

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

In another column we print some American press comments on the speech recently delivered by Lord Charles Beresford at New York before the Lawyers' Club. The gallant Admiral, it appears, more or less openly advocated an alliance between Great Britain and the United States as a guarantee of peace. The introduction of such a proposal is evidence enough of Lord Beresford's total misapprehension of American public opinion. Like many of his countrymen, he appears to labour under a delusion that, simply because English is the language of America, and because more than a century and a quarter ago England held Colonies in what is now the American Union, the people of the United States retain nothing but the warmest feelings for England who is regarded as the "Mother Country." A delusion such as this is worse than absurd—it is mischievous. Every one knows that for the past fifty years the best political and social relations have prevailed between the two great English-speaking nations. But this fact does not signify a desire on America's part to enter into a defined agreement with England regarding future military operations. Anything of the sort is anathema to the majority of the American people who, in spite of the spirit of progress which animates their commercial and industrial life, are strangely Conservative on all questions relating to foreign politics.

It is doubtful whether there is any country of the globe where foreign affairs receive such superficial attention. It is more than the average American can do to digest his daily meal of highly concentrated mental pabulum culled from the four corners of his gigantic Continent. With one or two exceptions, most American papers publish seventy or eighty columns of sporting, parochial-political, national-political, and social news to one dealing with foreign affairs. It is simply because the controlling minds of the press have come to realise that there is little popular demand for details of political activity abroad. The reader of an average New York paper will peruse with interest a highly embellished account of Mrs. Pluto Dollarbag's Venetian cottillon at Newport, while he will pass without reading an authoritative survey of latest developments in the Balkan question.

It is, on second thoughts, perhaps hardly fair to call this ignorance and apathy in regard to happenings in the outside world a present American characteristic. It was true generally a few years ago, and it still applies in many cases today. But the increased travelling habit is gradually creating a broader outlook among the American people, who are coming to realise that in spite of the Monroe Doctrine—that climax of provincial statesmanship—and in spite of their determined efforts to live in a purely American atmosphere, they cannot indefinitely avoid a due share of world responsibility, the white man's burden, which taxes a nation proportionately to its commercial and Imperial development. Conditions have changed radically in the last twelve years. The Hispano-American war served the hawser which moored the American ship of state to the parish pump, and since then it has floated out into troubled waters which require skilful navigation. Undoubtedly there are plenty of men capable of undertaking the difficult task. John Hay was not the only American statesman worthy of the name, but he was one of the first to gaze over the sky-line of Manhattan Island towards the distant horizon. But there is abundant evidence that the change is taking place very slowly. Even today a favourite American catch-word is Washington's condemnation of "entangling alliances."

At the same time we see no reason to disagree with the verdict uttered by the New York press à-propos of Lord Beresford's suggestion. Let us remember that, although English is the language of the United States, its citizens descend from half the races of the world, and that no great proportion of them owes allegiance to Great Britain. Numerically the inhabitants of British extraction are hopelessly outnumbered by those of German descent, who in turn run a close race with the Irish element. Official support of British policy might well precipitate a great upheaval, and Washington is far too level-headed to risk such a catastrophe, even if there were solid benefits to be realised. "Work for your own hand" is a sound national,

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as well as an individual motto. Sentiment has ceased to largely influence national policy, and we may be thankful that it is so. While the disastrous effects of an Anglo-German clash would certainly affect the United States, in the long run that country would stand to lose heavily if she backed one or other of the belligerents without urgent cause. Admiral Beresford's tour in the States has thus far only proved what must be accepted as a truism, that the cobbler should stick to his last, or—to put it in plain English—the soldier should not don the statesman's cloak if he does not wish to appear ridiculous. In Lord Beresford's case the misfit is strikingly apparent.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday a resolution empowering the Government to take 5% of mining royalties was passed by 127 votes to 52. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he estimated that the tax would yield £250,000 in the current financial year.

The question asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Summerbell on Tuesday (reported in our Wednesday's number) as to whether the Government was aware that a Transvaal Government Committee had been appointed to visit Westphalia and to find out whether any of the coal miners there were suitable for mining work in South Africa, where there were hundreds of good miners unemployed, seems to have led to a searching of hearts in Johannesburg; whence a telegram dated Wednesday reaches us stating that, with reference to the above question, "it has been ascertained that the Transvaal Government has requested one of its members who is at present in Europe studying the iron and steel industries to extend his studies to the labour conditions prevailing in the Westphalian mines." In Africa, the telegram adds, there is a strong opposition to cheap European labour.

Mr. Balfour met with an enthusiastic reception when he rose to speak to a crowded meeting at Birmingham on Wednesday. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, who was in the chair, read a letter from his father describing the budget as the last effort of Free Trade to find a substitute for Tariff Reform.

Mr. Balfour said the growth of expenditure and the necessity of increasing the revenue must convince every thinking man that the fiscal system had to be altered. The poor should bear in mind that they cannot rid the world of poverty by ridding it of wealth. Any fool could destroy wealth. The old fiscal machinery must be consigned to the scrap heap. The country had to choose between two programmes, both new, both containing principles different to those that had been practised in the last forty years. They must choose between a forward and upward movement of tariff reform, and the first but not small step on the path that leads to the bottomless depths of socialist legislation. The situation was not and would never again be what it was in the halcyon days of the supremacy of British trade, when the old financial system came into being. Great Britain would no longer be the first, nor even the second among her rivals; indeed in some respects she might be glad to hold the third place. "We

must," concluded the speaker, "pursue a commercial policy, a policy that animates and invigorates business employing British capital and British labour on British ground. That is a policy in the interest of the poor man. It is intolerable that America and Germany should be allowed to forge the weapons wherewith to drive us out of the trade of our own colonies, while we sit with folded arms and entrench ourselves behind an old formula. The verdict of the country will not be long withheld. The only way is that of an appeal to the people to choose between socialism and tariff reform." The speech was enthusiastically cheered.

Messages from New York state that Lord Charles Beresford's plea for the co-operation of the English-speaking nations in the interests of peace attracts much attention without evoking much sympathy. The following comments from leading New York papers on the Admiral's speech at the Lawyers' Club are cabled over to this side:—

The Sun.—"Admitting that only a shallow sophistry attributes to the German policy of naval expansion any other purpose than the humiliation of England, Lord Charles Beresford will pardon us if we intimate that such a quasi-alliance as he proposes is unattainable through the channels of diplomacy or by engaging rhetoric, and that nothing could be less conducive thereto than international discourse. Such a condition, if it were ever to supervene, could come only as the spontaneous expression of national sentiment. National sentiment is antipathetic to rehearsals and thrives best when it is not exposed to overtures. Self-interest on our part will strongly disapprove and oppose any aggression at arms directed against England by Germany."

The New York Times.—"We consider it doubtful whether Americans are in the mood just now to sympathise with Lord Charles Beresford's warlike mood. Great Britain's chief troubles are at home and not abroad, and we are not sure whether so great a navy as England is building up is absolutely necessary to secure her trade."

The Post remarks that an alliance or understanding between England and the United States to maintain the peace of the world would only lead to a counter-alliance of all the other nations, and it regrets to see how today "field-marshal and admirals seize upon our unprecedented facilities for publicity to do their best to bring about a fight."

The Agence Havas reports from Constantinople that the report of England's having agreed to a four per cent. increase in the Ottoman Customs is incorrect. The English Embassy has been instructed to negotiate with the Porte concerning this suggestion, and to communicate the result of its enquiries to the British Cabinet.

MM. Farman, Blériot, Latham, Sanchez, Besa, Emilio Edwards, Dufour, Rougier, and Leblanc and Baron de Caters have entered for the competitions in the first international flying week, to be held in Germany. The contest will begin at Johannistal, outside Berlin, next Sunday. Prizes to the value of 200,000 marks are being offered.

The Vienna newspapers publish a statement from Athens to the effect that King George has now abandoned the idea of abdication which he entertained for some time. This change it is said is due to the conviction acquired by King George that the movement among the officers is not anti-dynastic, and also to the advice of foreign Courts that he should not think of leaving the Throne.

In conversation with Reuter's correspondent at Belgrade on Tuesday, the ex-Crown Prince declared that all rumours of an intention on his part to withdraw his renunciation of his rights to the throne were false. His Royal Highness acknowledged the existence of certain parties who desired him to withdraw his renunciation, but he had no connection with them, nor did he consider this question to be subject to his decision at all. Prince George added that there was no truth in the reports of his having quarrelled with the Crown Prince Alexander. On the contrary, he and his brother were on the most intimate terms. With reference to his plans for the future, Prince George was unable to make any statement, but he would like to undertake a journey round the world. (Continued on page 2.)

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.

Miss Catherine Hill, the daughter of the American Ambassador and Mrs. David Jayne Hill, leaves today (Friday) for Dresden, where she will spend the two months of October and November in Frau Ramann's finishing school, during her parents' absence in America.

Studies will be relegated to the background during the coming winter, however, as Miss Hill is to "come out" this season, when she will be presented at the Prussian Court.

Notwithstanding her youth Miss Catherine Hill is likely to be of much assistance to the wife of the Ambassador during the coming winter.

Miss Heath, the daughter of Captain Heath, the British naval attaché, will also be presented at the Imperial Court during the coming season.

Another presentation of Anglo-American interest will be that of Mrs. Randbrock, a wealthy American who has for years spent the winter in Nice and the summer in her villa in Holland.

Mr. Theodore Spiering, the gifted Chicago violinist, will make a single appearance in Berlin—before sailing for the States—on October 2 at the Beethoven Saal.

Mrs. S. E. Bennett entertained at a delightful ladies' tea on Monday afternoon at her charming home in the Bellevue Strasse. The invitation-list, which was compiled at brief notice, was limited to about fifty guests, who were invited to meet the members of Mrs. Bennett's household.

Mrs. Bennett's large receiving-room was artistically decorated with great vases of red, white, and pink roses, intermingled with palms and ferns, brought up from the hot-house in the grounds below.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. Swift also entertained on Monday afternoon, some sixty or seventy of their friends in the American Colony attending the reception, which was given in honour of their cousins, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Strachauer, of Minneapolis.

Among those present were Mrs. Hill, the wife of the American Ambassador; Mr. Scholle, Secretary of the American Embassy, and Mrs. Scholle; Mrs. Belknap, wife of the American naval attaché; Mrs. Thackara, wife of the American Consul-General; and Miss Thackara; Rev. Dr. Dickie; Mrs. Wm. Dreher; Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Babcock; Mrs. Phipps-Miller; Mrs. and Miss Clough; Dr. and Mrs. Hathaway; Mrs. Julius A. Huttmacher; Mrs. Stephen H. McFadden; Mr. Cyriacus; Mr. Jas. A. Aborn.

Mrs. Mackenzie Wood and Mrs. Gerdine presided at the refreshment table; Miss Hale, the sister of Mrs. Swift, was assisted in serving by Miss Gibbons and Miss Nicolson.

Mr. Fred. M. Prescott, who has for some time been the guest of Mrs. Wm. C. Dreher, Speyerer Strasse 26, left on Sunday for London via Paris, and sailed on Wednesday by the Teutonic for the States.

Professor Max Poll, of the University of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Poll are in Berlin at Wichmann Str. 5. Professor Poll is to remain in Berlin for the winter. His wife and daughter will spend the coming months at Lausanne.

It is rumoured that a new form of poetical bacillus is ravaging the American Colony, having already attacked one of the oldest and most respected residents.

Mrs. S. H. McFadden is entertaining this (Friday) afternoon at an At Home to meet Mrs. Lemuel H. Murlin.

Mr. Norman Deviser returned on Wednesday to his home at Landshuter Strasse 23.

Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Gibbs, of Columbia, S.C., have left for America after a week spent in Berlin, as guests at Pension von Finck.

Miss Amy Hare, the English pianiste, has changed her residence in Berlin from Mommsen Str. 69 to Schlüter Str. 51, Charlottenburg, and is free to receive a few pupils.—We hear she is giving a Recital in Dresden in December.

Mrs. Sievers Drewett and her daughter Miss Nora Drewett, a talented young pianist, well known in Berlin, have taken an apartment for the winter at Barbarossa Strasse 61.

Miss M. M. Rebendorff, of California (Leland Stanford University) and New York, has lately received the appointment of instructor in German diction at Stein's Conservatorium in Berlin.

Latest American arrivals at the Leeds American Pension are: Mrs. J. Williamson and Miss Ellen Williamson, of Chicago, and Mr. Emmett Murphy, of St. Louis.

A false rumour was current yesterday that Prince Eulenburg died on the previous day. We are informed that the condition of the Prince, who is at Liebenberg, had become somewhat worse, but that his life is not in any immediate danger.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten. Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B. 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).

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6. Nollendorf Platz. Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School. 11.30 a.m. Regular Service. 4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN Berlin W. 8. Friedrich Strasse 59/60. MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany. Americans welcome.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Table listing various theatres and their current performances, including Royal Opera House, Deutsches Theatre, Lessing Theatre, Berliner Theatre, etc.

Table listing performances at Lustspielhaus, Metropol Theatre, Apollo Theatre, Walhalla Theatre, Reichshallen Theatre, Passage Theatre, Bernhard Rose Theatre, and Polies Caprice.

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.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

A report reached New York on Wednesday that Commander Peary intends to go direct from Sydney, Nova Scotia, to his home in Maine, there to live for a time in retirement. He will not allow himself to be drawn into any controversy as to Dr. Cook's claim until Dr. Cook has presented his report to the Copenhagen University, which will probably be about a fortnight hence.

The Daily Telegraph of yesterday published Mr. Roosevelt's first article on his African journey. The ex-President describes his journey to Uganda, and speaks of the English and Germans whom he met on board the steamer. There are, he remarks, good men of both nations doing in East Africa work valuable to all the world.

It is reported in Paris that the French Government has resolved, in consequence of the scandalous scenes at the executions at Valence on Wednesday to bring before the Chamber a Bill providing that future executions shall take place in barracks.

A telegram received in New York from El Paso, in Texas, yesterday stated that a bomb had been found on Wednesday night on the portion of the bridge over the Rio Grande between El Paso and Juarez, the Mexican town opposite, on which President Taft is to meet the President of Mexico on October 16. Thirty arrests had been made in consequence.

An official report from Melilla dated 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening reads as follows: "At 11 o'clock this morning the Sotomayor division and six battalions of the Tovor division marched out to occupy Souk el Had. At 2 o'clock the former division had taken possession of Souk Beni Sikar. The enemy fled after offering a slight show of resistance. Six Spanish soldiers were wounded."

The report very generally published in the newspapers that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his family intended to embrace the orthodox faith, is officially declared to be devoid of all foundation and entirely untrue.

Two train robberies were perpetrated in Russia on Wednesday: one, reported from Tambov, in southern European Russia, in which two officials of the Northern Bank in Borisso-glebsk who were carrying 22,700 roubles were murdered and robbed; the other on the Siberian railway near Krasnoyarsk, when a passenger was deprived of his cash, amounting to 3,300 roubles. The robbers escaped: in the former case by jumping out of the train while it was in motion; in the latter, they stopped the train, and decamped after searching the passengers.

The British torpedo-boat destroyer Itchen, which as we reported yesterday had run ashore off Kirkwall, N.B., was successfully refloated on Wednesday.

A despatch from Aix en Provence states that on Wednesday morning earthquakes were felt at Rognes, Lambesc, and Stc. Reparade. Some months ago, it will be recalled, these districts were visited by a violent disturbance. The shock on Wednesday, however, did not cause any fatalities, and only a few walls shaken by the previous shock collapsed. A violent storm is raging in the vicinity.

From Athens, too, come reports of an earthquake on Wednesday, but no serious damage was done. Messages received in the Greek capital indicate that other parts of the country suffered more severely. In the South of France—particularly in the departments Var, Herault, and Gard—heavy thunderstorms, preceded in several cases by slight shocks of earthquake, have caused floods and great damage. Two women were swept away and drowned.

Captain Ferber of the French Army was killed at Boulogne-sur-Mer on Wednesday as the result of an aeroplane accident. The officer, who for some reason was flying under the pseudonym of M. de Rue, had obtained leave of absence to carry out aviation experiments. Shortly after 11 a.m. he was descending when the forward part of his machine came into violent contact with a mound. The apparatus capsized, and the aviator was pinned beneath the wreckage. Upon being extricated it was found that his chest had been badly crushed, and he soon afterwards succumbed to his injuries. Captain Ferber had earned a reputation for his enthusiasm and knowledge of all matters pertaining to aeronautics.

A vast number of letters and even telegrams have been received at the Vatican, following upon the announcement that the Pope's gift lioness had given birth to cubs. A whole menagerie of cubs would not suffice to fill the demands for Vatican lions, and unfortunately all the cubs are dead.

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

At the conclusion of the Saxon manoeuvres the German Emperor requested King Friedrich August to assume the insignia of the rank of Generaloberst. His Imperial Majesty also conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on Prince Ernst Heinrich of Saxony.

Mr. and Mrs. Granville Bogert, of Roxbury, Mass., are among the recent arrivals by automobile, en route to Berlin. They come from Paris, and stayed for a day or two at most of the important centres on their route. They were spectators of the entire aviation week at Rheims, and Mr. Bogert was one of the first Americans to congratulate his compatriot, Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss, on the wonderful aeroplane performances which made the young aviator the hero of the hour. Mr. Bogert told a *Daily Record* representative on Tuesday that on the occasion of Curtiss' last great flight, the spectators went mad with enthusiasm, and almost mobbed the aviator when he came to earth. Mr. Curtiss casually mentioned to him during a chat that he intended to visit Germany either in the coming autumn or next spring, for the purpose of giving aeroplane demonstrations.

"I was deeply shocked to hear of the death of M. Lefebvre," said Mr. Bogert; "particularly as I was introduced to him at Rheims and lunched with him and other friends on the flying ground. He struck me as a most promising young man, modest but enthusiastic as to his own achievements in the realm of aviation. He had, so he told me, already suffered a number of minor accidents, remarking at the same time that there was risk in everything, and that he felt as safe aloft in his machine as in an express train. Poor fellow! He is one of the first victims to the new science, and at the present rate I anticipate a long list of casualties. The chief danger is over-enthusiasm. In France I found a strong tendency on the part of zealous but unskilful amateurs to attempt to emulate the exploits of experienced aviators after a totally insufficient course of training. Flying is not quite so easy as it appears at first sight. No one who does not possess nerves of

steel, a cool head, and perfect self-control should think of ascending. I endeavoured to persuade Mr. Curtiss to take me as a passenger on one of his flights, and would have ascended with him had not an engagement called me back to Paris unexpectedly. I hope to see Mr. Orville Wright in Berlin if I arrive there in time."

Mr. and Mrs. Bogert intended to leave last evening for Leipzig, whence they proceed to the capital for a week's stay.

The Hudson-Fulton celebration will be observed in America from Sept. 27th to Oct. 3rd of this year, and Sunday, Sept. 26, has been set apart for the commemoration of a great event in the discovery and exploration of America and the inauguration of successful steam navigation. The services of Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton have been of great value in forwarding the cause of the brotherhood of nations. Appropriate services, with special hymns and anthem, will be held in the American Church in Dresden with reference to this event next Sunday, Sept. 26, at 11 a.m.

Mrs. Proctor Patterson, of Cleveland, Ohio, is registered at the Hotel Bellevue where she will reside for several months.

Professor Charles Lincoln Edwards, of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., one of America's most noted biologists, accompanied by his family, is spending a few days in Dresden.

Miss La Fontaine, of Smyrna, has arrived in Dresden and will spend the winter studying music and German.

Frau Oberleutnant Daubenkropf, of Bautzen, is at present the guest of her mother, Mrs. William John Watson, for two weeks at the latter's Dresden home.

LOST
in Prager Strasse, on Thursday morning, a **Jewelled Fraternity Pin**, with letters in pearls and rubies. Finder rewarded by **Lawrence, 13, Sedan Strasse.**

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

Frau Luise Rossmann, Reichenbach Str. 49, III.
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Meissen. Schloss Albrechtsburg, **KÖNIGL. BURG-KELLER.** First-class Restaurant.

Mr. Fletcher Hurst, son of Consul Hurst, of Plauen, has come to Dresden to study with Mr. Richards.

Mr. and Mrs. Plummer Ames, of San Francisco, are in this city for a prolonged visit.

Mrs. Charles Duhme and Mrs. Edwin F. Small have returned to Dresden for the winter.

Miss Edith Meier, of Sedan Platz, Dresden, left on Monday to spend a year with relations in Honolulu.

Professor J. R. S. Steuett sailed for America on Saturday last to resume his duties at Cornell University.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McFadden, of Denver, Colorado, who have been staying in Dresden for the past two weeks, left on Wednesday night for Berlin and Copenhagen.

Dr. Alois N. Viney, of San Francisco, Cal., and Mr. Walter Alexander, of Fresno, Cal., who are travelling together through Europe, have arrived in town and will make a few days' stay before leaving for Prague, Carlsbad, and Vienna. Mr. Alexander was known some five years back in the American Colony at Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Forsheim, of New York City, reached Dresden on Tuesday evening in their automobile from Marienbad, where Mrs. Forsheim has been taking the cure. Mr. Forsheim is an old graduate of Leipzig University, and attended the recent celebrations there on the occasion of the University's 500th anniversary.

Mr. Charles Nicholson, of Winnipeg, Canada, has now joined the Canadian contingent at present in Dresden. He will be joined by his wife this week, who has been staying with friends at Leipzig.

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.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys etc., which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droshkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established: for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5; for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35; and at the Hauptbahnhof.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear next week: Vol. 4,143: "On Peace and Happiness," by *The Right Hon. Lord Avebury, P.C.*

NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS:

In order to enhance the usefulness of *The Daily Record* as a medium of communication between members of the English-speaking colonies in Dresden, we cordially invite our readers to send in social items—dealing with new arrivals, social events, and other matters of interest—for publication in our columns. No charge is made for such insertions; on the contrary, we shall feel obliged to everybody who sends them in.

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CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

September 19 to 26	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House. Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10 Fidelio. Opera in two acts. Music by Ludwig van Beethoven. Cast: Don Fernando, Minister Herr Puttlitz. Don Pizarro, governor of a State prison Herr Perron. Florestan, a prisoner Herr v. Bay. Leonore, his wife, calling herself Fidelio Frau Schabbel-Zoder. Rocco, jailor Herr Lordmann. Marcelline, his daughter Frau Nast.	La Bohème. 7.30 p.m.	Mignon. 7.30 p.m.	Aida. 7.30 p.m.	Oberon. 7.30 p.m.	Die Fledermaus. 7.30 p.m.	Fidelio. 7.30 p.m.	Eugen Onegin 7.30 p.m.	Electra. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Tantris, d. Narr 7 p.m.	Mrs. Dot. 7.30 p.m.	Minna von Barnhelm. 7.30 p.m.	Zriny. 7.30 p.m.	Tantris, d. Narr 7.30 p.m.	College Crampton. 7.30 p.m.	Tantris, d. Narr 7.30 p.m.	Minna von Barnhelm. 7.30 p.m.
Central-Theatre	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Die Fledermaus. 8.30. Bub oder Mädel. 7.30.	Sodoms Ende 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel 7.30 p.m.	—
Royal Belvedere	Concert. 5 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 5 p.m.

Jaquino, porter Herr Rüdiger.
First prisoner Herr Paul.
Second prisoner Herr Bögel.

PLOT. Florestan has incurred the enmity of Pizarro, governor of the prison, by whom he has been thrown into a dungeon. His faithful wife, Leonore, disguised as a man, with the name Fidelio, takes service with the gaoler Rocco, whose daughter Marcelline falls in love with her, believing her to be a man. Leonore fails to find her husband among the prisoners. Pizarro, hearing of the advent of the Minister, Florestan's friend, orders Rocco to kill Florestan, and on Rocco's refusal determines to murder him himself. Rocco is ordered to dig a grave and confides in Fidelio, who gets permission to help him and is horrified to see the emaciated condition of her husband. She decides to die with him, and on Pizarro attempting the murderous deed, she flings herself in the way and frustrates him; the Minister's opportune arrival turns the tables on Pizarro who is imprisoned in Florestan's place.
Composer: L. van Beethoven, born 1770, died 1827.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

(Continued from page 2)

The brief details we published yesterday of the cyclone in Louisiana and neighbouring States are amplified by the following despatches from New Orleans, dated Sept. 21 but delayed in transit:—

A severe tropical storm has broken over here. The wind at times has attained a velocity of 47 miles an hour, and the waters of Lake Borgne have been driven a mile inland. The track of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is covered for a distance of four miles. Considerable damage to property is reported. The wind sweeping in from the Gulf of Mexico drove back the waters of the Mississippi until the level of the river had risen three feet here. At Scranton the lower part of the town is in flood.

After raging throughout yesterday, and attaining a velocity of 60 miles an hour, the hurricane diminished somewhat last night. The damage here exceeds 100,000 dollars, and four lives are known to have been lost. The storm was general along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, sweeping along the coast of Mississippi to Florida. Telegraph wires are down, many houses have lost their roofs, and sections of railway lines have been swept away. At Mobile at midnight the water front was submerged, and the waters rose through the streets until they neared the mark of the record flood of 1906. Shipping along the coast of the Gulf is endangered. Natchez is isolated. At Pensacola the wind was increasing in violence at midnight, and people were rushing to the Government buildings for refuge.

Still later cable messages read: The number of persons who met their death in consequence of the floods in Louisiana is estimated at 100. The news of the catastrophe first reached New Orleans from half-clad fugitives from Houma.—It is now stated that at least 300 persons were killed by the cyclone and tidal wave, the storm raging for three days along the coast of the Mexican Gulf.

Other items of interest communicated by our New York correspondent are as follows:

Nine and a half acres is the area occupied by the National Museum at Washington, D.C., which has just been completed. For the building and equipment of this building Congress authorised 3½ million dollars. It is constructed throughout of granite. In the first floor of the Museum the hunting trophies collected by ex-President Roosevelt during his present expedition in Africa will be exhibited.

Colonel Goethals, chief of the Isthmus Canal Commission, who is here in New York on a short visit, has made the following important announcement: "I have the utmost confidence that the Panama Canal will be opened to traffic on January 1st, 1915. Thirty-five thousand workmen are now engaged on the construction of the big waterway, and the work is making most gratifying progress."

America's first great aeronautical exhibition will be opened in New York on the occasion of the forthcoming Hudson-Fulton celebrations in Madison Square Garden. The exhibits will include aeroplanes, biplanes, monoplanes, balloons, dirigible balloons, kites, motor machinery, ice yachts, and many other forms of aerial and motor traffic. A special attraction will be the aeroplane of Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss and the prizes won by him in Europe.

The Vienna journal *Die Zeit* has published an article which, viewed from the most charitable point of view, casts a strange light on the relations between Austria-Hungary and Italy,—two nations, ostensibly allies, which appear always to be harbouring deep suspicions of each other. The article in question, entitled: "Our Naval Programme.—Sixteen Dreadnoughts," describes this programme as a "means to the establishment of an international situation guaranteeing peace," and explains that the stronger the Austro-Hungarian navy, the more independent will Austro-Hungarian policy be of every hostile coalition. Such a navy, it adds, would also have a good effect on Austro-Italian relations, since it would rob the Italian opponents of the Triple Alliance of all hope of neutralising by a naval victory over Austria a defeat of Italian forces on land. The active foreign policy recently adopted has, continues the *Zeit*, caused the Government to contemplate the extension of the navy. A beginning will be made by building four Dreadnoughts at a cost of £2,360,000 each, and the first vessels

will be ready for service in 1913. The strength of the Austro-Hungarian fleet, concludes the journal, will eventually be 16 Dreadnoughts in four heavy divisions, and the programme of which the realisation is to begin next year will render the relationship of the Austro-Hungarian to the Italian navy one to one and a half in 1913, instead of one to two and a half as it is today. But the *Zeit* appears to overlook the fact that Italy is now also in the throes of naval expansion, and that any extraordinary exertions made on one side of the Adriatic will automatically be nullified by similar endeavours on the other.

The St. Petersburg journal *Novoe Vremya* has just received a long report on the outlook in the Far East, and it does not conceal its uneasiness at it. The leading Japanese firms at Vladivostok are selling off their goods, but, on the other hand, small Japanese traders are flocking into the Amur territory. In Japan there are signs of great activity. The troops are being strengthened everywhere, and large supplies of food and ammunition are being collected. The artillery is being reorganised; the troops are practising rifle-firing daily, while manoeuvres are carried out in all kinds of weather by day and by night. The striking feature of Japan's preparation is that this attention is being paid solely to the land forces; in fact, no secret is made of the intention of these preparations, namely, that they are being made in view of another war with Russia. The Japanese declare that the last war was not finished properly; and that Russia must be driven back from the Pacific coastline, and also pay Japan a large indemnity. It is believed at Vladivostok that war will break out next year between Russia and Japan. The Russian Press is beginning to feel great anxiety regarding Russia's position in the Far East, and it suggests that a branch line should be laid down at once northwards from the Siberian Railway and taken round the northern end of Lake Baikal to Yakutsk and Ayau and thence to Kamchatka.

Serious anti-Jewish rioting occurred at Kieff on Tuesday. Twenty persons were killed, while a number of others sustained injuries of such seriousness that they are not expected to survive. Several hundred people, in addition, were also wounded, although not so severely.

In the last two weeks, says a Guayaquil cablegram, no fewer than 47 cases of plague have occurred in that district.

In Haltern, Westphalia, mammoth remains have been found at a depth of 50 feet from the surface by men engaged in digging a well. The tusks are more than three feet long.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

September 25.—George Washington, from Bremen, mails due in New York October 4. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Friday).
September 28.—Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen, mails due in New York October 5. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, September 27.
September 30.—Adriatic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York October 8. Mark letters "Via England," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, September 27.
September 30.—Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg, mails due in New York October 9. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, Sept. 29.

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, Lehrer Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned. Letters bearing a 10-pfennig 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.

Tomorrow (Saturday), by the S.S. La Savole, left New York September 16.
On Sunday, September 26, by the S.S. Deutschland, left New York September 18.
On Wednesday, September 29, by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, left New York September 21.
On Friday, October 1, by the S.S. Campania, and the S.S. Majestic, both left New York September 22.

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, September 26th. 16th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, September 29th. St. Michael and All Angels. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.; Streblener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse
Sunday, Sept. 26th. 16th 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. Service in recognition of the Hudson-Fulton celebration.
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.

The Rev. J. F. BRITTERWORTH, 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.
THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmé, Esq.
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. No change in the weather.