

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
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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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KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY.

His Majesty King Edward VII. is 68 years of age today, and the event will be celebrated in every part of that great Empire over which he reigns in a manner appropriate to the profound respect and sincere affection felt by every Britisher for the "Head of the House." It will be only nine years next January since his Majesty was called to the Throne on the death of his revered mother, Queen Victoria. In that comparatively brief period the King has consistently exhibited many qualities which his exalted office demands, but does not invariably receive. The peace of his dominions is dearer to the heart of King Edward than self-aggrandisement. His whole policy since ascending the Throne may be summed up in one word,—Peace. Popular as the Prince of Wales, he is beloved as the King. It has not often happened in British history that the "first gentleman of the Empire" has upheld that dignity so finely as King Edward. The celebration which the loyal "Colonists" of Berlin are arranging for this evening is a spontaneous desire on the part of many of his Majesty's loyal subjects to prove that exile from home does not denote indifference to home, and that loyalty to King and Country may flourish equally well under foreign skies provided the roots are sound. There will be few dissentients to the trust expressed at tonight's celebration; rarely has greater sincerity characterised the singing of any national anthem than that which today will resound from millions of throats: "God Save the King!"

THE POLITICAL FIGHT.

WHY THE LIBERALS MAY LOSE.

Almost exactly four years ago Great Britain was preparing for a General Election after five years of Conservative administration. It is now confidently predicted that a dissolution will take place next month, after less than four years of Liberal government. During these last four years the Liberals have had the advantage of an almost unparalleled majority at their back, a majority so large that it has been able to crush every vestige of opposition by merely setting the party machine in motion. Outnumbered by three to one, the Opposition has nevertheless played one of the most vigorous games on record. It went into Parliament despised and rejected of the people; but not in the least disheartened. The Opposition leaders were acute enough to calculate that not many years would elapse before the pendulum swung back with a velocity equal to that which carried the Liberals into office, but we do not fancy that the most optimistic Unionist ever dreamed that reaction would occur within the brief space of four years. To delve into the whys and wherefores of revolutions in public opinion would be to embark upon a task of considerable weight. Public opinion, indeed, is as fickle as the proverbial feminine mind. Its inconsistency may be traced to that love of change, of sensation at any price, which finds a place in the cosmos of average men. This predilection is not altogether so vicious as might appear at first sight. The advantage of party government lies in the fact that it prevents oligarchical rule becoming permanent. There is always an Opposition to reckon with, however small that may be. There seems little doubt that the present British Government has made the gross error of under-estimating the power of its opponents. This error must be paid for, and the reckoning appears imminent. The two parties will go to the polls in January under widely divergent conditions. The Unionists have at last hit upon a constructive policy,—a policy nicely calculated to appeal to the public on account of its essentially British character. The trend of the times is all towards aggression. The Liberals propose to commence a class war at home, while the Unionists recommend the foreigner as a more promising foe. The Liberal banner is inscribed with the legend, "Peers or People, which shall pay?" The Unionists banner asks, "Which shall contribute to the country's bill, the British workingman hampered by Free Trade, or the foreigner who for so long has fattened on British markets?" There is an aggressive smack about the latter inscription which will certainly appeal to many.

The Liberal policy is admittedly destructive; the Unionist is all for construction. The strong tinge

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's
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Joseph Meyer
(au petit Bazar)
Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

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succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Eib.

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only; Pasteurised and purified, therefore free from bacilli of any kind. Delivered free. Depots in all parts of the city.
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of Socialism which pervades the House of Commons today is viewed with ever-increasing alarm by the electorate. Putting aside the merits of Socialism—a creed which, after all, is perhaps less understood in England than elsewhere—the country is obviously not yet rotten for it. It is the last resort of the weak, and the British nation is just becoming conscious of its own strength. Practically every decrepit country in Europe is rampant with Socialism. It may be argued that in America and Germany also the movement has enormous impetus, but we regard this more as the activity of a political set than as representative of a popular movement. It only needs a national rallying-cry to disperse the Socialist host like chaff before the wind. We predict that little ultimate good will accrue to the Liberal party in England through its alliance with the Socialists. The chief strength of the Unionists is their outspoken aversion to Socialism. To this aversion is mainly due the anti-Budget campaign. It is not that the Budget is actually looked upon as unfair or revengeful, or that it will reduce the wealthy class to poverty; but it is recognised that Mr. Lloyd George's proposals are the thin end of a wedge driven into the Constitution. Once pass this Budget, and there would be a dangerous precedent for confiscatory finance. In two articles published last week we dealt with the Peers and their relations to the people. The British worker may have no love for individual Dukes, but he is a strong supporter of the principles they represent. He is not such a fool as to hesitate in choosing between government by a Duke or a noisy demagogue. The Liberals will sustain defeat at the coming election because, in the first place, they have exhibited to an anxious electorate their strong leaning towards Socialistic doctrines; and, in the second place, they have made the mistake of concluding that the worst form of Little-Englandism is as prevalent in the country at large as it is amongst the Liberal benches in the House of Commons.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. John Stewart Kennedy, a retired Scotch-American banker, who died of whooping cough on October 31, at the age of 79, leaves 25,000,000 dollars in his will to religious, charitable, and educational institutions, nearly half of the amount being bequeathed to establishments connected with the Presbyterian Church.

A sum of about 35,000,000 dollars is left to the widow, relatives, friends, and employes. Among the largest bequests are:—
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and Presbyterian Church Extension Fund, 2,250,000 dollars each.

Robert College, Constantinople, 1,500,000 dollars. Columbian University and Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2,250,000 dollars each.

To the University of Glasgow, in which city Mr. Kennedy resided until he came to America, and to the Yale University and Dartmouth College (Hanover, New Hampshire) Mr. Kennedy bequeaths 100,000 dollars each.

Messages from Belgrade state that the chief topic of discussion at the present moment is a remarkable affair in which Bishop Nikanor, of Nisch, is involved. It appears that a little while ago the Bishop dreamed that a revolution had broken out in Belgrade, that King Peter had been deposed, and that instead of Prince Alexander the ex-Crown Prince George had been proclaimed King. The Bishop, it is alleged, mentioned his curious dream in letters which he wrote to several friends, and one such letter was eventually laid before the Synod. The Metropolitan denounced Bishop Nikanor to the Minister of Public Instruction, and on Wednesday a Cabinet Council over which the King presided, considered the matter. The result, it is asserted, was that it was decided to institute proceedings for high treason against the Bishop, since his dream and letters are construed as propaganda work in favour of Prince George.

The wedding will take place at Badu Pesth today (Tuesday) of Prince Victor zu Erbach-Schoenberg and the Countess Elizabeth Szechenyi, a relation of the Count Szechenyi who married Miss Vanderbilt. The Prince is a cousin of King Alfonso, and is also related to King Edward.

Sensation was created in a Montmartre, Paris, restaurant by the dramatic suicide of a young man, who is believed to be an Englishman. He had requested that a popular waltz, entitled "When Love Dies," should be played, and by his wish the waltz was repeated four times. As the last notes were concluded for the fifth time he drew a revolver and shot himself, death taking place instantaneously. The event caused a panic among those present at the restaurant, who had previously noticed the strange behaviour of the man. The deceased has not yet been definitely identified, but a card found upon him bears the name of "James Smith, of Oxford."

In answer to the request of Mr. Moore, the President of the American National Geographical Society, that delegates from that body should be allowed to be present at the official examination of Dr. Cook's records, the Copenhagen University Council have sent the following telegram: "The University cannot accept the assistance offered, taking it for granted that the data and records, after our examination, will be placed at the disposal of other scientific institutions.—(Signed), Salomonsen, Rector."

LONDON, Monday.—The *Daily Chronicle* reports from New York: The steamer *Parisima* which has arrived here from British Honduras reports the murder of the entire crew of the Honduras gunboat *Catumba*. The gunboat has seized a smugglers' schooner laden with a cargo of rum, and after the seizure the crew were rewarded for their prowess by liberal allowances of the spirit. The crew of the gunboat soon drank themselves into a stupor, and when in this condition were suddenly assailed by the smugglers who killed them and threw the bodies overboard. The gunboat itself was eventually scuttled and sunk by the smugglers. The crew numbered 18 officers and men. The murderers have decamped.

SYDNEY (N.S.W.), Monday.—The strike of 12,000 miners has put an end to operations in all the collieries of Newcastle and Maitland. It is expected that miners of other districts will join the strike. Twenty vessels loading coal at Newcastle cannot leave, as all the dockmen have ceased work, and many Australian steamers will probably have to lay up until the trouble is over. Industries of all kinds are being gravely affected by the strike. It is feared that the strike will be of long duration, and the present coal reserve is extremely limited.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the *Eclair* states that Mr. J. D. Rockefeller has placed with nurserymen of Gouda orders for 35,000 pine trees, with which he proposes to plant a park. The price for each tree varies from six to 30 francs, and the total cost to Mr. Rockefeller, including the United States Customs duties, will be more than 20,000 dollars.

BERLIN

ADMIRAL VON KOESTER'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

"GERMAN-AMERICAN EVENING" AT THE HOTEL DE ROME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Admiral von Koester, who has just returned from the Hudson-Fulton celebration in America; Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Roosevelt Professor at Berlin University, and Professor George Foot Moore, the Harvard Exchange Professor, were the three chief guests of honour at the latest "German-American Evening" held on Saturday night at the Hotel de Rome. A large number of Americans, headed by Mr. R. S. Hitt, American Chargé d'Affaires, and Mr. Gustave Scholle, also of the American Embassy, were in attendance; the American Consulate-General was represented; President F. Hessenberg was present on behalf of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, and the corps of American newspaper correspondents was also in attendance, almost without exception. Distinguished German guests were Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, of the Foreign Office, and Ex-Minister Dr. von Studt.

Admiral von Koester, who is an excellent speaker, gave a highly interesting account of his impressions in America. He touched upon all manner of things that had struck him, from the beauty of the Hudson to the overwhelming impression made by the American crowd—"a crowd such as the untravelled Berliner cannot even imagine." He described the American parades and the American banquets, telling how, in the Astor Hotel, no fewer than 2,200 persons had dined simultaneously—and well—while from ten till half-past one a.m. the toasts were continuous. Admiral von Koester spoke of the Americans as "splendid speakers," whose fluent well-turned sentences the Germans might well imitate.

Professor Wheeler, the big, quiet, humour-loving President of California University, as the second speaker compared the Berlin of today with the Berlin which he used to know twenty years ago, and told of the enormous changes which he saw as the result of Germany's industrial progress. Professor Wheeler prophesied that Germany and America would never grow apart, but that the bonds between the universities would prove the best guarantee that the two countries would continue to march along together.

Professor Moore, the Harvard Exchange-Professor, and Professor Dr. Gierke, of Berlin, who has just returned from Harvard, were also among the speakers of the evening.

The German Press, commenting most pleasantly upon the success of the occasion, refers to the "remarkable social picture" which the crowded *Festsaal* of the Hotel de Rome presented. "No uniforms, no frock-coats, no décolleté; none-the-less an impression of quiet, social refinement; a typically American gathering."

Munsoor Mooshi, the Persian missionary and teacher whose pathetic story, as told by himself, made such a deep impression a fortnight ago upon the congregation of the American Church, has decided to continue his journey to America, notwithstanding the tragic breaking-up of his party. He expects to leave this week, previously, at the instance of Mrs. William Irvin, making a visit to Hanover to see Countess von Waldersee, a distinguished American woman whose interest in Eastern missions is proverbial.

Munsoor Mooshi is one of a party of three Persian brothers who arrived in Berlin some weeks back en route to America. Munsoor himself was educated in an American Presbyterian Mission School in the East, and was now for the second time on his way to America to gather funds for his Eastern mission work. A few weeks after his arrival in Berlin his brother, a young man of twenty-two, a mission teacher on his way to take an educational course in America, became suddenly ill and died a few days after his admittance to the Hospital am Urban.

Only a short time before they left Persia the father and mother of the three brothers had been murdered in an incursion by the Kurds. This fresh blow met with in Berlin seemed to quite take the life out of the party. The two surviving brothers had almost decided in despair to give up their American plans and return forthwith to the East. Luckily, Munsoor Mooshi decided to put himself in touch with the American Church, and appeal for advice and help. The Committee advised Mr. Mooshi emphatically to proceed to America, and, taking a radical step, gave permission to the Persian, a stalwart, swarthy "muscular Christian" of over six feet in height, to himself present his story, after the service, to the congregation.

Mooshi's simple unvarnished tale of trouble apparently went right to the hearts of the people. When the plate was sent round for the Persian the response was so generous that a sum equal to almost half the ordinary offertory was at once taken up.

Gifts of clothing have since been sent by other American friends. In addition to the energetic efforts of the Church Committee, headed by the Rev. Dr. Murlin, Mrs. William Irvin has been untiring in offering consolation and practical assistance to the afflicted Orientals.

All social and other items intended for publication in this column should be sent to the Berlin representative of *The*

Daily Record:—Miss C. M. Hook, Kalckreuth Strasse 11, W. (Tel. VI, 18,235). All business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the Dresden office:—Struve Strasse 5.

Copies of *The Daily Record* may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. 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. PIR, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School.
11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.
Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.
Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.
3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.

For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6.
Dr. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, Minister in charge
39, II. Bayreuther Strasse, Wittenberg Platz.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	La Bohème.—Versiegelt	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der deutsche König	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theatre	Midsummer Night's Dream	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Major Barbara	8
Berliner Theatre	Tantris, der Narr	7.30
New Theatre	Hohe Politik	7.30
New Schauspielhaus	Der Dieb	8
Comic Opera	Maria Stuart	8
New Operetta Theatre	Der polnische Jude	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Charlottenburg	Der Schwur der Treue	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Wallensteins Lager.—Piccolomini	8
Kleines Theatre	Flachsman als Erzieher	8
Urania Theatre	Hinter'm Zaun	8
	In den Dolomiten	8

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

The continued rumours regarding Mr. Roosevelt, says a Rome telegram, are causing great anxiety to Mrs. Roosevelt, who has received no definite news of the ex-President for the last ten days. She is preparing to leave for Africa immediately should it unhappily prove true that Mr. Roosevelt is ill.

LONDON, Sunday.—The representative of Reuter's Agency in Mombasa telegraphs: There are good grounds for believing the unfavourable reports of Mr. Roosevelt's health to be unfounded. Neither in Mombasa nor in Nairobi have any reports of the ex-President's alleged illness or mishap been received. Authorities and private persons are energetically endeavouring to get into touch with the Roosevelt party.

ROME, Sunday.—The local American Embassy here recently telegraphed to Nairobi asking for particulars as to Mr. Roosevelt's health, and has just received an answer from one of the ex-President's friends to the effect that a telegram from Mr. Roosevelt has now reached Nairobi. It states that he is quite well and is at present in company with Lord Delamere.

NEW YORK, Sunday.—An express train of the Pennsylvania Railroad bound for Jersey City met with an accident yesterday, five train officials being killed and many passengers sustaining injuries. Particulars are not yet to hand.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday.—On the invitation and desire of the American Academy for Social Politics, the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, delivered a lecture here last night on the theme, "Germany as a World Power." Count Bernstorff, who was introduced by Mr. Charlemagne Tower, the former American Ambassador to Berlin, was very heartily received, and was later the guest of honour at a banquet given by the Academy.

LONDON, Sunday.—The *Observer* learns of an intention of the Admiralty to commence operations at Seapa Flow, Orkney Islands, for the purpose of converting this point into a base for a squadron of the Home Fleet.

HAVRE, Sunday.—The French liner *Lorraine*, which left here yesterday, in the course of the evening collided with an unknown steamer off Cape la Hogue, and returned to port with some damage. No lives were lost. Passengers and baggage were at once

transferred to another steamer, which left early this morning.

LISBON, Sunday.—King Manuel this afternoon commenced a round of visits to King Alfonso of Spain, King Edward of England, and President Fallières of France. He is accompanied by his Foreign Minister.

VIENNA, Monday.—Grave riots took place yesterday on the Prater racecourse owing to the disqualification of two strongly backed favourites, by which a rank outsider won. The excited crowd surged up to the judges' stand with loud threats, pelted the judges with stones, and played havoc with the barriers, tribunes, and ticket-offices, throwing the fragments onto the track to prevent further racing. Mounted police were summoned and soon cleared the ground. Only one case of injury was reported, that of a man who was struck by a stone.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday.—In various European periodicals of late, including the *Fortnightly Review*, it has been stated that the Russian Foreign Minister proposed to the Austro-Hungarian Government the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and even of the Novi Bazar Sanjak. The Petersburg Telegraphic Agency is informed that this is an utterly unwarranted construction of the privy representations which the Russian Cabinet made to Vienna on June 19, 1908. These documents dealt with the question of Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and the Sanjak, but only a complete acquaintance with their contents would be consistent with judgment upon them. The Russian Cabinet in these documents decisively affirmed the necessity of maintaining the status quo and mentioned as its fixed standpoint that the whole question bore an European character, and could not be solved by an Austro-Russian agreement alone. This declaration can in no way be construed into a proposal for annexation.

MADRID, Monday.—The *Madrid Gazette* publishes a decree whereby the Constitutional Guarantees are restored in the provinces of Barcelona and Gerona.

PARIS, Monday.—It is reported from Oran: A member of Muley Hafid's mission who has returned to Melilla states that the Riff tribes have unconditionally surrendered to the Sultan and will accept his decision as arbitrator between them and Spain. Muley Hafid's representatives will now negotiate with the Spaniards direct who, it is hoped, will accept as conditions of peace the delivery up of all weapons in the Riff and the settlement of the mining question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday.—The *Jeni Gazette* reports that the Turkish Government has finally decided to purchase one of the Dreadnought battleships now completing in England for Brazil. Two Turkish officers, at present in Genoa, will shortly visit England to inspect the vessel chosen.

(The three Brazilian Dreadnoughts now completing in North of England yards are of the most powerful type. In fighting power they surpass the original British Dreadnought, carrying two more big guns and embodying other improvements. The vessels have been the subject of much interest since the order was placed. At one time it was suggested they would pass to the British Navy, and at others to the German or Japanese fleet. Brazilian representatives have repeatedly denied that the vessels are being built for any navy other than that of Brazil.)

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
Tuesday, November 9th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.
Strehlener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse
Friday, November 12th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Women's Auxiliary 10.30 a.m.

This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Ignaz Friedman gives a second pianoforte recital in the Künstlerhaus this (Tuesday) evening at 7.30 p.m. His programme includes works by Bach-Taussig, Scarlatti, Mozart, Brahms, Chopin, Friedman, Godowsky, and Tschaiakowsky.

The afternoon concert of Fraulein Gertrude Gliemann on Sunday, Nov. 14, at 5.30 o'clock, will also include the appearance of Fraulein Wally Braunsdorf (mezzo-soprano), and Herr Emil Kronke (piano). Accompanist: Herr Rudolph Zwintscher. Fraulein Gliemann's programme includes German, Swedish, English, and French folk songs in the original languages.

The first evening of the Beethoven Cycle (all the pianoforte-violin sonatas) takes place on Monday, November 15, in the Palmengarten at 7.30 o'clock. The artists are: Frau Laura Rappoldi-Kahrer, Kgl. Sachs. Kammervirtuosin (piano); and Herr Adrian Rappoldi (violin). Subscription tickets for the Cycle cost M 9 and 6; single tickets at M. 4, 2½, and 1.

On November 18 in the Neustädter Casino Herr Erich Hanfstaengl (baritone), of Munich, gives a song recital, at which Herr Wolfgang Ruoff will accompany.

Herr Adrian Rappoldi, at his own concert on November 20 in the Künstlerhaus, will play selections from Vieuxtemps, Haydn, Schubert, and Wieniawsky.

The Bachmann Trio (Herrn Bachmann, Bartich, and Stenz) give a second concert on November 27 in the Neustädter Casino.

The second chamber concert of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Quartet and Herr Emil Kronke takes place on November 30 in the Künstlerhaus.

Tickets for all the above concerts may be obtained from H. Bock, Prager Strasse 9.

DRESDEN

Miss Myrtle Randolph, of Kansas City, Mo., is now spending a few days in Dresden, after studying through a summer course of music with Joseph Lhévenne in Berlin. She sails for the United States about November 20, after passing a week in Paris.

Mrs. William John Watson, of Lindenau Strasse 1a, is at home on the second Wednesday (tomorrow, Nov. 10) of each month, between four and seven p.m., when she will be glad to welcome her friends.

Jan Kubelik's concert at the Vereinshaus on Sunday evening was another triumph for this marvellously gifted young Bohemian. His form was wonderful. Slightly built, quite ingenuous, and with none of the stage tricks which too often prejudice us against virtuosi, his whole soul was in the superb instrument which sang like an imprisoned spirit,—now soaring high in a thrill of passion, now vibrating with tenderness, now throbbing with deep pathos. We forgot to study the programme; it did not matter what he was playing as long as he played: Bach, Tschaiikowsky, Vieuxtemps, Paganini, one and all he rendered with indescribably fine technique and still finer art. There are some critics who do not love Jan. They see in him a spoilt boy; blessed by the Gods, perhaps, but lacking temperamental depth, laying too much stress on tricks of technique and "playing to the gallery." We have always suspected such critics of being bad violinists themselves, and now we are convinced of it. If Kubelik is young, it is a fault which Time may be relied upon to remedy. But of his pure art and profound temperament there can be no shadow of doubt. He has all the Bohemian fire; his naiveté is not assumed; he takes his art as seriously as any of his critics, even though he does not indulge in facial contortions as a sign of "temperament." The audience went wild with delight, and when we left, the thunderous clapping, stamping, and cheering had brought the good-humoured artist back for two encores. No minor factor in the success of the evening were the delicious accompaniments of Herr Ludwig Schwab, who seemed to us the embodiment of everything a perfect accompanist should be. Exceptionally generous applause greeted Kubelik's rendering of Herr Schwab's Scottish "Cradle Song," a dainty melody to which the artist did complete justice. It was not until

he had received a friendly nudge from Jan that Herr Schwab modestly rose from the piano to receive his due measure of the audience's appreciation.

Princess Johann Georg honoured the occasion with her presence.

A large and appreciative audience were present on Saturday evening at the Gewerbehaus Orchestra's Third Symphony Concert. Unfortunately, we were unable to hear more than the first two numbers,—the "Vorspiel" to "Lohengrin" and Grieg's pianoforte Concerto in A-minor, played by Miss Marie Sloss with orchestral accompaniment. The "Vorspiel" was rendered most pleasingly and evoked a generous measure of applause. The playing by Miss Marie Sloss of the Grieg Concerto was in the nature of a triumph for American musicianship. This young lady brought to her task a fund of pure feeling and a strength hardly to be anticipated from her slight figure. Her technique is not yet perfect, but of her musical nature there can be no doubt. Her performance on this occasion did great credit to her own ability and to her teacher, Mr. Vernon Spencer of Berlin. Unless we are grievously in error, Miss Sloss has a brilliant future before her.

Under the heading of "Interesting French Lectures," a Dresden reader sends us the following:—

Last Tuesday I had the pleasure of listening to a lecture by Professor Le Lage, of this city, on the French Peasant as described in literature and in reality. The speaker has a remarkably distinct and deliberate utterance and correct pronunciation of his mother tongue, so that outside of his command of language, as such, and his fund of information on the subject in question, it was a pleasure to listen to him. The next lecture—the fifth of the course of twelve—will be given this (Tuesday) evening in the lecture room of Frau Leonhardt's school for young ladies, Holbein Strasse 28, at eight o'clock, on the subject of "Germans from the Frenchman's Standpoint." Just what type of German will be selected, "deponent saith not, not knowing"; as there are as many kinds of Germans as there are of horses—the Schlesier is not in the least like the Brandenburger and neither a bit like the Bavarian. All the same, the lecture, from an intelligent Frenchman who has lived long in this country and speaks the language, should be interesting.—Gr.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,
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References required. Particulars furnished upon request.

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Comprehensive panoramic views of the beautiful and romantic

Elbe valley.—Delightful Trips free from the plague of dust.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108. The band play about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

HOCKEY NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Academische Sport Club of Dresden opened its Hockey season last Saturday with a match against the Munich Sport Club. The Dresden Club played a strong second eleven team,—including Beer, Jacobi, and Bayer. The Munich team played somewhat below form, and the result was a pointless draw. Jacobi was the best player on the field, but Bayer, Leschla, and Logie rendered valuable assistance. Jacobi saved one goal brilliantly, and Dresden scored once, but the goal was disallowed through a previous sticks. The Dresden team was:

Beer, Leschla, Koch, Bayer, von Erlach,
Worth, Logie, Flügge, Wyss,
Jacobi, Macquard.

On Sunday the first team played a match versus Munich, only Baring-Gould I. being absent through injury. The result was a victory for the home team by 5 goals to 1. The Club was greatly strengthened by L. V. Melville, a Caius College (Cambridge) player, who was responsible for three of the goals. The others were obtained by Baring-Gould II. and Beer. The home defence was very good, Sandon and Jacobi doing splendid work. Beer, Baring-Gould II., and Melville were all excellent. A very large share of the game fell to the Dresden team which, with more practice, should develop into a powerful combination. The attendance was most encouraging, and the spectators followed the game with more than usual keenness. The team on Sunday was:

Beer, Baring-Gould II., Bayer, Melville, Tanner,
Lindemann, Johnson, Blich,
Knoop, Sandon, Jacobi.

Next Sunday there will be a match played in Dresden against the Preussen Club, of Berlin. It is to be hoped that an equally large and enthusiastic number of spectators will be present on this occasion.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Mild north-westerly winds, dull, cold, occasional slight showers and snowfalls.

NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS:

In order to enhance the usefulness of *The Daily Record* as a medium of communication between members of the English-speaking colonies in Dresden, we cordially invite our readers to send in social items—dealing with new arrivals, social events, and other matters of interest—for publication in our columns. No charge is made for such insertions; on the contrary, we shall feel obliged to everybody who sends them in.

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CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10.15

Mignon.

Opera in three acts. Music by Ambroise Thomas.

Cast:

Wilhelm Meister	Herr Soot
Lothario	Herr Plaschke
Laertes	Herr Trede
Friedrich	Herr Erl
Jarno	Herr Puttlitz
Antonio	Herr Ernst
Mignon	Frau v. d. Osten
Philine	Frau Siems

A servant	Herr Markgraf
Zafari	Herr Meyer
The Souffleur	Herr Seiter

PLOT. Lothario, disguised as a minstrel, is seeking his daughter, Sperata. He tries to protect Mignon, a gipsy, who is being ill-treated by the band, but Jarno, the chief of the gipsies, accuses him, and a youth, Wilhelm Meister, buys Mignon out of pity from him. Out of gratitude for the rescue follows love for her rescuer. Wilhelm is staying with a band of comedians. Philine, one of the troupe, loves him, and Mignon in her jealousy is about to drown herself, but is restrained by hearing Lothario's harp. Mignon induces Lothario to set fire to the house where Philine is playing. The guests all rush out, and Philine asks Mignon to fetch her nosegay which she has left behind. Mignon, who is now full of remorse, goes into the burning house, but Wilhelm rushes in and rescues her. Lothario, who is Marquis of Cyprus, discovers Mignon to be his lost daughter Sperata. Wilhelm has come to love her, and Philine bestowing her affections on another adorer, Friedrich, Wilhelm and Mignon are united.

Composer: Ambroise Thomas, born 1811, died 1896.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Sizilianische Bauernlehre. Der Bajazzo. 7.30 p.m.	Eugen Onegin 7.30 p.m.	Mignon. 7.30 p.m.	Der Trompeter v. Sakkingen 7.30 p.m.	Die Regimentstochter 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Rienzi. 7 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.	Dr. Klaus. 7.30 p.m.	Fuhrmann Henschel. 7.30 p.m.	Die Räuber. 6.30 p.m.	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen. 7.30 p.m.	The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.	Die goldene Freiheit. 7.30 p.m.	Die Räuber. 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Ein Walzertraum 3.30. Frauenherz. 7.30.	Frauenherz. 7.30 p.m.	Die Karlsruhiller. 7.30 p.m.	Frauenherz. 7.30 p.m.	Bubod. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.	Frauenherz. 7.30 p.m.	Bubod. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.	

THE BUDGET CRISIS.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINION.

We have collected the following paragraphs from leading articles in English papers on the Budget crisis:—

As for the threadbare jeer that Mr. Balfour does not state in detail how he would find the money, the only surprising thing is that any man of Mr. Asquith's ability should resort to it. He knows well enough that either Mr. Austen Chamberlain or Mr. Lloyd George could easily raise the necessary money and lay the burden upon the broadest shoulders without resort to land taxes which only produce £50,000, or to liquor duties which kill the trade.—*Times*.

This country is at the turning-point of all its fortunes. From tribunal to tribunal, through the great processes of the Constitution, this cause will be carried until it is decided once for all by the Supreme Court of national opinion. The vain verdict of last night in the House of Commons will be nullified in the House of Lords; and that high and fearless decision, we are confident, the final appeal to the people will justify and uphold.—*Telegraph*.

If the money can be found to pay the interest on the National Debt it will be forthcoming to meet the pension claims. . . . Mr. Asquith's assurance on this point is hardly required. What was expected from him, and expected in vain, was some rebuke to a colleague who has sullied the best traditions of English public life, and some attempt to stem the flood of calumny and reckless abuse which the supporters of the Budget have let loose upon the country.—*Standard*.

Is it only coincidence that the Government are known to have selected the land clauses as the central ground of battle with the Lords; that the proposed liquor taxes are supposed to be unpopular and the land taxes popular with the English electorate; that the liquor interest in Ireland is comparatively intelligent, while the peasant landowners are sunk in ignorance and are utterly incapable of understanding the proposed system of taxing land, even if Mr. Redmond and his friends had ever tried to enlighten them?—*Morning Post*.

Mr. Ure and Mr. Asquith are in flat opposition. Mr. Ure says that there is danger to the aged of losing their pensions; Mr. Asquith says that there is none. Both cannot be right. If Mr. Asquith is right, then Mr. Ure has been guilty of slander, and every word of Mr. Balfour's measured indictment is justified out of the mouth of the Prime Minister.—*Daily Mail*.

It is useless at the moment to speculate on the course which the Lords will decide to take. All Unionists, however, would be well advised to bear in mind the consideration that the House of Lords must be guided not by the momentary influences of political passion, but by a broad outlook upon the future.—*Daily Graphic*.

Our opponents are endeavouring to frighten us with prophecies of the terrible chaos that will occur if the Lords decline to pass the Bill. We do not believe in the chaos, but whatever happens it is the Government who must bear the responsibility. The House of Lords cannot permit a backstairs revolution.—*Express*.

It is the virtues of the Budget which have condemned it in the eyes of the Opposition, its promise of permanently excluding Tariff "Reform" from the fiscal programme of reasonable men.—*Daily News*.

The Liberal party will enter with eager confidence and whole-hearted determination upon a battle in which they will be defending at one and the same time the cause of the community against the monopolies, and the rights of the People against the Peers.—*Chronicle*.

The whole House has moulded the Finance Bill, and the Ministers and the party which are responsible for it await the result, not with indifference, but with a confidence that cannot in any event be shaken. The Budget will be passed. We have never wavered in our belief that the House of Lords, warned that under no circumstances will interference with the rights of the Commons be tolerated, will accept it in the form in which it is now presented.—*Morning Leader*.

Birmingham Daily Post (U.): The Chancellor of the Exchequer tried valiantly to say something new in summing up the case for the Government, but when he succeeded he only gave a false colour to the acts of his opponents, and when he failed he merely reproduced what have become the stock arguments of Budget League speakers.

Birmingham Gazette (U.): Mr. Lloyd George spoke only last night of the "growing sum of land taxes." Land does not multiply, though it increases in value. The only assumption is that Mr. Lloyd George's "growing sum" will be the result of increased taxes. The modest halfpenny will soon become a penny and soon a shilling. So much for the comfortable assurances of Ministers.

Manchester Courier (U.): The defence of his revolutionary Bill essayed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was fully in consonance with his attitude throughout the debates. He reiterated the old claims which have been refuted time after time in Committee—refutations the justice of which has repeatedly been

acknowledged by concessions—and carefully conserved his growing reputation for superficiality in argument.

Manchester Guardian (R.): As the Irish Nationalists, we understand, abstained from voting, the size of the majority testifies in an unanswerable way to the thoroughness of Liberal unanimity on the Budget. We doubt if any measure of equal importance has ever been carried by either party with so minute and unimportant a dissentient vote among its own members.

Liverpool Post (R.): The verdict that is given, therefore, is that of Great Britain, with the Opposition aided, as far as possible, by Tory votes from Ireland, and it is decisively in favour of the Bill.

Leeds Mercury (R.): The battle has been waged on the land clauses of the Bill. The land clauses will determine its fate in the House of Lords. As Mr. Redmond yesterday pointed out, the mere allocation of time to these causes was enough to show that every one recognised the vast importance of these taxes as embodying not merely a departure in fiscal policy, but the opening of a new chapter of social reform.

OPERA IN NEW YORK.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

The plans of the managers of the New Theatre are now perfected, and a list of dramas and operas of high class has been formulated. On Saturday, November 6, as announced, the theatre will be opened. In the evening guests will watch a rehearsal of "Antony and Cleopatra," with eminent players in the cast. On November 8 the first performance will be given. The next night the first subscription performance is to be held. Massenet's opera, "Werther," is to open the lyric opera season on Tuesday evening, November 16. Miss Geraldine Farrar and Edmond Clement will assume the leading rôles. On the following day a matinee of "The Bartered Bride" is to be given under the leadership of Conductor Alfred Hertz, with the same cast heard at the Metropolitan Opera House last season. Lydia Lipkowska, the Russian prima donna, is to appear at a matinee November 18, in "The Barber of Seville." Vittorio Podesti is to conduct. On the evening of November 26 Lortzing's "Czar and Zimmermann" is to be presented with Bella Alton, John Forsell, Otto Goritz, Albert Reiss, Herbert Witherspoon and other prominent singers in the cast. This list will complete the first two weeks "cycle" of the opera season.

A FAMOUS NAVAL CAT.

One of the most famous mascots of the United States Navy is Tom, the huge cat who makes his home on the battleship Illinois. Tom is an old animal, and a wise one. He can perform tricks almost without number, but the most peculiar feature about him is his remarkable collection of lives. Tom has a peculiarly piercing voice. More agonising than the wail of a horse fiddle, and more nerve-shattering than the squeak of a slate pencil on a slate, are the accents of Tom's song when he leads the chorus of the battleship's cats in the wee small hours of the night. Often, those who try in vain to slumber have risen from their hammocks and, creeping up, have grasped Tom and thrown him overboard. Every time he has returned safe and sound. One time, when the battleship was going at a good clip, Tom was hurled overboard from the forecastle. Men on watch swear that in a few minutes Tom returned by way of the quarterdeck.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

November 13.—Philadelphia, from Southampton, mails due in New York November 20. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, November 11.

November 14.—Carronia, from Liverpool, mails due in New York November 22. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, November 11.

TO CANADA.

For the information of Canadian readers it may be mentioned that a fast mail steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company leaves Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal direct every Saturday. Letters intended for Canada by this direct route should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursdays, and be marked: "Via Liverpool by Empress steamer." At the same time it should be remembered that Canadian letters can also be sent by one of the New York steamers, and that if mailed by steamers direct from German harbours they obtain the benefit of the 10-pennig rate for 20 grammes.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrer Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned. Letters bearing a 10-pennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

On Wednesday, November 10, by the S.S. Kronprinz Wilhelm, left New York November 2.

On Wednesday, November 10, or Thursday, November 11, by the S.S. Mauretania, left New York November 3.

As there are many of our readers who still appear to believe that letters despatched to America under the new cheap rate—10 pfgs. for 20 grammes, only by steamer sailing from German ports—are not forwarded by the express steamers, but are kept back for transference by "any old tub," we may state that, on the contrary, such letters are despatched by the first steamer on the schedule, be it an express or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction whatever is made, and full advantage of the cheaper rate may therefore be taken. Such letters may be sent by every steamer sailing from a German harbour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our daily mail list.

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