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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,079.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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IS THE BUDGET UNPOPULAR?

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT)

London, August 25.

The immense preponderance of Unionist over Liberal journals, and the unanimity with which the former condemn Mr. Lloyd-George's "penal Budget" day by day, are two circumstances not unlikely to blur the outlook of British residents abroad, who for the most part rely upon Unionist papers for their home information. Despite the powerful organised opposition to the Government's proposals and the genuine distress of the landlords, brewers, and other monopolists at what they term legalised piracy, there is still good reason to doubt whether public opinion in general is so inflexibly opposed to the Budget as the Unionist organs would have us believe. One undisputed fact speaks very eloquently for itself. No fewer than four important mass meetings convened by the Budget Protest League and affiliated organisations in the past seven days have been transformed into pro-Budget demonstrations by the audiences. In two cases the anti-Budget speakers were howled down upon rising, and prolonged cheers given for Lloyd George and the Government. Even the sanctity of the Primrose League—that impeccable society of Tory seigneurs and their dames—was not respected last week. The faultlessly attired gentlemen, supported by a galaxy of glittering femininity on the platform, were peremptorily drowned beneath a wave of enthusiasm for the Budget, and the meeting—for the first time in the League's history—broke up in genuine disorder.

I am recording these facts out of a spirit of fairness, as my previous despatches have dilated upon the opposition encountered by the Government's champions. On the other hand, there is reason to impute many of these disturbances to skillfully organised engineering on the part of Radical demonstrators, who round up a crowd of questionable supporters, procure entrance to the hall and occupy the best seats, and at the psychological moment spring to their feet and call forth an anti-Tory demonstration from their tame henchmen. The scenes witnessed in connection with the movement are quite as rowdy as anything that occurred during the short life of the Licensing Bill, and they very completely give the quietus to that unfounded tradition that Liberalism never mars its cause by a resort to hooligan methods. It is a case of six of one and half-a-dozen of the other.

THE PITTSBURG RIOTING.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Cable reports from Pittsburg state that the situation at the works of the Pressed Steel Car Co. has become so grave that martial law has been declared. The police and troops for the twenty-four hours ending Tuesday midnight dealt ruthlessly with the crowd in an endeavour to get control at all costs, and it is feared the number of casualties must be extremely large. The authorities have seized a great store of revolvers concealed by the strikers.

The Austrian Vice-Consul at Pittsburg is bringing an action against the Pressed Steel Car Co. on the ground of the company's alleged treatment of Austro-Hungarian subjects. The complaint is that men have been imported as ordinary workers, when they are really required as strike-breakers, and are kept virtually prisoners within the works, surrounded by a fierce mob who shoot at them, poison their food, and otherwise menace their lives. The Vice-Consul asserts that the case is one of false representation, but the officials of the company repudiate the charge, and say the men knew what they must expect when they were engaged.

CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Winnipeg, August 24.

Two hundred and forty doctors of Canada, Great Britain, and the United States are now here to attend the 42nd Annual Convention of the Canadian Medical Association, which opened today. Many more medical men are coming to the Convention. —Reuter.

Mixed Drinks: Port - Sherry Cobler -
Cocktail etc. Whisky & Soda,
Cognac, as well as Port, Sherry etc.
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EXPENDITURE OF NAVAL POWERS.

A Parliamentary return issued in London on Tuesday, giving details of naval expenditure of principal Naval Powers, shows the following totals for the current financial year:—

Great Britain	£35,142,700
France	13,353,825
Russia	10,028,831
Germany	19,538,188
Italy	6,755,291
United States	28,788,777
Japan	7,202,823

Of these sums, expenditure on new construction is:—Great Britain, £10,256,194; France, £5,760,176; Russia, £1,822,237; Germany, £10,751,468; Italy, £2,190,707; United States, £10,015,101; Japan, £2,494,381.

HARDIHOOD NEARLY COSTS LIFE.

Dover, August 25.

Colonel William Westlake—who started from Dover early on the morning of the 13th instant to cross the Channel to Calais on a board two feet wide and eighteen feet long provided with a small sail, and hoped to reach Calais in twelve hours—was carried by the wind and tide into the North Sea, and driven hither and thither for two days, without food or water and part of the time in high seas, until he was found by Belgian fishermen, and conveyed in an utterly exhausted condition to Ostend.

THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports from New York that the American Locomotive Company is issuing short-term notes bearing 5% interest, to the amount of \$5,000,000.

THE SOUTH-AMERICAN SHIPPING DISASTER.

Bremen, August 26.

According to a telegram received from Montevideo, the collision between the North German Lloyd steamer *Schlesien* and the local excursion steamer *Columbia* was caused by the *Columbia* attempting, as she entered the harbour, to cross the bows of the *Schlesien*, which was coming out. The blame for the sad disaster is therefore attributed solely to the *Columbia*.

CHOLERA IN HOLLAND.

Rotterdam, August 26.

Besides four children, whose deaths were attributed to their having eaten unwholesome sweets but were due, as has been ascertained by subsequent examination, to cholera, a man has died under suspicious circumstances on board a ship. There are now 14 adults and the same number of children under observation in isolated temporary buildings, and every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

SERIOUS AGITATION IN MEXICO.

THE U.S. LONDON EMBASSY.

The situation in Mexico has become critical, although as recently as Saturday last the opinion was expressed in Washington that the trouble would quickly blow over. It is stated in Washington that the projected meeting of Mr. Taft and President Diaz at El Paso will, in all likelihood, have to be abandoned, owing to the latter's unwillingness to leave Mexico City until the disorder in the northern provinces has been quelled. Gen. Reyes, the Governor of Nuevo Leon, is the centre of the trouble, but it is an open question whether his arrest by the troops, which are now pursuing him will restore quiet to the country. He has a large following, even in the capital itself, and he is currently reported to be in a mountain stronghold not far from Santiago, in the heart of his own province, which is already giving proof of its support by anti-Diaz rioting. He is not likely to be laid by the heels without bloodshed. The *Globe's* New York correspondent says that there is no reason to suppose that the meeting between President Diaz and Mr. Taft would have any special political significance.

The *American's* announcement on Monday that Mr. Taft had accepted Mr. Whitelaw Reid's resignation was promptly denied, as everybody expected it would be. As a simple matter of fact, the Ambassador tendered his resignation long ago—when Mr. Taft came into office—so that Mr. Hearst's journal may take consolation from that fact. But the resignation was merely formal, and has not been accepted, nor even officially discussed. It may be repeated, however, that Mr. Reid will confer on the matter with Mr. Taft at Beverley.

THE KING OF ITALY AS ARBITRATOR.

Under this heading we duly reported in our number of Sunday last that the Governments of France and Mexico had requested the King of Italy to decide a dispute as to the ownership of Clipperton island, which both Governments claimed, and that his Majesty had acceded to the request.

The island is marked on good maps under 10 degrees of north latitude and 109 degrees of west longitude, and described by unquestionable up-to-date authority as being uninhabited but about four square miles in extent and very rich in guano deposits.

One cannot but be reminded of the caution "first catch your hare," attributed to "Mrs. Glasse" in her cookery book directions how to deal with a hare, on reading that Clipperton island cannot now be found; the explanation being that it must have sunk below the surface of the Pacific during the recent earthquakes in that region.

MOORISH ATROCITIES.

Tangier, August 24.

The British Consul at Fez has protested against the atrocities committed at the order of the Sultan Muley Hafid on the Pretender's followers, who were captured and taken to Fez. It is stated that no other foreign representative has moved in the matter.

Tangier, August 26.

A report from Fez states that 25 prisoners whose hands and feet had been chopped off by the Sultan's soldiers have succumbed to their awful injuries, and that only two survived the ordeal. Muley Hafid despatched to Taza a governor whom the populace will not recognise. They declare their determination to acknowledge no official of a Sultan who butchered his own brother. The persistent cruelty of Muley Hafid is causing great discontent among the tribesmen.

Paris, August 25.

M. Pichon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had previously instructed the French Consul at Tangier to urge the Sultan to forbid the mutilation and torturing of captured adherents of El Roghi, has telegraphed to M. Regnault, the French Minister in Morocco, asking him to add to the Collective Note about to be presented to the Sultan by the Diplomatic Body, a clause expressing disapproval of the cruelties that have been committed.

BERLIN

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, Rosenheimer Strasse 28, W. 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.

Mr. Scholle, of the United States Embassy in Berlin, is enjoying the pleasure of a visit from his sister, Mrs. Lionel Sutro, of New York. Mr. Milton Foreman is also one of his guests.

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Scholle gave a dinner at which Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Orville Wright, and Miss Katherine Wright and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nevin were present.

Mr. Hitt, first secretary of the United States Embassy, has gone to France for a month's vacation.

Mr. Grew, the second secretary of the United States Embassy, returned from his holiday on September 2nd.

Some most interesting statistics were published recently with reference to the number of Americans staying at 25 of the leading hotels in Paris and Berlin during the months of June and July of this year.

It was stated that the Hotel Continental in Paris had 2,500 American visitors. I find the Hotel Adlon, however, which has the largest amount of American traffic in Berlin, registered during the same period 1,900 Americans, not including 400 from the Southern States. Considering that the Continental in Paris is a very old and well established house the Adlon may well be proud of such a report—quite a record of American visitors. And, truly, the Adlon is quite one of the Berlin "sights," and well worth a visit. Both German and foreign experts are unanimous in agreeing that the Adlon stands for the last thing in modern hotels, and has been carried out with a perfection of detail hitherto unknown. This hotel is not only one of the finest, but it is the largest hotel in Germany, and we were told today that the total cost of building, decorating, and furnishing amounted to over seventeen million marks. Palatially appointed suites of rooms face the Pariser Platz, and other rooms face a handsome square—the Goethe Garden. In fact, every room of the house—and there are 325 sitting and bedrooms, of which 150 have bedrooms en suite—has a view that cannot be equalled in Berlin.

Miss Jessie Woodward Robinson, of Norwich, Conn., who has been in Berlin since last January with Mr. and Mrs. Redhead, at Halensee, sails from Bremen tomorrow (Saturday) on the steamer Bremen for New York. Fräulein Paula Nieschalke, of Wilmersdorf, will accompany Miss Robinson and make her home temporarily with Mrs. George T. Robinson, in Norwich.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Newman have arrived at the Hotel Adlon by automobile from London. Other arrivals include: Mr. Paul W. Evans, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Fred. L. Pratt, Buffalo; Mr. M. E. Foreman, Mrs. Thomas Gahan, the Misses Gahan, Mr. Frank Albrecht, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Byrnes, Mr. George G. Byrnes, Mr. Clifford Byrnes, Mr. Frederick E. Byrnes, Boston; Dr. Joseph Peter, Miss Holland, Miss E. Counder, St. Louis.

Mr. J. H. Earnshan and family, of Cleveland, O., have arrived at the Hotel Bristol. Other arrivals at the same hotel are: Mr. and Mrs. John Logan, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. O'Neil, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Usinger, Milwaukee; Mr. J. J. Sill and family, Philadelphia.

The procession in carriages of the East-Berlin group of the National Society for Female Suffrage through the streets of the capital will take place between the 18th and 22nd of September.

The public has now been made acquainted with the ports to be touched at by the Fleet during the manoeuvres, in order to take up mails for the men. From this information it is made perfectly clear that the manoeuvres will take place exclusively in the Baltic.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Globe*, there is some reason to believe that the expressed wish of the Kaiser lies behind the neglect of the North Sea. His Majesty wishes to show that the manoeuvres are mere trials of skill, without any special motif, such as, for example, an attack on the North of England, and there is no desire to give the British "scaremongers" the smallest ground for renewing an outcry.

The general idea of the manoeuvres will be the defence of the Baltic coast from Kiel to Sassnitz, on the island of Rügen. An attempt will be made to land troops north of Kiel, but as in previous years not a single warship will pass through the Canal.

Mrs. Bennett's American Home. Bellevue Str. 12a, BERLIN.

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.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
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4.30 p.m. Song Service.
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Dr. THOMAS HALL, Minister in charge.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Die weisse Dame	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Prinz Friedrich von Homburg	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Der Postillon von Lonjumeau	7.31
Deutsches Theatre	Ketten	8
	(Kammerspiele) Freund Jack	8
Lessing Theatre	Baumeister Solness	8
Berliner Theatre	Elner von unsere Leut	8
New Theatre	Sein Sündenregister	8
New Schauspielhaus	Miss Dodelsack	8
Comic Opera	Zaza	8
Lustspielhaus	closed.	
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Macbeth	8
" Charlotten-		
burg	Ein Erfolg	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	The Taming of the Shrew	8
Kleines Theatre	2 x 2 = 5	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Tanzhusar	8
Urania Theatre	Die Insel Rügen	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend	at 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theater	Stettiner Sängler	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Polles Caprice	3 Frauenhüte.—Der Deserteur	8.15

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse
Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach.
Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

JAPANESE STATESMAN ON CHINA'S FUTURE.

London, August 26.
A morning newspaper reports from Tokio some remarks made by Prince Ito in a speech at Takushima, in which he expressed doubt as to whether China would succeed in the attempt to work out a Constitution, and fear of the danger to peace that might ensue from her non-success. The reasons he gave for doubting a successful result were the enormous extent of the Chinese Empire and the want of means of communication. Chinese conservatism, said the Prince, forbade the alteration of the system of taxation and of the clumsy local administration which was an indispensable preliminary condition of improvement.

ECHO OF THE BARCELONA RIOTS.

Paris, August 26.
The *Matin* publishes a report from San Sebastian of sentences passed by the Barcelona Court Martial. Anton Maletan, convicted of having led the insurrectionary movement in the San Andreas quarter of the town, was condemned to death. About 20 men—among them a corporal of Artillery who went over to the insurgents—were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and many others to terms of from 15 to 17 years.

THE FIGHTING ROUND MELILLA.

Penon de la Gomora, August 26.
Heavy rifle and artillery firing was heard yesterday evening and today. There was no loss on the Spanish side.

Melilla, August 26.
The break-up of the different camps was completed without incident of any kind. The King's regiment has occupied Souk del Araga without loss, and pitched a camp at Reatinga. The inhabitants of those places made their submission.

PROTECTION v. POCKET-BOOK.

ARE THE TRUSTS AN EVIL?

[It gives us pleasure to publish the following article as a valuable contribution to the Trust controversy started in our columns. With its sound reasoning and thoughtful tone it is a fitting end to an interesting series of communications received by us.—The Editor.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Dear Sir,

I have read with some interest the anti-Trust articles entitled "Protection versus Pocket Book" appearing in recent issues of the *Daily Record*. No doubt there is much truth in the charges contained in these articles. At least, Ida M. Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company" might have taken the edge off the surprise anybody may have felt at your correspondent's allegations.

We will let it pass that the Trusts are naughty—probably naughtier than some small tradesman around the corner because they have more money and power than he has. We will also let it pass that the Trusts are less liable to legal process than most other people, for inequality before the law is as old as the law itself—it has always been easier to bring the poor man to justice.

But is the Trust such an utterly execrable thing in the light of social evolution? Trust is only another name for monopoly in a given line of human activity. Monopoly is not a new thing at all, nor is the abuse of power which it at first engenders a new thing. During the feudal period individual nobles insisted on monopolising the functions of government. forcible and coercive consolidations of the domains of the nobles resulted in the formation of kingdoms and these, in turn, were welded into empires, but not always by the most scrupulous means. The American civil war was a successful fight for monopoly in government. The South thought it had the moral right to secede from the Union; it didn't wish to be dictated to by a Union Trust in which it held only forty-nine per cent. of the stock. On strictly individualistic grounds the South was in the right. But monopoly won. These political consolidations may be described as the tendencies of the race to realise its solidarity. They do not usually come about with a set of fair rules and an umpire, neither do they much regard the weaker ones in the struggle. We may note in passing that political consolidations in an increasing measure derive their power from the people, also that there is no immediate danger of their disintegration; the tendency is, on the contrary, toward further consolidation into United States of Europe or United States of the World.

Now, consolidation in industry and commerce is part of the order of social evolution. The Trust is a big social machine and a labour-saving machine at that, and this alone commends it on evolutionary grounds, for in social selection economy is a touchstone for determining what is of most worth. Can the big department store or industrial Trust serve society better than a host of small dealers and manufacturers? That they can do so can scarcely be denied. If it were not so in the case of the department store, why do "the common people" persist in building them up by their custom? There is surely no coercion in this case. And when we speak of Trusts whose "millions have been wrenched from the common people" we may wonder who "the common people" are. Surely the comparatively small number of defeated independent owners or manufacturers would not consider themselves in that category. If we mean the twenty odd million of otherwise occupied persons in the United States who live a hand-to-mouth existence we must not always be too sure that they have been hurt by the Trust when they take up the cry against it. For most of these have a good deal of the parrot in their make-up and are prone to imitate the cries of others. In some cases, to be sure, "the common people" have murmured against the Trusts because they were deprived of jobs in plants which were shut down by the Trusts. Should social evolution be blocked by job-holders? If so, labour-saving machinery could never have come into use, and the Trust is also a labour-saving machine. Regarding "the common people" as consumers, it remains to be proven that many scattered competing plants can supply the consumer as cheaply as a thoroughly organised Trust can. It may be that the Trust does not give "the common people" all the benefit of its increased economy in production and distribution, but that is another story, a story for which, in the course of time, "the common people" will have to write their own sequel.

After eight years of experience in futile Trust-busting, Ex-President Roosevelt at last seems to realise that the Trust is the outcome of evolutionary laws more powerful than anti-Trust statutes. He and his successor, President Taft, stand for government control, which means an increase of monopoly of the people, by the people, and for the people. You can't get away from monopoly; and since it is in the course of social evolution, why should we want to get away from it? Two prime principles of not only social evolution, but of all evolution, are: increasing integration (solidarity) and economy of means and energy,—and the Trust is more in harmony with these than any competitive system, facts which more than offset any temporary harm it may.

do to individuals. The Trust will not always be administered in the autocratic manner in which it now is, it will become more democratic all around; but the great principles which it has put into practice cannot be reversed, and their extension to the industry and commerce of the world is one of the embryos wherewith the womb of time is pregnant.

Very truly yours,

H. H. Moellering.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

Constantinople, August 25.

At today's Cabinet Council the answer of the Turkish Government to the Collective Note of the Powers was settled. Rumour says that the document declares the present relations between Turkey and Greece to be normal, and requests the protecting Powers to take immediate steps for the final establishment of a form of Cretan Government under Turkish suzerainty. The answer also deals with the Macedonian question, and thanks the Powers for relinquishing the financial control.

The Cabinet was also engaged in considering the situation at Yemen, whence intelligence had been received of an attack by the insurgents on Sana, and of the blowing up of a Government magazine. The report that the assistance of foreign warships had been invoked is denied.

Constantinople, August 26.

The Minister of the Interior has ordered the Post Offices to confiscate any postal matter that may arrive from Crete bearing Greek stamps or the impression "Hellas" or other Greek symbol.

Disturbances have broken out at Rugova, westward of Ipek, Albania, where ten soldiers were killed. A battalion of Infantry has been sent there from Prizrent. The official Gazette says that the Albanians round Verissowitch have been dispersed.

Salonika, August 26.

The situation in North Kossova has become more serious. Dshavid Pasha will adopt severe measures for the suppression of Albanian resistance. The Government has placed the necessary troops at his disposal. The sandjak Ipek is the focus of the movement, which is not reactionary.

THE EFFECT OF PROHIBITION.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 15.

America has expended much less in the last fiscal year on stimulants than in previous years. This fact is placed to the account of the prohibition movement which is extending in all parts of the country, and has "dried up" the sources of spirituous liquor in many districts where the sale is now forbidden by law. The effects of the prohibition wave have now been severely felt in the Federal treasury for the first time. According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McVeagh, the Federal Government has received \$7,040,978 less for dues on spirits and fermented drinks in the last, than in the previous fiscal year. Five million dollars, or nearly two-thirds, of that sum were under the head of whiskey alone. The decrease in the quantity of distilled spirit, as compared with the total of the previous year, was five million gallons.

D R E S D E N

Mr. James B. Townsend, of New York City, representative of the American Embassy Association, who has been in Dresden for the past few days, has now left for Copenhagen, and will subsequently visit St. Petersburg and Vienna.

Mr. Townsend is personally inspecting the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General of the United States in European capitals, for the purpose of informing the American Government of the extent to which American interests and prestige suffer by the lack of official residences for its diplomatic and consular representatives.

In conversation with a *Daily Record* representative, Mr. Townsend said: "The American Consulate-General in Dresden occupies the finest situation and appointments, not only of any Consulate-General I have thus far visited, but of most of our Legations. There would be no necessity for the existence of our Association if all our diplomatic and consular representatives were quartered so creditably and advantageously as Consul-General Gaffney."

From time to time we have published notices relative to the American Embassy Association, which was formed by a representative body of public-spirited American gentlemen who are determined to remove the slur upon their country arising from the inadequate and, in many cases, undignified habitations occupied by official representatives of the United States. The aims and methods of the body were fully explained at a recent dinner held in London, which we reported at the time. The executive committee of the Association, as given to our representative by Mr. Townsend, consists of the following gentlemen:

President: E. Clarence Jones; Secretary and Treasurer: Frank D. Pavey; Committeemen: Henry Cahard, Frederic R. Coudert, George Cromwell, Bertram Cruger, Thomas Darlington, George C. Heilner, Bradley Martin, Jr., Frederick Townsend Martin, Alexander T. Mason, Charles M. Oelrichs, Charles M. Schwab, Gustav H. Schwab, Albert Shaw, George R. Sheldon, William B. Van Ingen, and William R. Willcox.

These names are all those of men prominent in American society and commerce, who have travelled widely and are well-acquainted with the disabilities under which their country's officials abroad labour as a result of short-sightedness at home. In most European capitals are to be seen handsome buildings maintained by the various Powers for the accommodation of their ambassadors, ministers, or consular officers, buildings worthy in every way of the dignity of the Powers in question. Only the United States lack in this respect. It is high time that this state of affairs was drastically altered, and for that reason we wish the American Embassy Association every success in its commendable and self-assumed task.

Next Sunday being the hundredth anniversary of the birth of that distinguished American, Oliver Wendell Holmes, a brief lecture will be delivered in the Scots Church, during the evening service, upon this genial "guide, philosopher, and friend," to whom so many English-speaking people owe a deep debt of gratitude.

Mrs. George Watkins, of Brighton, England, has arrived here for a short stay, after visiting her daughter, who is a member of the Berlin English colony.

Fräulein would like to take care of children or act as companion to lady, morning or afternoon. Speaks English. Address: W. B., Daily Record office.

Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft.
FIRST EXHIBITION
 Künstlerhaus, Albrecht Strasse
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 Open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
 Admission M.1; Season tickets M.3, and each additional one M.2. Sale of season tickets, from 9 to 1, and 3 to 6 o'clock, at the Exhibition office, Künstlerhaus, and at the "Depositkasse B" of the Dresdner Bank, Prager Strasse 39.

Meissen. Schloss Albrechtsburg. KÖNIGL. BURG-KELLER. First-class Restaurant.

PENSION JAHN, Nürnberger Str. 44, I.
 Most beautiful location in the city.
 Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, of New York, with his daughter and her friend were among the recent visitors in an automobile to the Bastei.

Professor Guilford, of the Philadelphia Dental College, and formerly its Dean, has been visiting in Dresden with his family, including his son, Dr. Dudley Guilford, late of Cannes, France. On Sunday they motored to the Bastei for dinner, after which the professor left for Berlin to attend the Dental Congress.

Madame Johanna Gadschi-Tauscher, of Berlin, accompanied by her friend, Miss Reita Faxon, of New York, has made her annual visit to Dresden, again stopping at the Hotel New York.

Other guests at this favourite caravansary now include: Mr. B. Maison, of Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. and Miss Maybell Gjestson, of Weimar; Mr. and Mrs. Soloman, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lang, Miss Olga Lang, and Mr. Herbert Lang, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Emma Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Harper and their son, of Chicago; Mr. U. Solin, of Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Charles Forell, Mr. Henry Eggert, and Mrs. Katie Eggert, of New York; Dr. Andrew Irvine and Miss Mary Irvine, of Detroit, Mich.

The numerous visitors now at the Hotel Westminster include: Mrs. Augusta Harnsberger and family, and Miss E. Wiggenborn, of Nebraska; Miss Lydia Herberger, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Señor Alfonso de Joao and Señor de Santos Carlos, of Rio de Janeiro; Mr. S. Ford and Mr. Alexander Gromar, of New York.

At the International Photographic Exhibition today a party, meeting at the entrance of the Industrial pavilion at 4.30 p.m., will be conducted through the camera-construction and optical sections by Herr Günther. The music will be supplied by the Residenz orchestra, conducted by Herr Brenner. The concert begins at 4.30 p.m. and lasts till 10.30.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
 Sunday, August 29th. 12th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
 Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L. Srehliener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
 Sunday, August 29th. 12th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
 This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.
 The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

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 AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.
THE BRITISH LEGATION.—Minister Resident: Arthur Cuningham Grant-Duff, Esq.
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THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15

Tannhäuser.

Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Hermann, Landgraf of Thuringia	Herr Puttlitz.
Tannhäuser	Herr v. Baij.
Wolfram von Eschenbach, knights and minstrels	Herr Scheidemantel.
Walter von der Vogelweide,	Herr Soot.
Biterolf,	Herr Schmalnauer.
Heinrich der Schreiber,	Herr Löschecke.
Reinmar von Zweter,	Herr Nebuschka.
Elizabeth, niece of the Landgraf	Frau Wittich.
Venus	Frau v. Falken.
A young shepherd	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Pages of the Landgraf	Fräul. Sachse.
	Fräul. Kretschmer.

Pages of the Landgraf (Frau Scheer, Frau Lorenz.)

PLOT. Tannhäuser, the minstrel, has been sojourning in the unholy Venusberg, but prompted by a longing for a holier life he determines to leave the goddess. Her endeavours to restrain him are in vain and he returns to his old home. Here he is discovered by the Landgraf Hermann and his old companions. Entreated by them to rejoin their ranks, he at first refuses, but he yields to the entreaties of his great friend, Wolfram, who tells him that the Landgraf's niece Elizabeth still loves him. A great contest of song takes place at which, after other singers have sung in praise of ideal, pure love, Tannhäuser extols the sensuous passion he has enjoyed in the Venusberg. The others in their horror are about to kill him, but at Elizabeth's entreaties his life is spared and he moved to repentance by the devotion of the maiden, determines to join a band of pilgrims proceeding to Rome and seek absolution from the Pope. As the time draws near for the return of the pilgrims, Elizabeth prays fervently for him and refuses to be comforted by Wolfram, when they return without him. Tannhäuser does come back and relates to Wolfram how the Pope had cursed him and foretold that he would never be forgiven until his pilgrim's staff burst into green leaves. Tannhäuser declares his intention of returning to the Venusberg, but the dead body of Elizabeth is brought in, and with a cry to her to pray for him he falls lifeless at her feet, while his staff is seen to be covered with green leaves.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Aug. 22 to 29	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	—	—	—	—	—	Tannhäuser, 7 p.m.	Figaros Hochzeit, 7 p.m.	Margarethe, 7 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	—	—	—	—	—	closed.	closed.	closed.
Central-Theatre	—	—	—	—	—	Sie hat die Hosen an. 7.30 p.m.	Sie hat die Hosen an. 7.30 p.m.	Sie hat die Hosen an. 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	—	—	—	—	—	Zapfenstreich, 8 p.m.	Alt-Heldenberg, 8 p.m.	—
Royal Belvedere	—	—	—	—	—	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 5 p.m.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

ZEPPELIN'S TRIP TO BERLIN.

Friedrichshafen, August 26.
The airship Zeppelin III. is expected to leave Friedrichshafen for Berlin between 9 and 10 o'clock to-night. The exact time cannot, however, be fixed until the afternoon. The weather has become dull. The airship will be in command of Chief Engineer, Dürr, who will be accompanied by nine officers and fitters.

The airship Zeppelin III. ascended from Friedrichshafen on Wednesday afternoon for a short trial flight, and returned at 5.45 p.m. after a two-and-a-half hours' trip. The new features of the equipment, particularly the altered propeller arrangements, worked admirably. All preparations being successfully concluded, the airship left yesterday (Thursday) evening for its long expected journey to Berlin, where it is due to arrive tomorrow.

We are informed that the airship battalion at Tegel has been busily engaged for the past two days in anticipation of the airship's arrival. On Wednesday a special vehicle conveying cylinders of gas arrived on the shooting-ground, so that if necessary the airship can be filled expeditiously on the spot. Three searchlights of great power have been procured, and are in readiness for the purpose of facilitating the landing if the vessel, through any unforeseen contingency, should arrive after dark tomorrow. The airship is expected at Bitterfeld at 1 p.m. tomorrow, where Count Zeppelin will go on board. The vessel will then, according to programme, arrive over Berlin about 4 p.m. and land on the Tegel grounds an hour later. The course was definitely settled yesterday. It is said that nearly one hundred towns had requested Count Zeppelin to visit them on his way to Berlin, and it is calculated that if all these invitations were accepted the cruise from Friedrichshafen to Berlin would occupy a fortnight.

LONDON'S AEROPLANE RACE.

London, August 25.
According to a telegram received here from Rheims, while MM. Blériot and Latham have agreed to compete against each other in London, the contest, which will be decided at Wembley Park, is dependent on the decision of the organisers of the match, who have not yet considered the conditions laid down by the aviators. The greatest interest has been aroused in aeronautical circles by the probability of the two most famous aviators, MM. Blériot and Latham, taking part in a flying contest near London. The prize of £5,000, which was offered by the directors of the Wembley Park grounds, has induced a number of other well-known aviators to apply for entry into the competition. These include: M. Sommer, the holder of the world's endurance record, whose flights at Rheims just now are the subject of great admiration, and Mr. S. F. Cody, the inventor and navigator of the British Army aeroplane. I have previously written you in regard to Mr. Cody's apparatus, which, while less advertised and known than its French contemporaries, is believed by many experts to be inferior to none. The inventor is so confident in the capability of his machine that he even proposes to journey on it from Aldershot to Wembley, the scene of the forthcoming contest. Needless to say, the Londoners are excited at the prospect of having a magnificent aviation meeting within twenty-five minutes' journey from the city.

THE GORDON-BENNETT CUP.

Reports from Zurich state that preparations for the Gordon-Bennett cup races which will take place there during the first three days of October have already begun. A meadow four miles from Zurich, where are the largest gasometers in Switzerland, having a total capacity of 100,000 cubic metres, has been chosen for the starting point. It is also mentioned that Count Zeppelin has chosen the middle of September to visit Lucerne in order to examine the site for the new airship station to be erected in that town. He is receiving every assistance from the local authorities.

NEW AEROPLANE RECORD.

Betheny, August 25.
During the contest for the Grand Prix this afternoon, M. Paulhan remained in the air for two hours 43 min. 24 and four-fifths sec., covering a distance of 131 kilometres. By this marvellous performance M. Paulhan has created an entirely new record for duration of flight.

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AMERICAN EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 15.
The Report of the New York Immigration Bureau for the twelve months from the 1st of July 1908 to the 30th of June 1909 contains the following particulars:—The total number of immigrants who entered the harbour of New York with the intention of remaining in the country was 580,618, and of people intending to make only a short stay 144,148. Of the whole number, 564,473 came from Europe, 393,682 being males and 170,791 females. Austria sent 74,645; Hungary 84,014; Belgium 3,411; Denmark 3,807; France 6,131; Germany 22,908; Greece 13,864; Italy 166,129; Russia 98,834; Sweden 9,804; Switzerland 2,576; England 22,340; Ireland 17,310; Scotland 9,406; Norway 9,375; and European Turkey 8,353.

The number of German immigrants from all countries was 48,373, whose declared means totalled 1,770,795 dollars. The number of Magyars who arrived was 27,550, and of Slavs 21,231. In the period named, 1,468 persons arrived from Germany with the intention of making only a passing stay in America. The whole number of immigrants brought with them 11,221,280 dollars.

FRESH EGGS WHILE YOU WAIT.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 15.
Two ladies who alighted recently at the Metropole Hotel in New York— their names and home addresses were duly registered, but need not be here given— brought with them, as part of their hand baggage, four splendid, full-grown Plymouth Rock fowls, which they wished to have with them in their apartments. "But they are chickens," remarked the majordomo, in a tone of surprise. "Certainly," replied one of the ladies, "and we always take them with us on our journeys, so as to be sure of having fresh eggs of good quality, and they have never disappointed us." It required all the persuasive eloquence of the gentleman in the frock coat to convince the fortunate owners of the Plymouth Rocks that it was not usual in New York hotels to keep chickens in the rooms; and even then the ladies took time to consider their verdict. Eventually the birds were provided with an apartment of their own outside the hotel.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

August 31.—Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen, mails due in New York September 7. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, August 30.
September 2.—Adriatic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York September 10. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, August 30.
September 2.—Deutschland, from Hamburg, mails due in New York September 9. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, September 1.
September 5.—Mauretania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York September 10. Mark letters "via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, September 2.
September 4.—New York, from Southampton, mails due in New York September 11. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, September 2.

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.

On Monday, August 30, by the S.S. La Bretagne, left New York August 19.
On Monday, August 30, by the S.S. New York, left New York August 21.
Wednesday, September 1, by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, left New York August 24.
Thursday, September 2, by the S.S. Mauretania, left New York August 25.
Saturday, September 4, by the S.S. La Lorraine, left New York, August 26.

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.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate south-westerly winds, less cloudy, generally fine, temperature but little altered.