

the indemnity amounts to German subjects out of money advanced by the Imperial Treasury has already been received at the Consulate General at Casablanca; so that Germans are better off in this respect than people of other nationalities.

#### MULAI HAFID ADVANCING.

Travellers arrived at Cadiz bring the news that Mulai Hafid has again seized Mazagan and is marching against Casablanca, where a panic has broken out among the inhabitants.

#### NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

##### GREAT PROTEST STRIKE.

Out of a total of 125,000 workmen in St. Petersburg, 75,000 have struck as a protest against the Government prosecution of the Socialist deputies. In Moscow the workmen from 35 factories have ceased work; the Governor has ordered the ring-leaders to leave the city. The employés of eight factories and the railroad shops in Saratov have also struck.

##### HEALTH OF THE SWEDISH MONARCH.

A Stockholm telegram reports that a bulletin was issued after 11 o'clock on Wednesday evening as follows: "During the day the King slept for several hours; temperature 37.6; pulse strong, rather irregular. The diminution in strength continues; the pain caused by the bladder complaint has decreased.

The bulletin issued at Stockholm yesterday morning was as follows: The King had a rather quieter night, and enjoyed several hours' sleep. The pulse is 78, and less throbbing. The strength has somewhat increased; the symptoms of bladder disease are milder.

##### PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA BRETROTHED.

The ceremony of the betrothal of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to Princess Eleonore von Reuss-Köstritz took place yesterday at the castle of Serrahn.

##### POLITICAL RIOTING IN PERSIA.

According to a Tabriz despatch the conflict between the Conservative and Revolutionary parties shows no signs of abating. Street fights have occurred in which many people met their death. The police force is powerless to quell the disturbances.

A telegram from Constantinople dated yesterday states positively that the news from Tabriz of disturbances in Urnia is unfounded. Another telegram from Urnia says that quiet prevails there.

##### ANOTHER BALLOON BLOWN AWAY.

While the balloon "Bamler", belonging to the Lower Rhine aeronautic society, was being filled with gas early on Thursday morning at Mülheim Styrum for the purpose of taking part in the international balloon flights, it was remarked that one of the soldiers engaged in the work had inhaled too much gas, and he was removed from the ground. This incident distracted the attention of the other soldiers holding the balloon, and a sudden gust of wind coming at the moment tore it out of their hands and blew it away in a north-westerly direction. The above-named society has offered a reward for the recovery of the balloon, and requests that information as to its whereabouts may be sent to Dr. Bamler, in Essen.

**H. Wirsing, Zahnarzt.** Sidonien Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel. 9987.

#### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.  
Saturday, December 7th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Sunday, December 8th. *II. Sunday in Advent.*—Intercession and Offertories for foreign Missions.—8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong, Litany. 6.0 p.m. Special Service of sacred Song and Music. Collection for Choir Expenses.  
Monday, December 9th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Tuesday, December 10th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Wednesday, December 11th. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany.  
Thursday, December 12th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, December 13th. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany. 3.0 p.m. Confirmation Instruction. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.  
Saturday, December 14th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.C.L., Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M.A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.  
Sunday, December 8th. *II. Sunday in Advent.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
Friday, December 13th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Woman's Auxiliary 10.30 a.m.  
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M.A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bernhard and Winkelmann Strasse.  
Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.  
At the request of the Committee of the Church in Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Simon will conduct the services until January, when the minister appointed to take charge arrives.

## CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated November 18th, from our New York correspondent.)

### THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

During the last few days many an echo of the Kaiser's visit to England has been heard in the American newspaper-world. It may be cited as a welcome fact that the articles which the newspapers devote to the visit and its importance from the standpoint of the *Weltpolitik* are, as a whole, distinguished partly for their accuracy and partly for an honest endeavour to do justice to both countries. There is not only a lack of that one sided biased complexion so common in such articles in recent years, but various journals have actually taken occasion to specifically refute attempts to mature such bias. Reference is here made to certain Parisian journals which represent the Emperor's trip as influenced by certain circumstances not very flattering to Germany from a political standpoint.

The *New York Tribune*, the organ of the State Department, points out that there is no ground for the suspicion that the speeches of King Edward and the Emperor even if they were formal, were insincere. On the contrary, all the facts point to the conclusion that all the efforts of the two monarchs, as the German Emperor expressly stated, were directed to giving expression in the political relations between the two countries to the close kinship existing between them. Any other policy than this would be in opposition to the views well known and publicly expressed of the two sovereigns, and would be incompatible with the most vital interests of the two countries.

Stress has already frequently been laid on the fact that the *New York Sun*, which one has always been obliged to reckon among the journals hostile to Germany, has executed a significant *volte face*. For some time past an actual good will towards Germany has been apparent in its leading articles. In one of them, devoted to the Emperor's Guildhall speech, with the title "A friend of peace", the writer associates himself with that remark of the Emperor in which he said that the goal of his government was the maintenance of peace and that he hoped history would do him the justice of admitting that he had always kept this goal in view. No right-thinking contemporary, remarks the *Sun*, will deny that this confidence is justified. At more than one moment of temptation when much could have been gained by war, the Emperor has unhesitatingly declared for peace. The *Sun* goes on to refer to the various plans of conquest, ascribed often enough to the Emperor by journals here, following the example of the foreign inflammatory Press. There is a certain naiveté engendered by the reflection that to the Emperor has been ascribed the wish to incorporate Holland in Germany, to acquire Holland's East Indian possessions, and to do goodness knows what. It is necessary to have in mind the representations that have often been made here of the Emperor's intentions, in order to understand that the *Sun* is very much in earnest in remarking that, if the Emperor were not a friend of peace, he could have made use of several opportunities to carry out those plans. The *Sun* observes that the Emperor has every right to contend that he has never broken the promise made by him at the Guildhall 16 years ago that he would maintain peace. This article is at the same time characteristic of the views that were formerly held in various journals here as to the aims of German foreign policy, as also of the great change in the attitude of various journals towards Germany. This fact is the welcome result of the systematic policy of giving America a correct picture from German sources of German relations, instead of the distorted picture formerly obtained from non-German sources.

**The International Pharmacy**  
**Reichs-Apotheke**  
Grande Pharmacie Internationale  
THE LEADING PHARMACY FOR FOREIGNERS  
Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10, Next to the Hauptbahnhof.

### THE STARS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL SKY.

The nearer the advent of the Presidential campaign the higher in America's Presidential sky rise two stars; the one is President Roosevelt, the other Charles H. Hughes, Governor of New York. Without himself supplying the slightest impetus, Mr. Hughes is becoming ever a more important figure in the ranks of Presidential possibilities, and his star at the present moment is already shining so brightly that all other Republican possibilities, who, but a short time ago were stretching out their hands towards the highest office and the highest dignity which the American people can offer, viz. the office of President, are retiring into a dim background. There is no longer any talk of the chances of a Fairbanks, a Cannon, a Knox, &c. and even Secretary Taft's Presidency-boom seems to have suffered severely from the boom set in motion for Governor Hughes. Roosevelt or Hughes, one or other of

these two, who are attracting all public attention to themselves, will, according to present aspects, as standard-bearer, lead the Republicans next year in the great electoral campaign. The *New York Herald* is now entering the lists on behalf of the candidature of Mr. Hughes with the utmost zeal, and observes that never since the time of Washington has a President had so good an opportunity of setting the interests of the nation before his own personal interests and inclinations as President Roosevelt has now. This, in the *Herald's* view, President Roosevelt can do by a whole-hearted support of the candidature of the Governor of New York. The same journal insinuates that President Roosevelt has still the intention of either running for office himself, or remaining the man behind the White House. Both men are remarkable for a gigantic force of will. Mr. Hughes, during his short public career, has won a very high reputation and the respect of all, and his political star mounts ever higher in the heavens, which fact is most welcome to certain circles in the Republican party. The attempt to procure him Presidential nomination is deep-rooted in its object. In his whole political activity he is accounted far more conservative than President Roosevelt, and certain circles are of the opinion that he will be a more acceptable candidate to those financiers, Republican and others, upon whom President Roosevelt, by his Trust policy, fastens the indirect responsibility for the confused financial conditions. An attempt is accordingly being made to exclude Mr. Roosevelt as an important factor from the Presidential Campaign but, at the same time, to make further use of the attractive power of his personality and popularity. It is certainly a significant sign of the times that certain Democrat circles are actually championing Mr. Hughes.

William J. Bryan, who has twice served as the Democrat standard-bearer, has announced that he will not seek the Democrat Presidency nomination, but that he will accept it in case the Party should come to the conclusion that he would be the most attractive candidate. It is worthy of note how unanimous are the comments of Democrat journals that this statement has caused absolutely no sensation, as it was expected to do. Indeed it has been received with an uncanny indifference. The *New York Evening Post*, a Democrat journal, remarks that Mr. Bryan no longer "draws", that all that he says has been said already, and prophecies a certain defeat for him should he run again; other Democrat journals express themselves in a similar sense. The country is weary of Bryan, he has become stale according to other journals. Bryan will, however, certainly be nominated, since the Democrats lack other candidates, and those who can hear the political grass growing have always expressed the opinion that it will be a case of Roosevelt and Bryan in the next campaign.

It is characteristic of the hold which Mr. Roosevelt has on the people that a Western savant, who would like to see an elective sovereignty instead of a Presidency, champions the election of Mr. Roosevelt as King.

**A. K. JANSON, American Dentist.** Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery  
Dresden, Prager Strasse 10, I.  
Specialist in straightening teeth.

### MONEY SENT ABROAD BY IMMIGRANTS.

Every year in the weeks preceeding Christmas, the journals allude to the vast sum of money sent by immigrants to their belongings in their old homes as savings. In view of the financial confusion and the tightness of money, the journals are directing far more attention than usual to the dispatch of money by immigrants. Every year at this time thousands and thousands of immigrant labourers return home with their savings to spend the winter cheaply in their native villages, and to come back in the spring and earn more American money. Whether the present economical conditions, the dismissal of labour announced on all sides, is the cause or not, it is a fact that the number of home-going labourers this autumn is far greater than in former years. This army of labourers is composed for the most part of Italians and inhabitants of other South European countries. They earn much money and not having the same requirements as American labourers, save much also. It is computed that the sum which leaves the country, partly through the post and partly carried away by the returning labourers, amounts today to 35 million dollars. Exactly this amount is, of course, withdrawn from the American money market, a circumstance which, now, in view of the general tightness of money under which industrial concerns are suffering, greatly makes itself especially felt and gives rise to severe criticisms.

The withdrawal of money from the banks has never been so noticeable as now—when the financial panic was in its first stage, numerous timid persons withdrew their bank deposits. The tightness of money thus engendered only increased the panic. The appeals from financiers to the public not to withdraw their money from the banks and heap it up as unproductive capital, whereby the financial situation was made worse, while the money was quite safe in the banks, had no effect. The Secre-