

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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## ENGLISH MUSIC.\*

Dr. Walker has set out to write a history of English music from the standpoint of the musician rather than that of the antiquarian or biographer. A book of this kind was much wanted, and the author has produced a work which will be valuable to the scholar without losing its interest for the amateur. Dr. Walker is, inevitably, deeply impressed with the salient facts of his rather melancholy story. He sees England, under John Dunstable, the pioneer of Europe in the creation of modern music at the beginning of the fifteenth century. He sees after a temporary lapse the great names of Tye, Whyte, and Tallis, to which succeeds the extraordinary efflorescence of the Elizabethan madrigal writers and the splendid achievements in ecclesiastical music of Byrd and Gibbons. After that comes the Renaissance of the Restoration, which saw the emergence of the art into the full air of secularity and publicity, and the rise of the supreme and versatile genius of Purcell. Here, one would think, was the foundation laid for a great and rapid development of an English school of music, but instead of this the historian is confronted with the alien despotism of Händel, which dominated musical England for, one may say, a century and a half, only to be succeeded by an equally sterile subservience to another great foreigner, Mendelssohn. After this comes, like a ray of sunshine, the birth of the modern English school. The story is, it has been said, a depressing one, and the contemplation of it has to some extent prejudiced Dr. Walker's exposition. His narration of the history previous to Händel is wonderfully full and sympathetic.

Händel himself, though Dr. Walker is too good a musician not to recognise his obvious genius, is less fairly treated. His instrumental music is dismissed in half a page, only a few pieces being deemed worthy of specific commendation. The wonderful violin sonata in A-major is, for instance, just mentioned as "music that arrests and fixes the attention." Again, the duet, "The Lord is a man of war," is dismissed as conventional, without any consideration of such finely dramatic phrases as the setting of "His chosen captains," etc. So, too, Arne is "a somewhat small man possessed of one special talent, by which alone he lives... the gift of pleasant, fresh tunefulness." It is the same with all the composers of these two lamentable intermediate centuries. Practically the only two who come in for any positive appreciation are the Wesleys, the elder of whom was a strenuous opposer of Händel, and is not without resemblance to the early ecclesiastical composers. Attwood's music is "quite enjoyable in its mild way." Bishop had some slender talents, but only squandered them. Hatton has a "slight but pleasant talent." "To Anthea," though greatly overrated, is "quite pleasant, cleanly written work." Sterndale Bennett is put very little higher. Sullivan plainly had a vitality and technical equipment which might have done something to raise English music to the level of the real masters; but it seems doubtful if he ever achieved anything likely to be permanent in the higher branches of his art. A pardonable irritation at this failure leads Dr. Walker to the most palpable injustice in the whole volume—his treatment of the Savoy operas. When, however, we come to the modern English school, gratitude and hope quicken the historian's sympathies once more, and he writes with an insight as ardent and true as that which marks his treatment of the pre-Händelians. For adequate reasons given in the preface, he deals only with five living composers, Mackenzie, Cowen, Parry, Stanford, and Elgar. His criticism is in every case admirable, the appreciation of Parry being especially welcome at a time when the real value of that composer's work is in danger of being obscured by the pretensions of a younger and more clamorous generation. That of Elgar (though his faults are clearly noted) is perhaps a little coloured by the writer's general bias.

The book ends with a careful chapter on Folk-music, and one on general characteristics. It is profusely illustrated throughout with musical quotations, and is full of much new and useful matter. In particular, one may hope that Dr. Walker's indication of the disgraceful amount of work by England's greatest composers remaining unpublished may bear fruit.

\* A History of Music in England, by Ernest Walker. (Clarendon Press.)

**Mixed Drinks:** Port - Sherry Cobler -  
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## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—Further details of the Secretary of the Treasury's annual report on the state of the national finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, are now available. The report states that since the Treasury has not at present, either in the banks or in its vaults, materially more than a working balance it will be necessary to sell either bonds or certificates of indebtedness to meet the total deficit for the year of 73,000,000 dollars.

In due course it would seem that some flexible factors in the annual taxation would require to be introduced to provide for the annual rise or fall of the receipts. The hard rigidity of the present revenue system, with its recurrent economical agitations, cannot always satisfy the government of the nation. The opinion is expressed that it would be unfortunate if the current impulse towards true and real economy should seek to curtail any of the wise instruments of the Government demanded by the interests of the people. Departments are advised to scrutinise every opportunity for reduction of expenses of administration.

The absence of anything like a Budget has undoubtedly led to a great deal of extravagant appropriation. The indebtedness of the Panama Canal to the Treasury General Fund amounts to 97,000,000 dollars, and the continuing outlay for construction adds to the drain upon general revenues, and it is desirable that the settlement of the account should be begun.

Dealing with the demoralisation of the Customs, the Report states that it is clear that the widespread disposition of returning American travellers to evade the payment of legal duties has greatly helped to create the conditions which have become intolerable.

The demoralisation is accentuated by the frequent willingness of responsible citizens to specifically corrupt the Government servants.

The necessity for banking and currency reform is universally recognised, and whatever may be the change when it does come it must be fundamentally right, and not another makeshift. It must at least be the beginning of a permanent system. At present there is neither an adjustable currency nor trustworthy surplus reserves, two absolutely essential features of any banking system upon which the finances and the commerce of the great American nation can se-

curely rest. To secure these essentials the looked-for reform must deal with fundamentals.

WASHINGTON, Thursday.—To cover the deficit of \$73,000,000 of the fiscal year now ended, Secretary of the Treasury McVeagh proposes, in his annual report, the issue of Panama Canal Bonds at a higher rate of interest than the present two per cent Bonds, which serve the banks only as a basis for their note circulation. Simultaneously with the taxation of banknote currency guaranteed by deposited United States Bonds, certain measures will be taken to prevent a depreciation of the present two per cent Bonds which might otherwise occur as a result of the issue of the new three per cent Panamas. This new issue, in Mr. McVeagh's opinion, is further desirable for assessment purposes, and the introduction of the requisite elasticity in money circulation would be greatly accelerated thereby.

BOSTON, Thursday.—Mr. McVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, delivered a speech here last night on financial and tariff matters. He defended the Republican party's attitude towards the tariff, which was in favour of revision and a reduction of many duties. This attitude has made itself felt in the Aldrich Tariff Law, which embodied many notable reductions. The Republicans did not get sufficient credit for their endeavours in this respect. The movement in favour of reduction did not end with the 1909 Tariff Law, however, since the Tariff Commission anticipated in that measure would propose a series of amendments and reductions as a result of their investigation into international tariff conditions.

(From our correspondent.) NEW YORK.—There are plenty of signs that we are not at the end of the tariff controversy. By the tone of many of his recent speeches President Taft is evidently preparing the way for a rupture with the Aldrich-Cannon coalition. The probable imminence of protection in Great Britain, the uncompromising attitude of Canada towards protests from the United States regarding the high Canadian tariff, and Germany's disposition to retaliate on American imports,—all these factors are pressing heavily on the whole-hoggers on this side of the Atlantic. There is a growing recognition that America cannot much longer afford to play on the principle that "heads we win, tails you lose." It is quite on the cards that sweeping tariff revisions will have to be made without delay if our export trade is not to meet with severe rebuffs. Republican spokesmen are busy assuring the country that the G.O.P. preserves an open mind on the tariff,—a sure sign of a coming climb-down. The party will undoubtedly meet its Nemesis in 1912 if it allows two or three autocrats to much longer dictate the nation's commercial policy regardless of future contingencies.

NEW YORK, Thursday.—A despatch from Puerto Cortez has just been received here stating that martial law has been proclaimed in Honduras. This is understood to connote a recrudescence of the revolutionary agitation of last year, which was officially stated to be suppressed, but has revived as a result of the Nicaraguan conflict.

HONGKONG, Thursday.—It is reported from Macao that a number of Chinese soldiers have landed on the island of Sao Jao, contiguous to the frontier of Macao, ostensibly to compel the payment of taxes, which, as a matter of fact, are due to Portugal. The Chinese troops forcibly carried off several natives and killed and wounded many who protested that they were under the protection of Portugal.

GIBRALTAR, Thursday.—The British cruiser Donegal collided yesterday with the Hull steamer Malaga and sustained a gash in her hull sixteen feet long. The warship immediately cast anchor and will proceed to dry dock for repair.

BRUSSELS, Thursday.—For some days past King Leopold of Belgium has been suffering from muscular rheumatism owing to the damp weather, and can only move with great difficulty. Contrary to reports published in the foreign press, it is officially stated that the King's general condition of health is so good that he is able to confer with his Ministers for hours at a time. All alarmist reports are exaggerated. In spite of his Majesty's great age, there is no immediate cause for anxiety. The best proof of this assertion is that all bulletins have been stopped, and that the Heir Apparent is at present in Munich.

# BERLIN

We would urge on members of the British Colony in Berlin the necessity of attending the social meeting next Tuesday evening at the Central Hotel, 7 o'clock, arranged by the British Colony Committee, as several questions of great interest are to be discussed. One question to be raised is whether similar meetings shall be held periodically and, if so, under what conditions. The Committee are also anxious to ascertain from members of the Colony themselves what form they wish the periodical meetings to take. It is therefore to be hoped that a large attendance will be present, if only to show their appreciation of the public-spirited and conscientious efforts made on their behalf by the Colony Committee.

Mrs. Eula Phipps Miller held a reception on Saturday afternoon in her apartment, Luitpold Str. 31, to meet her friend and house-guest, Mrs. Osborn Hinton, of Georgia, who is again in Berlin for the winter after an absence of some twelve years. A large number of Americans passed in and out of Mrs. Phipps Miller's hospitable rooms between the hours of five and seven, the drawing room being especially thronged after the close of Professor Wheeler's lecture at the American Woman's Club. An interesting personality present was a Roumanian princess, of the well known house of Ghika, who presided over the refreshment table, assisted by three young ladies—Miss Alice Barnett, of Chicago; Miss Dorothy Wade, of New York; and Miss Hetty Dewar, of Bristol, England. Among the guests were Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Dickie; Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Murlin; Mrs. McElwee; Mrs. Bennett; Mrs. Wm. C. Dreher; Mrs. Cleves Symmes; Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Spencer.

An interesting Racine performance was given on Saturday evening by the pupils of the new Anglo-German school lately established at Gitschiner Str. 13, Berlin S., by Mrs. Mack, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in partnership with Fräulein Elise Höniger. This educational institution has established itself as the Berlin headquarters of the well-known school at Agnetendorf in the Riesengebirge, which is now being maintained merely as a branch institution throughout the year, and as headquarters during the summer.

The present and former pupils of the school, to a surprisingly large number, exhibited their excellent training in both French and vocal work at the performance of Saturday night, given in the large Masonic Hall at Joachimsthaler Strasse 13, before a crowded audience of relatives and friends. An ambitious choice had been made of the piece for presentation, Racine's "Athalie" being given. This lengthy classic presented a severe tax upon the memories of the young performers, who showed themselves, however, quite equal to the task, declaiming and acting from first to last with fluency, spirit and a very good command of French.

The title role was taken by Mrs. Mack herself, who in a strong presentation showed herself possessed of unusual histrionic ability, and a perfect mistress of the French tongue. Mrs. Mack's birthplace was Lille, France, and her French is apparently not to be distinguished from that of a Frenchwoman—a fact obviously of the greatest advantage to English girls coming to Berlin. The rôle of Athalie's grandson, which was so well taken by a mere child, was in the hands of Mrs. Mack's own son.

There will be no more lectures in Dr. Babcock's course in Sculpture until after Christmas. The Monday lectures will continue until Dec. 20. Next Monday at 12 o'clock in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum Dr. Babcock will have for his subject "A Fifteenth Century Miracle—The Ghent Altar Piece."

Professor Tarr's lecture on the Glaciers of Alaska will be given in the American Church next Tuesday evening at eight o'clock.

## 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. Fry, 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.  
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## CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of the Daily Record. Letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.)

### ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, BERLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Sir.—I am pleased to note that the Churchwardens of the St. George's Church, Berlin, have written to your valuable paper a letter which appeared in your issue of the 5th inst. It is all very well for people who are not clergymen to cavil and find fault with the clergyman of a church they perhaps never attend or ever support, but those who know what the Revd. Mr. Fry has done for a great number of British subjects who come to Berlin, know what to think of the recent attack made upon him. I may state that a clergyman has as much right to make observations from his pulpit as to the state of the Church's funds as the proprietor of a journal has to choose the manner in which he conducts his paper. In this instance the appeal for further funds was made at the instance of the Wardens.

I suppose the people who attend St. George's Church, and other British subjects, never trouble to enquire how many cases of distress the Revd. Mr. Fry relieves personally out of his own pocket in the course of a year, or how much money he expends at his own house in providing afternoon tea and in entertaining in such a manner as becomes a clergyman. Further, I take it for granted that no enquiries are ever made as to the time the Revd. Mr. Fry occupies in visiting British subjects who come to Berlin, are stranded, helpless, and destitute. All these things are forgotten when an appeal is made for funds which enable a clergyman to carry on his work in a proper and creditable manner and as befits a clergyman of the Church of England, but an unjustifiable attack is made on such a clergyman for doing that which he conceives to be his duty. I am glad I am not the English clergyman in Berlin. I do not envy his position.

From my own personal knowledge I am certain it would fare very badly indeed with a number of British subjects if the Revd. Mr. Fry were not here. I do not mean the wealthy and the rich. I mean the absolutely poor and destitute, those who have not a penny in their pockets, and are helped along by the Revd. Mr. Fry as also by the funds of the Association for the Relief of British subjects in distress residing or passing in or through Berlin, of which the Revd. Mr. Fry is the Vice-Chairman, and other gentlemen form the committee. I take it for granted that the above facts are absolutely unknown to the writer of the article in the paper referred to.

As I have now called the attention of your readers to the Association for the Relief of British subjects, and the Churchwardens of St. George's Church have given an explanation of the Revd. Mr. Fry's appeal, it is to be hoped that the wealthy British subjects in Berlin and those on a visit will not forget that the Church needs support and that there is a Relief Association which is supported by voluntary subscriptions, whose funds are only applied to give some poor mortal a lift on the road, and that, in future, the wealthy and others will contribute in accordance with their means to both the Church and the Association, so that the Churchwardens will not be placed in the undignified position of asking the clergyman to make an appeal from the pulpit for funds to support the church and exposing him to what has now been proved to be an ungenerous, unjustifiable, and unfair attack.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

International.

Berlin, December 6.

In publishing the above communication we feel compelled to remark that, in our opinion, the circumstances are hardly such as to call for a eulogy of the British Chaplain in the columns of the press. As stated in a previous issue, we have nothing but the strongest condemnation for the unwarranted and vulgar attack made on the Rev. Mr. Fry by a contemporary recently. At the same time, we feel sure that Mr. Fry and the Churchwardens are too convinced of the propriety of their appeal and the motives which inspired it to stand in need of outside support. We publish "International's" letter principally because of the references it contains to the Association for the Relief of British subjects.—Ed.

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 Str. 5.

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

## NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

LONDON, Thursday.—Lord Camperdown and Lord Kesteven held speeches last night at Romford and Wellesborough respectively, in which they defended the rejection of the Budget. Lord Kesteven declared that Great Britain was threatened internally by Socialism, and externally by Germany, a remark that created much merriment among the audience (according to the Liberal newspapers this morning). The laughter of the audience apparently incensed Lord Kesteven, who is reported to have exclaimed: "You will not believe me until you feel the bayonets of the Germans in your bodies," an alleged remark that evoked renewed merriment.

LONDON, Thursday.—The suggested tariff schedule published by the Birmingham Daily Post yesterday was practically ignored by the Conservative journals. This morning, however, the Morning Post and the Standard both remark that the schedule is interesting but not authoritative; it overlooks a probable fact, namely, that in order to compensate for taxes on other foods, the duty on tea and sugar will be reduced. The Liberal papers profess to regard the proposed schedule as authoritative and express their gratitude for the publication of this "dear-food Budget," "by means of which the extremist Tariff Reformers at Birmingham are exerting pressure on Mr. Balfour, who can now only evade with difficulty an exposition of his views on food taxation."

LONDON, Thursday.—The Bank of England today announces a reduction of its discount rate from 5 to 4½ per cent.

PARIS, Thursday.—It is reported from Marseilles that the French dredging vessel Alès, which left that port for Dacca, West Africa, on Nov. 21 and has not been heard of since, is now regarded as lost. The vessel, which was commanded by the son of its builder and carried a crew of 21, was to have called at Gibraltar and Las Palmas, but up to now has nowhere been sighted. Maritime circles condemn the carelessness of those who despatched such a heavy, unwieldy craft on so long a voyage without an accompanying vessel.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday.—The Persian Minister has transmitted to the Turkish Government a note demanding the punishment of those Turkish soldiers who recently murdered six Persians at Sunduz. The Porte has promised to make an investigation into the charge.

UDCHDA, Thursday.—The Agence Havas reports: According to rumour, the brother of Sultan Muley Hafid, Muley Kebir, has arrived at Tazza where the populace, who are discontented as a result of the new taxes, have proclaimed him Sultan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday.—A rumour was circulated yesterday in the lobbies of the Duma that two bombs had been discovered on board the Imperial Russian yacht Standard. Numerous arrests have been made by the police of Kieff and Yalta, in the Crimea.

STUTTGART, Thursday.—On Tuesday last Count Zeppelin had to undergo a slight operation. On a recent hunting expedition he caught a chill, which inflamed the old wound of last summer's operation on the throat. The Count's condition gives no cause for anxiety.

NEW YORK, Thursday.—The New York Times this morning publishes the text of a declaration jointly made by Captain Loose and Mr. Dunkle, an insurance broker, according to which Dr. Cook promised them 4,000 dollars for their assistance in preparing a report on his Arctic journey from Svartevaeg to the North Pole, but has left the United States after paying them only a small part of the sum mentioned.

(From our correspondent) NEW YORK, Nov. 28. The Peary-Cook Polar controversy has entered upon a new and interesting stage with the despatch of Dr. Cook's scientific data and observations to the Copenhagen University. For the past few weeks Dr. Cook had been hard at work classifying his data and arranging them in accordance with his report, comprising 30,000 words, during which time he remained secluded from the public. For a long time nobody knew where the explorer was. In the course of preparing his official report for the Danish University—to whom he had promised the first examination as proof of his gratitude and appreciation of the friendly reception accorded him at Copenhagen on his return from the Arctic—he dealt at length with the details of his dispute with Mr. Barrill, the mountain guide. Barrill, it will be remembered, made a sworn affidavit some weeks ago to the effect that Dr. Cook never attained the summit of Mount McKinley on his 1906 expedition to Alaska. The doctor at once travelled to Montana, the home of Barrill, to refute the slander on the spot, and a lively scene ensued when he met his traducer face to face on a public platform. The Arctic dispute will now remain a truce until the Danish experts have finished their examination of Cook's data and issued their report. The despatch of Cook's observations and documents from New York to Copenhagen was not lacking in exciting incidents. It had been known long beforehand that the valuable documents would be sent by the S.S. United States direct to Copenhagen. Extraordinary measures of precaution were taken to prevent an expected attempt to destroy or capture the precious package, a design believed to be cherished

by the Peary supporters. Day and night during the voyage the documents were to be guarded, and Dr. Cook's private secretary was to accompany them to Europe. The steamer left three days ago (Nov. 25) with the secretary on board. The New York papers now report, however, that the danger of an outrage was so great as to induce Dr. Cook to send off his documents in the strong-room of a transatlantic liner more than a week ago, and that the secretary left on the steamer United States only as a blind, without having the package in his possession. Cook's attorney confirms this sensational story, and adds the following statement: "We know positively that a woman and two men intended to take passage on the S.S. United States with the sole object of seizing Dr. Cook's documents. So far as we can ascertain, the plan was that the woman should become friendly with the private secretary and secretly administer a narcotic to him at a favourable opportunity. The secretary thus being out of the way, the conspirators were to go through his baggage and abstract the papers. This nefarious plan we frustrated by sending off the package by a steamer which sailed several days ago." The attorney further confirmed the newspaper reports of Dr. Cook's nervous breakdown following on the attacks directed against him, and that he has been ordered to undergo a complete rest for a lengthy period. He has already cancelled his lecturing contracts and will not again appear before the public until the Copenhagen authorities have given their verdict. Pending this decision the Polar controversy is arousing little interest over here.

(From our correspondent.) NEW YORK, Nov. 26. —Even the sceptics are now convinced that the aeronautical era is upon us. As proof of this is adduced the establishment of the Air Trust, as the Wright Aeroplane Syndicate is termed. Bare details of this company have already been cabled you, and the following information is supplementary. The syndicate, consisting of many well known American capitalists, has been registered in the State of New York as a company with a capital of one million dollars. It will undertake the construction and sale of aeroplanes on the Wright system in accordance with the patents owned by the brothers. The establishment of this company for the first time gives a commercial character to aviation in America. Within two months a large Wright aeroplane factory at Dayton, Ohio, will be completed and ready for work. Manufacturing will be at once commenced, and the first machines are to be delivered next May. A large number of orders have already been received. The average price of a Wright aeroplane has been fixed at 7,500 dollars, this including the purchaser's thorough instruction in the art of manipulating the apparatus. Capacious aviation grounds will be acquired adjacent to the factory. The Wrights claim that anybody may fly with one of their machines after an hour's instruction. Members of the syndicate express their conviction that the aeroplane represents a convenient means of transit in places where the automobile would be practically useless on account of bad roads and hills, and that flying will rapidly become general for pleasure and business purposes.

(From our correspondent) NEW YORK.—The citizens of New York are to be afforded an opportunity of closer acquaintance with municipal affairs, with the object of enabling them to vote sensibly in important municipal questions. This important innovation has been initiated by the New York Board of Education, which is now arranging for a series of evening lectures in many parts of the city. These lectures will be delivered by the chiefs of the various municipal departments, who will deal with multifarious subjects connected with administrative problems, illustrating arguments and theses by reference to the history and development of Greater New York. The subject for the first lecture has been announced as "The purity of the city and its relation to public health." These discourses are meeting with the approval of all thoughtful citizens, though Tammany has thus far exhibited no particular enthusiasm. It is suggested that members of the Murphy clan might be induced to lecture on the proverb that "Honesty is the best policy," in its relation to municipal administration.

From Gothenburg a correspondent writes:—The difficulties under which wine and spirit merchants labour here may be judged from the following incident: When I went to buy a bottle of whisky the other day, I was told, "We are not allowed to sell wine or spirits over the counter." "What in the world do you mean?" I asked. "No, it must be ordered in advance." "But I want the whisky at once!" The assistant meditated, and then said, "If you go across the street and telephone to us from the cigar shop we can supply you." I telephoned, and five minutes later I had the whisky. I went for another bottle the next day, and found that the regulations had become more stringent. Although I had ordered it by telephone, I was not allowed to take it home myself. I expostulated, and the wine merchant said, "But if your son here with you will accept sixpence for delivering the bottle at your house, I could let you have the whisky at once." My son had no objection.

**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
Mild south-westerly winds, less cloudy, rather colder, no heavy rain or snow.

# DRESDEN

Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, wife of the American Consul-General in Dresden, sailed from Copenhagen yesterday on the S.S. Oskar II., in company with the American Minister to Denmark, Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, and his family. Dr. Egan is on a short leave of absence. Mrs. Gaffney will pass the Christmas holidays in Washington, D.C., with her son, Lieut. Frederick E. Humphreys, of the U.S. Engineer Corps, and expects to return to Dresden the middle of January.

A supplemental Sale of Work will be held in the Manso of the Scots Church (Bernhard Strasse 2) on Tuesday next, Dec. 14, at 2.30 o'clock. In addition to the saleable goods left over from the former sale fresh supplies of Shetland hand-knitted woollen goods, Scottish shortbread and confectionery will be available. Afternoon teas and ices will also be provided. Admission is without charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Crawford, of Wheeling, West Virginia, are spending a few days in town before leaving for Berlin.

Mr. Chester Fox, of Charles Frohmann's Globe Theatre Company, paid a recent visit to Dresden. We are able to state that late next spring or early in the summer several performances of Mr. J. M. Barrie's popular play, "Peter Pan," will be given in English here with an excellent company. We shall publish further details of this interesting event in due course.

Mr. C. C. Bell, of Missouri (an interview with whom we recently published), writes us from Berlin as follows: "In your issue of Dec. 1st appears an interview with Mr. Brittain, who seems to have misunderstood me concerning the present Executive and his administration. I said that I have no fault to find with Mr. Taft and his administration; but, inasmuch as Roosevelt has given such a splendidly progressive administration, during which he suggested many new practical ideas and carried them into effect, I, as a Republican of the old school, who wants good, economical, and practically progressive government, believe that there will be a demand made by the people for Roosevelt in 1912. The machine Republicans who want office for revenue only, but who would not shoulder a musket in time of war, may not want Roosevelt, but the true-blue Republicans admire him for what he has done, and can depend on him as to what he will do again. Hence, if nominated in 1912, he will be elected with the largest majority ever recorded."

Mr. Henry Woodworth Kaye, of Philadelphia, a young American musician who passed the summer in Dresden, has gone to Düsseldorf and will later settle at Cologne. Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Reicken, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Mary Lauter, of Long Island City, have arrived from Paris and will remain here until Christmas.

Our Hockey correspondent writes: The hockey team of the Dresden Academische Sport Club will play a match next Sunday against the Uhlenhorster Hockey Club of Hamburg on the former's grounds near the Strahlener Bahnhof, continuation of Wiener Strasse, bully-off at 2.15 p.m. Up to the present the Academische Sport Club team has only once played against the Uhlenhorster Club,—namely, three years ago at Hamburg, when they were beaten by 7 goals to one. Since then it has never been possible to arrange a meeting. Next Sunday's match promises to be unusually exciting, as the Academische team has considerably improved and has sustained not a single defeat this season. The Uhlenhorster players are said to maintain their old standard of excellence, a fact demonstrated by their victory of 4 goals to 1 over the Berlin Hockey Club last Sunday. The game next

**Frl. v. Spreckelsen** German teacher. Hanoverian. Schnorr Str. 47, II. on the right.

**Oriental Tours for 1910.**  
Egypt in February and March. Private dahabiah.  
Greece and Constantinople in Apr.  
Small select parties under the personal management and escort of Miss I. B. Watson, Gutzkow Str. 33, II., Dresden.  
References required. Particulars furnished upon request.

**THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY**  
**REICHS-APOTHEKE**  
ANGLO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT MANAGED  
BY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST  
**DRESDEN BISMARCKPLATZ 10.** CLOSE TO THE HAUPTBARRNHOFF

Sunday may therefore be considered a contest between two practically equal teams, and should be attended by all who enjoy good sport.

A feature of Dresden, remarks a contemporary, is the number of Americans who have forsaken Berlin this year. Brilliant as the Kaiser's capital is during the winter months, there is no doubt as to the severity of its climate, which taxes all but the strongest constitutions. In this respect, Dresden has an unquestioned advantage. When Berlin is in the grip of an iron frost, Dresden, protected at the East by the Bohemian mountains and lying snugly in a valley, is comparatively warm. The piercing east wind is rarely felt, and the thermometer never sinks to the Berlin level. Thus it is that the winter colony is always augmented by Americans, more particularly Southerners flying from the wind-swept district of Brandenburg.

As we have previously stated, the Gaukler Fest, to take place on January 21, will as usual prove a rendezvous for all the merry fools of both sexes in Dresden who, once a year at least, throw off hampering convention and give full rein to their folly. But it is that kind of folly which gladdens the heart, and in which the staidest of Dresden's burghers is not ashamed to participate. The ingenious students of the Kgl. Akademie der bildenden Kunst zu Dresden assure us that this Gauklerfest will be funnier than any of its predecessors. There is to be a bull-fight, on approved Spanish lines; a discovery of the North Pole (the one and only genuine) on the Cook-Peary system; and a host of other side-splitting features. Further particulars will be published in due course.

Preparations for this season's Press Ball, on the theme: "Roses from the South," are energetically under weigh. This ball has become such an institution in Dresden that, like good wine, it needs no bush. Particular care is being given to the decoration of the Exhibition Palace halls, in which the festivities take place. Many able artists are giving their services in this connection, and the result should be delightfully surprising from an artistic point of view. The decoration scheme is to be international. The promoters of the ball long since recognised the interest in it taken by the Anglo-American and other colonies here, since it gives the members an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with Dresden society. This time the colonists are to have a special "look in." The Verein zur Förderung Dresdens und des Fremdenverkehrs has placed its services at the disposal of the executive committee, and will do all in its power to make the Press Ball an occasion of interest and enjoyment to foreign residents and visitors.

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

## CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

**Royal Opera House.**  
Tonight, beginning at 8, ending after 7.45  
(At reduced prices.) **Hänsel und Gretel.**  
Fairy Play in three acts. Music by E. Humperdinck.  
Cast:  
Peter, a broombinder ..... Herr Plaschke.  
Gertrude, his wife ..... Fräul. Eibenschütz.  
Hänsel, Gretel } their children ..... Fräul. Seebe.  
The nibbling witch ..... Fräul. Keldorfer.  
The little Sand-man ..... Frau Schabbel-Zoder.  
The little Dew-man ..... Fräul. Sachse.  
Fräul. Stinzoer.

PLOT. Hänsel and 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.

Dec. 5 to 12	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Der Wandrer. Versiegelt. 7.30 p.m.	Eugen Onegin. 7.30 p.m.	Fidelio. 7.30 p.m.	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg. 6 p.m.	Hänsel und Gretel. 6 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Figaros Hochzeit. 7 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Dr. Klaus. 7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Der Meineidbauer. 7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Hamlet. 6.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Die Försterchristel. 7.30 p.m.	Das Theaterdorf. 7.30 p.m.	Die Försterchristel. 7.30 p.m.	Der Zigeunerbaron. 7.30 p.m.	Liebeschule. 7.30 p.m.	Das Glücksschweinchen. 7.30 p.m.	Die Försterchristel. 7.30 p.m.	

