

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

(Continued from page 1.)

Even the New York *Tribune*, which is the property of the American Ambassador in London, agrees in essential points with Dr. Butler; asserting that it is unjust to Germany to assume that her object in increasing her naval strength is more aggressive than that of other Powers who do likewise. The *Tribune* describes the industrial development of Germany as one of the wonders of the world, and the importance of the journal's remarks will not be seriously impaired by the circumstance that it does not agree with all Dr. Butler's pronouncements; not, for instance, with his opposition to the two-Power Standard maintained by Great Britain, which he holds to be the greatest of all hindrances to the limitation of armaments. On this head the *Tribune* lays down the principle that, if Germany has the right to increase her fleet as she is doing, Great Britain has an equal right to keep up her two-Power standard.

The New York *Globe* considers Dr. Butler's diagnosis of England's symptoms good, and his discernment of her "vexation" still better. This newspaper dwells upon the change in the relative economical positions of the two countries, as propounded by Dr. Butler.

The *Journal of Commerce* points out that earnest endeavours are being made in the highest quarters in Germany to bring about a better understanding with England.

The New York *Evening Post* publishes a long letter on the sensational play "The Englishman's Home," describing the piece as a medley of nonsense and improbabilities, and branding it as the outcome of an epidemic of hatred and suspicion. The letter deals with the play from a Christian point of view, and says that nothing demonstrates the moral bankruptcy of Christianity so much as the toleration of such a piece. The New York *Evening Star* also picks this play to pieces from various aspects, and condemns it as a farce.

The New York *Times* contains a very remarkable article on the theme, "The German Bugbear." Alluding to a question asked by Dr. Hershey, Professor of National Economy in the University of Indiana (and author of "Kontrolle der Gesetzgebung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika"), whether America should not enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain in order to meet the inevitable pushing forward of Germany and the danger of war it involved, the New York *Times* says such a question would be logical if the supposition of the learned Professor, that Germany had warlike intentions, had any basis. "Any one," continues the article, "might convince himself, after a study of the actual situation, that the Professor's supposition makes great demands on the credulity even of those who are most afraid." Remarking then on the rumours that crop up from time to time of Germany's aims in the New World, the writer argues that the absurdity of the idea is proved by the whole character of the German people, which is fully known from history and from a study of the German element in America. America owes it to the great people to whom it is bound by many intimate ties, to repel such suspicions.

Another New York journal dismissed the alarming news received from England with the sage observation that the next thing would be a report of London newspapers accusing King Edward of being a spy, and ready to hand over the British fleet to Hamburg.

Anglo-German relations were introduced also into the comments on the recent voyage of "Zeppelin II.," comments which did not fail to point out the strategic importance of such long voyages in case of war, comparing the distance covered by Count Zeppelin with that separating Germany from England, and different in America from each other. "Stop building 'Dreadnoughts,'" was the advice ironically offered to Great Britain by some humorous Pressmen, "and build 'Zeppelins' instead."

PROGRESS OF THE BUDGET.

London, June 22.

The debate on the Finance Bill began yesterday. The Bill contains 74 clauses. The supplementary provisions alone fill a hundred foolscap pages. The Government has not yet fixed any limit of time for the debate. The first six clauses deal with the new property taxes, and are likely to be strongly opposed.

The Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. McKinnon Wood, replying to various questions on the "Woodburn" incident, repeated the facts already known and said he would not be able to give any further information until after the receipt of the Russian report and the deposition of the master of the "Woodburn."

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Westerly wind, more cloudy, thunder probable, cooler.

DRESDEN

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse

Wednesday, June 23rd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, June 24th. Nativity of S. John Baptist. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Friday, June 25th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),
Bernhard Strasse 2,

at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.

Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.
Communion service is held every third Sunday in January, March, June and October.
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

London, June 22.

Sixty-three ships detailed to take part in the Naval manoeuvres have already left Sheerness and Chatham without the slightest hitch. Reports have been received from the other ships of the fleet that are quite satisfactory. The success of the system of leaving a nucleus of trained men on board ships to keep them ready for sea when on a peace footing, is thus demonstrated.

(But it is noteworthy that the cruiser "Sappho," which was sunk in collision on Sunday, was manned by a nucleus crew.)

THE ADANA MASSACRES.

An International Relief Committee has been formed at Constantinople for affording aid to the victims of the recent disorders in Adana and Adrianople, and has issued the following appeal for funds, to which we are asked to give publicity:—

"It is unnecessary to recall the sad fate of the provinces named, since the Press of the whole world has described the poverty and state of terror of the inhabitants. Public benevolence has taken pity on them, and subscriptions have flowed in; but the need is so great that the funds thus supplied are exhausted. The task before us is, not only to meet the immediate pressing necessities of thousands of impoverished families, but to put them in the way of providing for their own future; not only to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, but to provide shelter for the homeless and tools for workers.

"In the name of the whole Committee—which represents all classes, creeds, and nationalities—we, the undersigned, urgently appeal to the benevolent for help in this overwhelming work.

"The delegates of the Relief Committee:—Zaret Diber, Senator, Member of the State Council; Dr. of Law Grose, Director of the Oriental Railway; Dr. von Hartmann, Director of the German Orient Bank; Ed. Huguenin, Director General of the Anatolian Railway; W. W. Pest, Chairman of the Distribution Committee; M. Talaat, Vice President of the Turkish House of Deputies."

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

June 25.—*Lucania*, from L'pool, mails due in New York July 3. Letters must be marked "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).
June 26th.—*St. Paul*, from Southampton, mails due in New York July 3. Letters must be marked "Via England," and with name of the steamer, and be posted as per preceding vessel.
June 26.—*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, from Bremen, mails due in New York July 5. Letters must be marked "Via Bremen," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 25th inst.
June 29.—*Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, from Bremen, mails due in New York July 6. Letters must be marked "Via Bremen," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 28th inst.
July 1.—*Teutonic*, from L'pool, mails due in New York July 8. Letters must be marked "Via England" and with name of steamer, and be posted as per preceding vessel.

TO CANADA.

Letters destined for Canada it is advisable to send by one of the New York steamers, as they are likely to reach their destination more quickly than if despatched by one of the direct vessels from Liverpool to Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter 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.

Today (Wednesday), by the S.S. *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, left New York June 15.
Tomorrow (Thursday), by the S.S. *Mauretania*, left New York June 16.
On Saturday, the 26th inst., by the S.S. *La Savoie*, left New York June 17.
On Monday, the 28th inst., by the S.S. *New York*, and the S.S. *Amerika*, both left New York June 19.

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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Arthur Cuninghame Grant-Duff, Esq.
THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Almarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmie, Esq.
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.