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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,085.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

DEMANDS OF THE GREEK WAR PARTY.

The amazing situation in the Hellenic Kingdom graphically described by Mr. Fontanez in an interview we had the pleasure of publishing yesterday is further illuminated by despatches from Athens, detailing the demands which the Military League, or war party, have succeeded in inflicting on the Government. The League published a manifesto "respectfully" asking the King and Government to carry out radical reforms, and especially to proceed with the reorganisation of the army and navy, "in order that Greece may not in the future have to undergo any more humiliations such as she has had to tolerate in the past." The commands held by the Royal princes in the army and navy are considered by the League to be prejudicial to their own prestige and to the accomplishment of their duties. The officers consequently "insist" that the Crown Prince, who is commander-in-chief of the army, and the other Royal princes should not hold any command in the army. They demand that the army shall be controlled by a council composed of the commanders of the three divisions under the presidency of the eldest of them, and the superintendence of the Crown Prince. They further ask that the two War Ministries should be invariably entrusted to the best officers in the army and navy, and not to civilians. Among the detailed features of their programme they ask that four classes of the reserve should be called to the colours annually for manoeuvres, and that a battleship of not less than 10,000 tons, and eight destroyers of not less than 150 tons each, should be constructed, that the existing three cruisers should be repaired, that all useless small ships should be sold, including the Royal yachts—with the exception of one for the King, that a war school should be established, that a foreign general with some officers should be called in to organise a Staff service and to look after the theoretical and practical training of the army and navy, and that a more efficient corps of gendarmerie should be organised. In order to provide the necessary funds to carry out these reforms the League suggests that large retrenchments should be made in the General Budget.

Pending the granting of these concessions 500 of the mutinous officers formed a camp at the head of artillery, cavalry, and infantry detachments, amounting in all to 2,000 men, on the hill of Goudi, just outside Athens. It is believed that the hotheads among them were fully determined to open fire on the capital in the event of their demands not being acceded to. The Prime Minister sent the Mayor of Athens to negotiate with them, and subsequently M. Ralli resigned. His successor, M. Mavromichalis, as we reported yesterday, gave in on all important points and the camp forthwith dispersed, after being assured of an amnesty for all who had taken part in the movement.

DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH POLE?

A telegram despatched to us yesterday from Ritzau's Bureau at Copenhagen was as follows:—The Danish steamer Hans Egede, employed by the Danish administration of the Greenland colonies, passed Lerwick on Wednesday afternoon. The Inspector of Greenland who was on the ship telegraphed to the Government at Copenhagen that he had on board Dr. Frederick Albert Cook, an American physician, who reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908, in the course of a Polar expedition. Dr. Cook returned to Cape York last May, by way of Upernivik. The eskimaux at Cape York confirm in detail the accuracy of Dr. Cook's statement.

(Dr. Frederick Albert Cook is a prominent surgeon of Brooklyn, N.Y. He is 44 years of age and of German descent, the family name having been changed by his father from Koch to Cook. His writings on geographical subjects have earned for him numerous home and foreign honours. His previous Arctic experience was very great, as he accompanied the Peary Arctic expedition in 1891-2 as surgeon, and was again in the Polar regions in 1897-9 in a similar capacity to the Belgian Antarctic expedition. He has extensively contributed to American and European magazines on polar and particularly Antarctic exploration. His home is at 687 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.)

Mixed Drinks: Port - Sherry Coblér -
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THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PATENT TREATY.

The new Patent Treaty between the United States and Germany (writes Mr. Henry Schmidt in the current *Bulletin* of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, Berlin) which went into effect on the 1st of August of this present year places United States citizens on a decidedly better footing in regard to the utilisation of patent protection in Germany than has been the case heretofore, inasmuch as it frees them from the obligation, imposed by the German Patent Law on patentees, to work their patented inventions in Germany within three years from the granting of the German patent. Heretofore any failure to comply with this working obligation would, in the case of an action for revocation of the patent being brought against the patentee, result in the loss to him of his German patent.

This is no longer to be the case with the German patents of United States citizens, as the new Treaty provides that the working of a patent in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties shall be considered as equivalent to its working in the territory of the other Party. Hence, an American citizen who works his United States patent in the United States will no longer be required to work his corresponding German patent in Germany in order to thereby avoid loss of his German patent in case of an action for revocation being brought against him. The question as to whether the provisions of the Treaty are to apply also to existing German patents, in regard to which the three years term allowed for working already expired before the date on which the Treaty went into effect, is not decided yet; but many persons are of the opinion that even such patents will now be entitled to the benefits of the Treaty, provided that no action for revocation was actually entered prior to that date. At any rate, it may be assumed that, in addition to all German patents applied for after that date, such older patents in regard to which the three years term extends beyond that date will enjoy the benefits of the Treaty.

This new Treaty, abolishing, as it does, a condition of affairs that has been felt as a hardship by American inventors, will no doubt induce many American inventors to apply for German patents in cases in which they would otherwise have abstained from so doing. It is also to be hoped that similar treaties will be made between Germany and other nations and that thus, or by revision of the existing laws in all countries, a condition of affairs will, before long, be generally abolished which is universally recognised as being illiberal, vexatious, and not at all in harmony with the spirit of modern times.

FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND.

London, September 1.

Lord Clifford, 25 years of age, met with an automobile accident near Brighton today, which cost him his life. (There must be some mistake here, as there is no Lord Clifford of the age stated.—Ed.)

AVIATORS AT LAW.

FIRST AVIATION SUIT ON RECORD.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, August 23.

The brief items referring to the lawsuit instituted by the Wright brothers against the New York Aeronautic Company already published in your columns may well be supplemented by some details of this, the first aviation legal process in the world's history. There are still many people who seem to consider the Wright brothers the only aviators in the United States, but the fact is that the first wonderful flights of these pioneers brought the heavier-than-air flying machine system into the foreground, the result being a formidable series of different types constructed by ambitious inventors. Messrs. Herring and Curtiss are the two aviators who, after the Wright brothers, have succeeded in attracting the greatest share of popular interest. The activity of these two gentlemen has brought them into contact with the Wrights, and the process above-mentioned is the immediate result. The proceedings will, needless to say, be followed with the keenest interest throughout the civilised world.

The New York Aeronautic Company, who are the defendants in this suit, purchased the rights of manufacturing Herring-Curtiss aeroplanes and have been placing them on the market in great numbers. The Wright brothers claim that this system is a palpable infringement of their patents, and counsel for the prosecution has collected an enormous amount of data from expert sources. Plaintiffs demand an injunction restraining the defendants from further manufacturing flying machines of the type already defined. They demand, further, heavy damages representing a triple payment of the losses sustained by them through the exploitation of their machines through the Aeronautic Company. Great acrimony is exhibited on both sides. The Wright brothers declare the Herring-Curtiss machines to be modelled closely on designs patented by them in the Federal Patent Office at Washington on May 22, 1906. They demand the giving-up by defendants of all machines thus far constructed and all accessories pertaining thereto, the same to be destroyed. They draw attention to the fact that the heavier-than-air flying machines constructed by them are the only ones officially recognised and purchased by the United States Government, whose example has been followed by several European Governments. "Complainants' invention," runs the petition, "is of great intrinsic value, as it represents the first successful attempt to construct a heavier-than-air apparatus obedient to the will of the operator, and it inaugurates a new era in the sphere of aviation."

Mr. Lee Burrige, president of the Aeronautic Company, states that the suit is more or less a simple test case, and is being conducted entirely without malice between the principals. In support of his statement he draws attention to the fact that both the Wrights are honorary members of the Aeronautic Company, and says that the suit has the sole object of clearing up certain matters temporarily undecided. "Up to the present moment," he continues, "no fewer than 369 patents have been secured for different types of airships and flying machines, and the documents are all more or less framed in the same words. We bought the Curtiss aeroplane designs last May, and had no idea that they in any way infringed the rights of Messrs. Wright. Mr. Curtiss at the time bound himself to cover the cost of defence in case of a lawsuit and, if necessary, to assume responsibility for any damages that might be awarded. We are only desirous of giving and receiving a straight deal, and on that account we welcome rather than object to the present suit. I accompanied the Wright brothers on their last trip home from Europe, and we informally discussed the matter together in the friendliest spirit."

THE CHOLERA IN HOLLAND.

Rotterdam, September 1.

The official report of today shows that there are 18 cholera patients and one suspicious case under treatment in the hut hospital, but that their condition is satisfactory. There have been no deaths from cholera since yesterday. Eighty-four persons are under medical observation.

BERLIN

The subscription opened in Berlin yesterday to \$5,000,000 First and Refunding Mortgage 5% bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company was closed again immediately, having been much over-subscribed.

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.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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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.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Tannhäuser	at 7.30
Noyal Theatre	Ein Puppenheim	7.30
Rew Royal Opera Theatre	closed	
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	8
	(Kammerspiele) Die Sünde	8
Lessing Theatre	Rosmersholm	8
Berliner Theatre	Das Lebensfest	8
New Theatre	Emilia Galotti	8
New Schauspielhaus	closed	
Comic Opera	Ticfland	8
Lustspielhaus	Familie Schimek	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Ein Erfolg	8
Charlottenburg	Die von Hochsattel	8
Prdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	The Taming of the Shrew	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Im Café Noblesse	8
Urania Theatre	Von der Zugs Spitze zum Watzmann	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend	at 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sängcr	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Caprice	3 Frauenhüte.—Der Deserleur	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. Thackara, Esq., Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

CONSCIENCE MONEY: A WINDFALL.
Paris, September 1.
The *Journal* publishes the following report from Toulon: "An unstamped packet purporting to contain printed matter, which had been dropped into the printed matter box at the chief post-office here, was duly delivered to the addressee, an apothecary in the town. On being opened, the packet was found to contain bank notes for 15,000 francs which had been stolen from the apothecary by a burglar in the year 1906."

SPAIN'S WAR IN MOROCCO.
King Alfonso has signed a decree making 65,000 men liable for military service this year. This number almost doubles that of preceding years. The sons of Señors Sanchez Gueron (Minister of Public Works), Miguel Noya (President of the Press Association), and other notable personages, have joined the Army as private soldiers.

BRIEF NEW ITEMS.

The debate on the Finance Bill was resumed in the House of Commons on Wednesday evening. The clauses discussed were those fixing the duties on concessions, which have been altered considerably. Mr. Asquith expressed the hope that the debate on these clauses would not be so prolonged as that on the freehold property duties had been.

Fire broke out on Wednesday in the Parliament building at Toronto and the flames, spreading with great rapidity, had done damage estimated at \$1,000,000 before they could be extinguished. The roof of the west wing of the building fell in on the library.

A Montevideo telegram says: Fourteen bodies, eleven of which were those of women, have been recovered by divers from the sunken wreck of the Colombia.

There was a slight sprinkling of snow on the fields round Berlin on Wednesday afternoon. The first autumn snow also fell and remained on the Feldberg in the Black Forest. In many places in Switzerland there was a fall of snow on Tuesday night, and the thermometer showed three degrees of frost.

In consequence of the differences of opinion obtaining in the Servian Cabinet the Ministry have definitely placed their resignations in the hands of the King, and His Majesty has entrusted Messrs. Pašitch and Stojanowitch with the formation of a Cabinet, giving them time to consider the matter.

Work was resumed at Stockholm by 750 men of the Separator Company, and there are numerous reports from the provinces of similar import.

Nail es Saltaneh, the uncle of the ex-Shah; Bagadur Shang, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sa'ad ed Dauleh, the former Prime Minister and Minister of Finance; and nine adherents of the ex-Shah, have been banished for life.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes a report from Teheran that Mohammed Hassan, the Shah's younger brother, has been appointed Heir to the Throne; and that an amnesty has been proclaimed on the occasion of the grand festival today.

A number of Nationalists, who have been released by Rakhim Khan after a year's incarceration, have arrived at Tabriz and report that Rakhim Khan has restored to their Russian owners 160 camels that he seized during the siege of Tabriz, and has paid a large sum of money to the Russian Consul for distribution among the owners of the camels in compensation for their loss during the interval.

A Turkish military train has been derailed between Uskub and Gles, on the Uskub-Nitrovitz line. One man was killed, and a number of the carriages were much damaged.

Instructions have been sent by special courier to the Consuls of the Powers in Fez to deliver a Collective Note to the Sultan Mulai Hafid desiring that torture and corporal punishment causing mutilation or lingering death shall cease.

Yesterday's edition of the Constantinople journal *Turquie* reported the despatch of several delegates by the Turkish Ministry of Finance to the United States, for the purpose of negotiating a loan of £6,000,000 sterling.

In spite of official orders to the contrary, the boycott of Greek ships was recommenced at Salonika yesterday afternoon.

From the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern yesterday afternoon the German Emperor witnessed the manoeuvres of the greatest German fleet of warships ever assembled. Twenty-two battleships and coastal ironclads, a squadron of powerful cruisers, and innumerable torpedo-boats composed this great Armada. The Blue (German) fleet is opposed to the Yellow (hostile) squadrons, and the campaign will be fought out in the Baltic. The fleet left Arcona last evening favoured by fine, but cool and windy weather.

EARL GREY'S PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

An exciting experience, which might easily have been attended by serious consequences, befel Earl Grey on Monday while on a hunting expedition in the vicinity of Jervis Inlet, a thickly-wooded district in British Columbia. A telegram from Victoria (B.C.) states that the Governor-General became separated from his companions and lost his way in the dense forest. For five hours he made unsuccessful attempts to find his way out, and his predicament was rendered still more serious by the advent of night. Once during the darkness Earl Grey had a most narrow escape from falling down a precipice, of whose proximity he was quite unaware. When rescued by a party of hunters, who had been seeking him, his Lordship was in an exhausted condition.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN YACHT RACES.

Marblehead (Mass.), September 2.
The Yacht Club gave a dinner yesterday in connection with the German-American yacht races. Vice-Admiral Baranden, of the German navy, was in the chair, and Mr. von Lengerke Meyer, the Secretary of the U.S. Navy Department, sat on his right. During the dinner a telegram was read from Prince Henry of Prussia, expressing his interest in the races and his hope that the best yacht would win.

THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP'S RETURN.

After lying anchored at Bülzig for nearly three days, the Zeppelin airship finally got away at 10.58 o'clock on Wednesday night, steering a south-westerly course via Wittenberg, Bitterfeld, and Leipzig. Bitterfeld was passed at 2.15 yesterday morning, whence the great vessel was seen to be travelling very slowly but quite steadily. Leipzig was reached at 4.15 a.m., and in spite of the raw morning air which necessitated the use of heavy garments an enormous concourse of people watched the passage from the roofs of houses. The sky was clear at that time, and the vessel distinctly visible from below; its slow progress was the subject of comment.

A telegram from the landing-place at Buelzig informed us yesterday that previous to the departure exhaustive tests were made of the motors and propeller, all of which worked exceedingly well. At 10.45 p.m. came the first command to make ready, and ten minutes afterwards the ropes were let go: Count Zeppelin, junior, waved a white flag—which apparently answers the purpose of the "Blue Peter" on aerial craft—the propeller was set in motion, and the airship soared slowly aloft, with the prow turned to the south. Simultaneously with the departure a military band struck up "Deutschland, Deutschland, über alles," the thousands of spectators heartily joining in the stirring strains. The airship carries every accessory requisite for landing, and all preparations for a descent had been previously made at Bitterfeld, Leipzig, and Nuremberg. As the event proved a landing was not necessary at the two former places. At Torgau, Erfurt, Gotha, and Plauen (Saxony) preparations were also made for a descent, so that the home journey of Zeppelin III. would appear to be secured from accident.

The news that the vessel has successfully withstood the phenomenal gales of the past few days under most inauspicious conditions will be read everywhere with relief and pleasure. It cannot be questioned that the peril was very great, as the landing-place at Buelzig was continually exposed to the full force of the inclement weather. Many times during the nights of Monday and Tuesday the soldiers holding on to the ropes were lifted momentarily from their feet as the voluminous structure surged and swayed beneath the blasts. The least relaxation of grip would have been disastrous, and the tragedy of Echterdingen might have been repeated. No doubt the memory of the fate that befel the French balloon La Patrie was vividly present in the mind of the watchers as the tempestuous wind tore at the vessel. Its resistance cannot be considered otherwise than another triumph for the constructors, and we sincerely trust that the next long journey undertaken will be favoured with weather more auspicious than that of the past days. This hope, we believe, is firmly shared not only in Germany, but everywhere abroad. There can be no mention of "Schadenfreude" in connection with the Zeppelin airship,—that monumental testimony to the splendid genius, perseverance, and patriotism of a great man.

Our later telegrams, reporting the steady progress of Zeppelin III., are as follows:

Plauen. Coming from the direction of Gera, the airship was sighted between 8 and 9 o'clock over the Elsterthal, at 9 o'clock at Greiz, at 9.15 over the Göltzschtal bridge, at 9.20 over the Kuhberg; at 9.35 it was visible from Plauen and ten minutes later had passed the town, in calm and even flight though contending with a westerly wind. The course steered was towards Hof.

Hof, 10.30. Zeppelin III. is at this moment over Hof.

Muenchberg. The airship passed slowly over this town between half-past 11 and a quarter to twelve o'clock, heading for Gefress.

Berneck. The airship passed directly over the town at 12.30, steering for Bayreuth.

Bayreuth. The airship arrived here at 12.45 and is manoeuvring over the town.

Nuremberg. The airship arrived over this city about 4.30 o'clock this afternoon, travelling at a good rate. No flag was displayed denoting an intention to land, and the vessel passed on to the south. From the ground it was seen that the propellers were working faultlessly.

A NOTORIOUS MURDERER ARRESTED.

Munich, September 1.
Max Hackradt, a young compositor who murdered Josephine Rudolf, an old lady 86 years of age, at Potsdam on the 28th of August with the intention of robbing her, was arrested this morning at Moosach, near Munich. He confesses that he committed the crime.

ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)
New York, August 23.
The Republic of Nicaragua has the distinction of possessing the smallest Cabinet Council among all the self-governing States of Central America. On grounds of economy President Zelaya has lately reduced his Cabinet to a single General Minister and two Assistant Secretaries. Dr. Juliano Iriaz is the Minister. This economical proceeding on the part of the President's has made a very good impression in the country.

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DRESDEN

It has been our privilege of late to secure and publish several very interesting interviews with representative Canadians on the subject of their splendid country. Considering the vast territorial expanse of the great Dominion in comparison with its practically insignificant population, the fabulous wealth of its natural resources in minerals, timber, and latent motive power, its series of magnificent ports as if designed specially by Nature for development as great shipping centres, its gorgeously varied scenery, and countless other unique features, the popular demand for knowledge of things Canadian may easily be realised. For this reason we believe that our readers welcome the publication as frequently as may be of first-hand information bearing on Canada.

It was with this object in view that a *Daily Record* representative talked in Dresden yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Collins, of Haliburton, Ontario. Mr. Collins frankly confessed that fifteen years ago he was entirely ignorant of the splendid possibilities offered by Canada to energetic immigrants. At that time he was working in Manchester, England, and partly for the sake of his health was forced to seek a new home over-seas. He arrived in the Dominion with few prospects and less ready cash, but today he is the proud owner of several thousand acres of wheat-growing land and a thriving farm.

"This is the first holiday my wife and I have had since we left the Old Country," said Mr. Collins, "and we have come for a three months' trip to Europe. I found my native town of Manchester vastly improved, but not sufficiently so as to induce me to re-settle there. Life in Canada, hard though it is at first, possesses an irresistible attraction all its own; and I know of very few cases where settlers of many years' standing have dug themselves up and returned home. What can I tell you about the prospects out there? Well, I don't consider much telling necessary, because I find the English papers full of the subject just now. Everybody is talking of the Colonies and beginning to realise the splendid field they offer to those among our people who are unable, through no fault of their own, to find standing-room in the over-populated homeland.

"The province of Ontario is doubtless the most important of the Dominion today, but whether it will remain so is a question. The Western districts are being exploited for all they are worth, but you cannot beat Ontario soil for fertility. That, at least, is my experience. In parts our Government is selling land at two shillings an acre, and there are more than 120 million acres to be disposed of at that price. Would-be purchasers are subjected to strict investigation by the immigration authorities, who have taken a leaf out of the American system. We want men badly, and the more the better; but we emphatically do not want the loafer element of Europe, the halt, the lame, or those who are in any way physically or morally incapable of becoming useful citizens. Quite recently we threw open our doors indiscriminately to whoever knocked, and we naturally got together the finest collection of undesirable imaginable. These men, many of whom were accompanied by large families, were detailed off as rapidly as possible to agricultural centres, and every facility was given them to earn a good living. But they were out to make their fortunes without working for them; and when they didn't find them they returned to the cities and sponged on the authorities. Meanwhile they wrote melancholy letters home describing the lack of employment,—and this at a time when farmers all round the country could not get capable assistance for love or money.

"There seems to be a general belief that the confirmed loafer of Europe must be magically transformed by the air of Canada into a hustling, energetic worker, but I am sorry to have to controvert that fable. The Dominion has grown tired of acting as a dumping heap for the idle 'younger son,' the remittance man, and other people who are not wanted at home. The Government has lately instituted a rigorous deporting system, and a great howl has gone up about the 'inhumanity' of it. Howl or no howl, the deportations will continue just as long as undesirable immigrants intrude themselves. It is Canada's pride to breed up a race confident and able to bear its own burdens, to extend the ripe resources of the country, and to make its own way in the world. Future generations will reap the benefit of the drastic regulations now in force. Our country is essentially a land with a future, and we should be backward in our duty to posterity if we allowed ourselves to be deterred by motives of false sentimentalism.

"Yes, we look forward to phenomenal crops this year, and we are now beginning to feel the benefit of the increased transport facilities opened up by our great trunk lines. Co-operation is the keynote of modern Canada. In such a vast country individual effort must be replaced by combination, as in the United States. There is nothing the States have done that we cannot excel. Our natural wealth must be infinitely greater, and we lack only the human element to employ it. It would take a bold man to prophesy the Dominion's future for the next half-century. As an Englishman I look forward to closer bonds being forged with the Motherland, and the progress so far made towards this goal has been most satisfactory. At the moment the French-Canadians possess a good deal of political influence, but they are bound to be rapidly swamped by the growing tide of British and American emigration. With the possible exception of Australia, Canada will almost certainly develop into the greatest English-speaking country of the globe.

"The Canadian-Pacific people, working hand in hand with the Government, are gradually shortening the distance between us and England, and it is our hope in the near future to see communication maintained by vessels no less fleet than the wonderful Mauretania and Lusitania, bringing Liverpool within less than five days of Quebec.

"We are finding much to admire in Germany and Europe generally, but as far as I am able to gather Canadians have a broader outlook than their Old World cousins. We think in miles instead of yards, and this applies to everything. Doubtless the illimitable expanse of our land explains this peculiarity. Canadian friends tell me that they have tried a home in Europe but have almost invariably given it up, because they felt suffocated after the first novelty had worn off. I haven't experienced that sensation myself, but shall not be staying over here long enough to give it a fair trial."

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Collins departed in the evening for Munich, whence they intend to visit Innsbruck.

Mr. and Mrs. William Benson, of Hartford, Conn., have been in town for the last few days staying with friends, before leaving for America via Bremen.

Mr. Thomas Pauls and Mr. John Burckman, two well known engineers of New York, are among the latest arrivals in Dresden for a brief stay.

I am looking for a bright young English or American lady with whom to play the piano and sing twice a week. Applicants will please call at Pension *Im*, Room 15, between 2 and 4 p.m.

Gentleman in Dresden seeks English lessons in exchange for German (during walks). Address: V. 200, Daily Record office.

Wanted immediately:

young English lady or gentleman *au pair* at Gohrisch, for September. Apply: Bernhard Fuchs, Gohrisch, Sax. Switzerland.

Cosy & home-like furnished flats, 3 to 10 rooms, etc., in Villa; garden and every modern convenience; to let. Apply: Fr. Riese, Sedan Strasse 33.

Fraülein Schloesser's boarding school, "Rosebery House," is removed to Eisenstuck Strasse 50.

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

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

We are asked to announce that Miss Denys—pupil of the Shea school in Dresden and daughter of the Rev. F. Ward Denys, well known in this city—won the ladies' single handicap at the Oberhofen tennis tournament last month, wresting victory from Miss Heinemann after some spirited play on the part of both. Her success entitled her to a valuable trophy.

Mr. Oswald Kneip and daughter, of New York, left last evening for Vienna. Other departures were M. and Mme. Delagrang, for Paris; and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Carter, for Bad Wildungen.

Mr. and Mrs. Saks, Mrs. Gutlein, and the Misses Wilmers, of New York, recently arrived in their automobile from Carlsbad, stayed two days in town, and left yesterday morning for Berlin.

A large number of Anglo-American visitors are now being entertained at the Pension Fricke, Räcknitz Strasse 6. They include: Miss Winifred Hall, of Blackheath, and Mrs. Mattie Cullen, of Hastings, England; Mr. Charles Niles, Mrs. Ellen Niles, and Miss Catherine Niles, of Calumet, Mich.; Miss Janet Buchanan, of Meriden, Conn.; Miss Iris Masters, of Washington, D.C.; Miss Alice Gray and Miss Marian Gray, of Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cronan, Mrs. Bella Morris and daughter, and Miss Mary Wilberforce, all of Philadelphia, Pa., are a party of ladies who have journeyed together from Paris, after attending the Rheims aviation week. They will stay here two days before going on to Berlin.

Latest English arrivals at the Pension Meincke include: Mrs. Lucy Luard, of Harpenden; Mrs. Charlotte Elliott, Miss Audrey Elliott, and Mr. Miles Elliott, and Miss Elsie Green, of London.

A party will be conducted today through the plate and paper department at the International Photo Exhibition, meeting at the Industrial Hall entrance at 4.30 p.m. The Gardereiter band performs till 10.30 p.m. A new and very interesting film at the cinematographic theatre represents the principal incidents in connection with Zeppelin's trip to Berlin.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

Museums, etc.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—8. A 0.50. Mondays 9—1. A 1.50.
Royal Kupferstich-Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.
Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3 free entrance.
Royal mathematical-physical Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.
Royal mineralogical, geological and prehistorical Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays 10—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3. Sundays and Holidays 11—1 free entrance.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear next week: "The Flying Months," A new Novel, by Frances Mary Pears.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10

Tiefland.

Musical drama in one prologue and two acts after A. Guimera. Music by Eugen d'Albert.

Cast:

Sebastiano, a rich landowner	Herr Ptaschke.
Tommaso, the oldest inhabitant	Herr Puttlitz.
Moruccio, a miller's man	Herr Büßel.
Marta	Frau Krull.
Pepa	Fraü. Elbenschütz.
Antonia	Fraü. v. Chavanne.
Rosalie	Fraü. Keldorfer.
Nuri	Herr Sembach.
Pedro, a shepherd	Herr Löschke.
Nando, a shepherd	

A priest Herr Holder.
A peasant Herr Plehler.
PLOT. Sebastiano, a supposedly wealthy landowner, finds it necessary to wed a rich girl in order to free himself from financial embarrassments. The girl's father insists upon the suppression of certain rumours regarding Sebastiano's relations with Marta, who is in his service. With this end in view Sebastiano induces Pedro, a mountain shepherd, to come down to the Tiefland, the Lowlands, and marry Marta. In the first act the marriage takes place. During the night Pedro sees a light in his wife's room, but she persuades him that he is dreaming. The second act finds Pedro, upon awakening, convinced that he saw the light. Marta's hatred of him turns to love when she is satisfied that he has married her for her own sake and not for money. She opens her heart to Tommaso, an octogenarian, who counsels her to tell her story to Pedro. Everybody has been dividing her husband, and upon her telling him that she has belonged to another and accusing him of having sold himself, he stabs her in the arm. She appeals to him to kill her, but he fondly embraces her and persuades her to return with him to the mountains. Sebastiano appears and asks Marta to dance for him. This Pedro forbids, whereupon Sebastiano strikes him, and Pedro is prevented from retaliating by being forcibly removed. Sebastiano then attempts to make love to Marta, but Pedro returns,—having learned in the interval that Sebastiano was in his wife's room on the bridal night,—and strangles him.
Composer: E. d'Albert, born 1864.

August 29 to September 5	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	—	—	—	—	—	Tiefland, 7.30 p.m.	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg, 6 p.m.	Undine, 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	—	—	—	—	—	closed.	closed.	closed.
Central-Theatre	—	—	—	—	—	Variety performance, 8 p.m.	Variety performance, 8 p.m.	Variety performance, 8 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	—	—	—	—	—	closed.	Kümmereidich um Amelle, 7.30 p.m.	—
Royal Belvedere	—	—	—	—	—	Concert, 7.30 p.m.	Concert, 7.30 p.m.	Concert, 5 p.m.

