme will include songs by Tosti, H. van Eyken, Carissimi, Paisiello, Tschalkowsky, H. Wolf, Richard Strauss; and eight gipsy songs by Brahms. Herr Christian Christiansen will be the accompanist.

Yvette Guilbert will give a song recital (Chanterins curieuses) at the Vereinshaus on the 12th instant. As the demand for tickets is great, early application, at the office of F. Ries, is desirable.

The seventh enlarged and improved edition of the official catalogue of the Royal Picture Gallery has just been issued. It has been revised on the usual principles. The introduction gives the essential information regarding changes. Thirty-nine numbers—7 old and 31 new paintings and one miniature—have been added since the summer of 1905. No change of names worth mentioning has taken place. The historical introduction has been enlarged by a few words on the aim of the administration during the last 25 years. The English catalogue has been carefully revised by Mr. Harry Virgin. In accordance with many wishes a French translation has been entrusted to M. Paul Martin and will be published shortly.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

H. R. H. Prince Johann Georg visited the art-gallery of Ernst Arnold and showed great interest in the Christmas exhibition, as well as in the sporting pictures by Dresden, Munich, and Düsseldorf artists, exhibited on the first floor.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6, ending 7.45

Hänsel und Gretel.

Fairy Play in three acts. Music by E. Humperdinck.

Cast:

Peter, a broombinder Herr Plaschke.
Gertrude, his wife Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Hänsel, } their children Frl. v. d. Osten.
Gretel, } Frl. Keldorfer.
The nibbling witch Herr Erl.
The little Sand-man Frl. Sachse.
The little Dew-man Fr. Boehm-van Endert.

PLOT. Hänsel und Gretel are playing in the kitchen when their mother comes in, and, in trying to hit them, knocks over a pot of milk, the only thing they had in the house. She sends the two children out to pick strawberries. The father comes home laden with provisions, and is frightened to hear that the children have been sent into the forest where a witch is; and he and his wife rush off to find them. Meanwhile the children have been playing in the wood till it grows too dark to find their way home. The dustman throws dust in their eyes, and fourteen guardian angels stand round them while they sleep. The children find the witch's house, which is made of sweets; they begin to nibble at it, but the witch catches them and, putting Hänsel into a cage to fatten, busies herself with the oven. Gretel releases Hänsel and they push the old woman into the fire: a long row of children are seen covered with sugar, which drops off them as the witch burns. As all the children are romping, the father and mother enter and are overjoyed at finding Hänsel and Gretel safe. The witch is drawn out of the oven baked into a large honey-cake.

Composer: Humperdinck, born 1864.

Friday night Ill. Symphony Concert. Series A. at 7
Saturday night By Royal command: Der Freischütz .. 6
Sunday night La Bohème 7
Monday night uncertain.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight Don Carlos at 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: Götz von Berlichingen 6.30

Central Theatre Variety Performance at 7.30
Victoria Salon Variety Performance 8

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

certainly, he said, be no war with Turkey, her situation being still undecided. It was uncertain whether the Young Turks would be able to retain power, as the reactionary party were asserting themselves in all parts of the Empire. Most Turks, he said, abhor the Constitution as a European institution.

According to the Vienna correspondent of a contemporary, the feeling there is one of considerable apprehension. Disappointment is expressed that France has not intervened in the matter of the boycott, and there is uneasiness as to the outcome of the approaching debate on foreign policy in the Italian Chamber.

PARIS FOG-BOUND.

Paris, December 1.
A thick fog lay yesterday over Paris, to the great hindrance of traffic. The tram service could only be

kept going with the help of torches. Several accidents occurred, some with fatal results. Five people were injured in a collision between two trains near Sèvres; one man was run over by a tram, and killed; and near Poissy four of the occupants of a carriage conveying a wedding party are reported to have been killed by the upsetting of the carriage.

DISTURBANCES AT PRAGUE.

Prague, December 1.
The disturbances continued yesterday. In the afternoon Czech students tore down the black and yellow flags displayed at the German University, spit upon them and trampled them under foot. In the evening four shots were fired from the crowd, one of the bullets fatally wounding a policeman. Among the many passers-by who were injured was a German shopkeeper. The British Consul was also assaulted. (A telegram from Vienna states that the assault took place in a tram and that the Consul was thrown out of the car.)

THE "CAPTAIN" OF KÖPENICK.

Cologne, December 1.
The "Captain of Köpenick" has been arrested by the frontier police and brought back into Germany as he was on his way to exhibit himself at Venlo.

LATE TELEGRAM.

UNIONIST VICTORY IN MID-ESSEX.

London, December 2.
The Chelmsford bye-election today resulted in victory for the Unionist candidate, Mr. E. G. Pretyman, who received a majority of 2,565 votes over his Radical opponent, Mr. A. H. Dence. At the 1906 General Election the Unionists won with the small majority of 454.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

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

THE STEINHEIL MURDER CASE.

Paris, December 1.

The body of M. Steinheil has been exhumed but was in such a condition that the medical experts were unable to conduct a proper examination. The exhumation was ordered because M. André, the juge d'instruction, has a theory that both M. Steinheil and M^{me}. Japy were drugged and were really murdered while still in a heavy sleep. Remy Couillard, the valet, gave evidence that, contrary to her usual custom, M^{me}. Steinheil was extraordinarily affable to her husband and stepmother the night before the murder, and insisted that they should partake of some punch she had herself prepared. The supposition is that the punch contained a powerful opiate. The remains of the punch are still in the possession of the police, who seized everything in the Steinheil's villa at the time of the murder, and it will be analysed. The circumstance that the analysis had not been ordered long since is exciting considerable comment, and is regarded as strengthening the supposition that efforts are being made to shield some important personage. M^{me}. Steinheil was much affected yesterday when informed by her counsel that M. Borderel had made a full confession of their relations. She became hysterical and wept bitterly. Mariette Wolff, the cook, has given M. André an account of M^{me}. Steinheil's amorous adventures at her suburban villa at Bellevue. M^{me}. Steinheil made no secret to her of her various liaisons, some of which were concurrent, and often asked her to prepare a supper for any gentleman friend who might happen to be there. M. Steinheil knew what was going on, but never interfered.

Discussing the Steinheil case, the *Matin* says it would be easy to publish names regarding which suspicions are entertained, but the reason of its attitude is the fact that it does not recognise its right to take the place of justice. The *Matin* adds that from judicial commissions the detective department yesterday proceeded to shadowing and inquiries, of the nature of which it cannot specify. The magistrates who are conducting the inquiry are more than ever of the opinion that if M^{me}. Steinheil did indeed devise the crime she must have needed, in order to carry it out, the collaboration of a man, perhaps two, but in any case of a man of unusual strength. They refuse to admit at the present stage of the inquiry that a woman could have had sufficient strength to inflict the fracture in the neck of the male victim. That is why M. Hamard's agents are closely watching two individuals who cannot be more clearly indicated at the present moment. Among the extraordinary stories published in the press, the *Libre Parole* goes so far as to suggest that the burglary at M. Steinheil's was arranged on behalf of the Government for the purpose of obtaining M. Felix Faure's correspondence, which the President had given into the keeping of M^{me}. Steinheil, and was said to compromise certain political personages.

"IT'S PRETTY, BUT IS IT ART?"

(From our own correspondent.)

London, December 1.

Considerable amusement has been caused here by the announcement that the Berlin authorities have prohibited the appearance of Miss Olga Desmond in her famous sword dance. We ourselves have lately had such a deluge of specialist dancers that we are well able to sympathise with the Berliners, though possibly they are even now sympathising with themselves at being deprived of such a highly advertised spectacle. A few years ago stage dancing in England was regarded somewhat austere save by the wicked young dogs who were confirmed habitués of the Alhambra and other abodes dedicated to the worship of Terpsichore. Now, however, *nous avons changé tout cela*, and the respectable world of society flocks in its tens of thousands to witness the latest sensations in the cult of the light fantastic toe which are thoughtfully provided for us by enterprising theatre lessees. Miss Maud Allan was the first danseuse to come under the aegis of official favour, and it is therefore natural that her methods should have found numerous imitators. But there are signs symptomatic of a turning point in the attitude of the public. We have had rather more than enough of the pseudo-artistic spirit which prompts so many talented young women of elegant proportions to cut capers on the stage in a costume usually conspicuous by its absence. Prime Ministers may honour these daring exponents of "the higher art" with invitations to garden parties, but the man in the street—if the box-office receipts are reliable indications—has ceased to be fascinated; and that humble individual is, after all, the arbiter in theatrical matters. Enterprising managers will do well to hunt up other attractions than performances of the semi-nude description, at least in this prosaic old London of ours, where the Puritanical atmosphere is not yet entirely dissipated.

OFFICIAL GERMAN REPLY TO LORD ROBERTS.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* contains an interesting utterance on last week's service debates in the British Parliament:—

"Particular astonishment has been called forth in Germany by the statement of the eminent military leader, Lord Roberts, that a landing corps of 200,000 men could

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MOVEMENT OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Königin Luise," from Genoa for New York, left Gibraltar Nov. 31 th.
"König Albert," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven
December 1st.

"Seydlitz," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Suez Nov. 30th.
"Chemnitz," from Galveston, for Bremen, left Galveston No-
vember 30th.

"Prinzess Alice," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Genoa De-
cember 1st.

"Köln," from Bremen for Galveston, left Santander Nov. 30th.
"Seydlitz," from Australia for Bremen, left Port Said December 1st.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Genoa
December 1st.

"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, left Plymouth
December 2nd.

"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from Bremen for New York, arrived New
York December 1st.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident:
Mansfeld de Cardonnell Findlay, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul:
H. Palmie, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.
American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

be conveyed from Germany to England. In reply to this, we believe we can affirm, with all positiveness, that there is no person of authority on military affairs in Germany who regards the carrying out of such an adventure as possible. Of course, whether England requires for her safety so large an army as Lord Roberts thinks is a question for the decision of Britons alone. We have referred to the matter solely for the purpose of controverting the idea that such an army is necessary to ward off a possible German invasion.

"The phantom of such an irruption has for years been going about on the other side of the Channel, and has contributed not a little towards the stirring up of unedifying political sentiments in England. For this reason, it is to be regretted that a man of the importance of the distinguished military leader should, for the support of his desire to provide England with a strong army, have adduced eventualities which, on both political and military technical grounds, must be regarded as impossible."

BROTHERHOOD IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Whatever may be the outcome of the National Convention at Durban (writes a Press correspondent), one must admit that the delegates, who journeyed from all parts of South Africa to the Port of Natal, have, up to the present, made every effort to cope with the task before them in a manner which reflects infinite credit on all concerned. One feature of the Convention is worthy of note—the good fellowship which exists between Briton and Boer. In fact, all members of the Convention admit that the present gathering has done much to wipe away the distrust and racial spirit which have hitherto existed even amongst our legislators. If a sign were wanted to emphasise the fact that the Boer leaders are anxious to bury the past it was provided at the very outset. It was my good fortune to form one of the party of delegates and their staffs which set out from the Rand by a special train on October 9. After passing Dundee we entered what may be described as the "war zone" of Natal. Our first stop was at Elandslaagte, famous for the gallant charge of the Imperial Light Horse and the Gordons. General Botha, who was the leading spirit of the Transvaal invasion of Natal, acted as our guide, and many of the party, including Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, who assisted in the raising of the I.L.H., heard for the first time the Boer version of his famous fight from the lips of the Z.A.R. general. At Ladysmith we had the Boer leader acting as cicerone to a party composed of comrades and erstwhile foes. Our next halt was the little station of Colenso, where Buller made his ill-fated onslaught on the Boer lines. General Botha described the battle from his point of view. Many readers are doubtless well acquainted with the disaster, but I feel compelled to relate one incident as told by our host the Boer leader, the Premier of the British colony of the Transvaal.

The night before the battle of Colenso one of the Boer army deserted his post and crossed over to the British lines under cover of the white flag. He had been a trusted member of Botha's staff, and he knew the plan of battle and the disposition of the Boer artillery. Needless to relate he betrayed his general's plans to the enemy. The Boer guns were at Fort Wylie when the traitor left. As was only to be expected from a born tactician, the Boer plans were changed and Fort Wylie was left in possession of two men only, the heavy guns being moved to another point. As soon as the British fire opened it was evident that they believed that the enemy's guns were at Fort Wylie, as a heavy fusillade was directed against that position. Then came the advance of Colonel Long, which, according to General Botha, was, in fact, a blessing in disguise to the British forces. It appears that Botha, when Colonel Long moved up, at once jumped to the conclusion that the guns were being pushed forward in support of a big concerted move on the centre, and he gave orders to bring in a big force of riflemen from both wings, in order that the expected attack might be repelled. This movement, General Botha says, practically saved the British wings from annihilation, as by the withdrawal of a big body of the Boers, they had not to face the heavy fire they would otherwise have met. The Boer loss at Colenso, as given by General Botha, was six men.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,

Wiener Strasse.

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, 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. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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