

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
Dresden A.
Telephone
1755.

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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DRESDEN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAW.

The International Law Conference which has been meeting at Bremen wound up its proceedings on Saturday, at the invitation of the North German Lloyd, with an excursion by special train to Bremerhaven and an inspection of the liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, followed by a dinner in the ship's salon. Herr Plate, the President of the supervisory Board, bade the guests welcome and thanked them for the friendly feelings to Bremen which they had evinced during the Conference.

Dr. Franck, of Antwerp, the General Secretary of the Comité maritime international, in responding, said the North German Lloyd had done much to establish good relations between the peoples. He then spoke in feeling terms of the late Director General Wiegand who, he said had been a most sympathetic supporter of the idea of international maritime law; and concluded by calling for cheers for Bremen and the North German Lloyd.

Mr. Suketado Ito having expressed his gratitude for the friendly reception that had been accorded to him in Bremen as the representative of the Far East, Mr. Tomalin, Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, said he interpreted the feelings of the merchants of Great Britain who were all animated with friendly sentiments towards Germany. If a few English newspapers affirmed the contrary they should not be credited. England's feelings for Germany were cordial, and no one thought of petty jealousies.

Director Heineken, immediately following Mr. Tomalin, said the North German Lloyd could not accept the thanks that had been offered them: on the contrary they, as shipowners, owed their thanks to the International Maritime Law Conference for devoting their abilities and knowledge to questions of great importance the settlement of which was a matter of supreme interest to shipowners, in order that they might know where they were and not be differently treated in different countries. The words of the last speaker had, he said, been heard by the Germans present with great satisfaction. He was himself convinced that the fact was as well known in England as in Germany that the two peoples were mutually dependent. Peaceful competition could never be injurious; it brought nations nearer to one another. Referring to the efforts that were being made everywhere to conclude international treaties, Herr Heineken expressed his conviction that international treaties on maritime law would also have the effect of bringing the parties to them together, and his wish that further progress might be made in the path they had entered upon. The Director concluded by proposing the final toast, "The nations here represented," which was duly honoured.

THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATIONS.

New York and the banks of the Hudson are decked in festive garb. A powerful squadron of warships is lying at anchor in the river, consisting of 54 American, 5 British, 4 German, 3 French, 3 Austro-Hungarian, 2 Italian, one Argentine, one Dutch, one Mexican, and one Cuban vessel. The weather on Saturday was magnificent when torpedo-boats towed the "Halve Maen," the ship wheron Hudson explored the Hudson river 300 years ago, and the "Clermont," Fulton's steam-boat which made its first trip 100 years ago, from the lower harbour past the fleet. Each vessel saluted these models as they passed. They were then presented to the City.

The "Halve Maen," which was presented by Holland, collided with the "Clermont," causing slight damage to both vessels.

A naval parade followed in which besides the warships 100 merchantmen took part. Over two million people were present on the occasion.

In the evening all the craft of the river, and New York City itself were illuminated, the picture thus presented being a magnificent and brilliant one.

DEATH OF THE DANISH PRIMATE.

Copenhagen, September 25.

The death is announced, at the age of 77, of Bishop Roerdam, the primate of the Danish National Church.

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DR. COOK AND PEARY.

While Dr. Cook is being feasted and dined in New York and generally made much of, Commander Peary remains in seclusion. The fight between the two camps, however, continues, and the world at large is still at a loss to decide which of the two is labouring under a delusion, whether both of them or neither has been at the Pole.

It is natural that scientists should refrain from expressing an authoritative opinion as to the merit of either explorer, until their reports have been officially presented and examined: but now and then the newspapers—who are to be blamed for a good deal of the untimely criticisms—report utterances of men whose opinions are worth considering. Among these we mention particularly Professor Penck, of Berlin, one of the well-known American exchange Professors, who in a paper read before the Conference of German Naturalists and Doctors now sitting at Salzburg, on the discovery of the North-Pole, stated that he could not side with either Peary or Cook, as a scientific proof of the discovery of the North Pole could only be given by ascertaining the depths of the sea at the North Pole, and by the correctness of this measurement being certified by subsequent visitors to the Pole. In a like manner the geo-physical observations would have to be investigated, and verified by other explorers before they could be accepted as proof positive. The learned Professor pooch-pooches the testimony of Esquimaux, and very rightly in our opinion. He said their statements could no more be accepted as proof, than could the testimony of the attendants in the laboratory of scientific explorers be used as conclusive evidence of a scientific discovery.

Not so disparaging to their achievements and the observations supposed to be taken by Dr. Cook and Commander Peary, can be Sir Robert Ball, the famous Astronomer at Cambridge, who has offered to examine Dr. Cook's notes, saying that he did not believe in the possibility of forging drawings of scientific observations. He claims that after a month's investigation he could positively say whether Dr. Cook had reached the Pole or not.

It is very much to be desired, and no doubt will come about that such a scientific examination will soon be made; in the meantime, however, the public will continue to be pelted with slanderous stories from both camps—although, on second thought, it would be more correct for us to say from the Peary camp, because so far the sympathies of the public are with Dr. Cook; sympathies based not on positive knowledge, based not even on the dignified demeanour of the explorer, but rather on the aggressiveness of the Peary messages, which we still hope do not emanate from Commander Peary himself, but rather from his so-called friends.

The latest from that quarter, and perhaps the most atrocious slander of all, is that Commander Peary declares he has 30 charges which he intends to bring against Dr. Cook. Peary says any one of them will convince competent judges of the shallowness of his rival's claim to have reached the Pole.

Commander Peary has left Sydney, and is now en route for Portland, Maine. So there will soon be light thrown on this dark subject, and the public will hail the scientific verdict with a sigh of relief, whoever may be the victor.

MAGNETIC STORM.

A magnetic storm was experienced in London last Saturday, just after noon, and soon afterwards the full deflection of the galvanometers rendered telegraph lines absolutely useless, either for simplex or duplex working. At 12.5 the Post Office sent the following message to all the cable offices in London: "No lines workable."

The direct result of such a visitation is to produce a magnetic current from the earth, and it is suggested by a cable expert that this is due to the Aurora Borealis. All long distance lines are unworkable, but short distance lines have not been so greatly affected.

The force of the storm was such that it was impossible to work any lines without interruption for several hours. The underground lines were more affected than the aerial wires, particularly lines running from east to west, while the lines running north escaped with comparatively little interruption. All cable work to the Continent, South Africa, and America had to be held up.

Interviewed by a *Central News* representative Mr. White, the Deputy Acting Controller of the Telegraph Department at the G.P.O., said that all their wires were seriously affected by the magnetic storm. Particularly affected were the principal towns in the United Kingdom with which the G.P.O. was in direct communication. The Continental wires were also affected. The delay ranged, he added, from an hour and a half to two hours. Asked if the effect of the storm was conspicuously acute in any one district, Mr. White said it was being particularly felt in the principal towns of Ireland and Scotland, and the chief places of industry in England. The effect on the wires was that false currents were given. In fact, sometimes they got a permanent current on the wire, and during that time the operator was unable to work at all. The magnetic storm in no way affected the trunk telephone service.

The phenomenal magnetic storm is stated to be unprecedented in its force in the telegraph service of the country.

A Reuter telegram from New York states that the telegraph and cable service was badly crippled there because of disturbances in the electrical currents of the earth and air. The disturbances were ascribed to the aurora borealis.

The aurora borealis was plainly visible in Stockholm and St. Petersburg on Saturday. Likewise in Wenden, Livadia, where chiefly violet rays were observed.

We also received information by cable from Montevideo to the effect that all over Uruguay a telluric current, running North to South, was observed which caused disturbances in the telegraphic services.

The effects of the magnetic storm were also noticeable in Strassburg, Berlin, and other cities.

THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY.

Tammany is exulting over the now admitted dissensions in the camp of its enemies, says a New York correspondent of *The Globe*. The movement for selecting an independent candidate for Mayor and a full Reform ticket at the coming municipal elections, upon which all sections of anti-Tammany could unite, has collapsed. On Wednesday it looked as though the reform alliance was secure, and there was every prospect of Judge Charles S. Whitman being selected for the mayoral nomination by the fusionist leaders assembled in conference.

Personal rivalries upset everything at the last moment, however, and the Republicans proceeded to select Mr. Otto Bannard for the coveted honour. The local leaders of the party also agreed upon a full Republican ticket, and to all appearance the split cannot be closed up. It is not surprising that Charles F. Murphy and the other Tammany chiefs are today described as "perfectly satisfied with the position." The enemy have played into their hands more completely than they had ventured to hope. If they can now persuade Judge Gaynor to accept their nomination, they stand to win hands down.

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 Str. 5.

Copies of *The Daily Record* may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

Lady Vincent, President of the Girls' Friendly Society for N. and C. Europe, has issued cards of invitation for a private reception at the Hotel Esplanado this evening. The guest-list comprises all the members of the G.F.S. in Berlin, all the associates of the Governesses' Home, and all the English music-students in Berlin. It has been ascertained that as many as eleven English students of music have already been enrolled at the *Königliche Hochschule* for the coming term. Efforts are further being made to learn the number of English music students who will be studying at other conservatories and schools of music during the coming winter.

Lady Vincent hopes that in time the G.F.S. will do especially important work among the English music-students in Berlin. She is herself an enthusiastic lover of music, so that her sympathies naturally tend in this direction. Beyond this, she has had the opportunity to hear, from German professors and teachers of music of the terribly straitened circumstances under which numerous English girls live who are studying music in Germany.

Lady Agnes Durham has consented to become head-associate in Berlin for the work among the musical students.

What practical steps does the G.F.S. intend to take to develop its work in Berlin? Lady Vincent, discussing this interesting question with the *Daily Record* correspondent, kindly furnished some slight enlightenment upon this point.

Our first aim, Lady Vincent said, must be to obtain a larger club-room, if possible with a small writing-room attached. It is not out of the question that an entire apartment may be leased, unfurnished rooms being sub-let to two or three English ladies. This course, if it should prove practicable without speculation, would, Lady Vincent agreed, offer two or three advantages. To begin with, the Society would not, in its Club life, be liable to continually step upon the sensitive toes of a German landlady, who is apt to greatly object to too much door-bell ringing, too many visitors, etc. By this arrangement, also, the society would possess its own kitchen—no small advantage when Sunday suppers have to be thought of for a growing membership list. Lastly, an important point, in three or four years' time, when a G.F.S. lodge in Berlin becomes a necessity, these extra rooms could be utilised for the Society's own purposes, no further change of residence being necessary.

In selecting the new Club room, little change would probably be made in location, since the Genthiner Strasse district admirably meets the needs of the Society in Berlin. It is especially important, Lady Vincent points out, that the Club-room should be within easy distance of the English Church. Many of the members of the G.F.S. are English governesses in German families living in Potsdam, in the outlying suburbs, and in other places at a considerable distance out of Berlin. These girls, it is pointed out, are grateful for the opportunity to take the early train into Berlin, to breakfast at the Club before going to morning service, and to return to the Club for the Sunday afternoon "free tea" and sociability before going to evening service at St. George's. When the Sunday supper can later be instituted, this will be an additional attraction which the Club Room can offer to lonely or home-sick English girls in Berlin.

Mrs. Heath, one of the three head associates of the G.F.S. in Berlin, and wife of the British Naval Attaché, returns to Berlin from England today.

The first meeting of the American Boys' Club this season took the form of an informal dance, held in the Victoria Säle, Luther Strasse. The dance was intended as a farewell celebration in honour of five older members of the Club who have just resigned, being beyond the age-limit. The five ex-members include Mr. Bob Eirich, well known in the American Colony, and Mr. Paul Rambeau, to whom the success of the party was largely due. A happy surprise was the appearance of young Mr. Wyckoff, of Ithaca, New York, who was last year President of the Club and who instead of going to school in Switzerland as intended has entered the Tilly Institute at Gross-Lichterfelde.

The older boys who have resigned from the American Boys' Club intend forming an American Athletic Association this winter for American young men resident in Berlin. The American Boys' Club continue to comprise all American boys in Berlin between the ages of 10 and 16.

The Boys' Club held its first regular meeting on Saturday last, and will continue to meet every Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 5, for the game of basketball, at the Y.M.C.A. buildings on Wilhelm Strasse.

The Club is fortunate in having for its directors this year Mr. Raymon B. Girvin, of Chicago, who was suggested for the work by the former di-

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rector, Mr. Henry V. Stearns; and Mr. Ernest K. Foster, of Los Angeles.

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.

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Foster, who with their son Nowall have settled at Froben Strasse 2 for the winter, are likely to be welcome additions to the American Colony this season. Mrs. Foster was for some time the President of the "Friday Morning Club," the largest woman's club in Los Angeles, and has also been very active in settlement work. Mr. and Mrs. Foster expect to visit Italy and Greece before leaving Europe, and will return to Los Angeles via China and Japan.

The Berlin Flying Week and the new Flying Course at Johannestal Niederschöneweide were opened simultaneously on Sunday in the presence of a great crowd. M. de Caters and M. Blériot took short flights about 5 o'clock. M. Leblanc attempted a flight with a Blériot machine, but fell, on account of the failure of his motor, when he had only got half round the course. The machine turned a somersault, but M. Leblanc was none the worse. All the flights were trials only. The race for the Berlin Prize was not flown, as the preparations for it were incomplete.

Mr. Raymon Girvin is a musician from Chicago who has come to Berlin for two years' study, taking violin with Essay Barmas and composition with Professor Stillman Kelley. In addition to private musical work Mr. Girvin has been actively engaged in the Olivet Mission Work in Chicago, having had charge of the orchestra and chorus. He has settled for the winter at Mommsen Strasse 51.

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. Furr, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

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.
Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.
Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.
3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.
For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Lohengrin	at 7
Royal Theatre	Der eingebildete Kranke	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Paraphren-Schuster	8
Deutsches Theatre	uncertain	8
	(Kammerspiele) uncertain	8
Lessing Theatre	Die Pfarrerstochter von Strelsdorf	8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut.	8
New Theatre	Das Urbild des Tartüffe	8
New Schauspielhaus	Miss Dudelsack	8
Comic Opera	Die Poacher	8
New Operetta Theatre	The Dollarprinzessin	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die Ehre	8
	Charlottenburg	
	Das Kätchen von Heilbronn	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Hinrich Lormsen	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Urania Theatre	In den Dolomiten	8

Every evening until further notice.

Lustspielhaus	Man soll keine Briefe schreiben	8
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue	7.30
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sänger	7
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Jägermeisterin	8
Polies Caprice	Mobilisierung — Der gewisse Augenblick	8.15

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The London newspapers publish a statement that the Government intends to let the harbour of Rio de Janeiro on lease, and has issued a notice calling for tenders. The lease will run till 1921, with the proviso that the Government may cancel it in 1917 on payment of compensation amounting to 10% of the gross revenue of 1916.

General Botha, the Prime Minister of the Transvaal, before sailing in the S.S. "Kenilworth Castle" on his return journey to South Africa, received a Reuter representative on board the steamer at Southampton, and in reply to his request for information as to the General's opinions on various points of South African policy, expressed first and foremost the gratitude of South Africa to the King, the Government, and the people of the mother country for their friendly support of the work of the unification of South Africa. Neither the question of the future Government of South Africa nor the labour question, said General Botha, caused him the least anxiety. A people who, so soon after a terrible war had shown such moderation and so much sane human understanding, and who had so splendidly justified the confidence reposed in them, might well be left to themselves. He believed firmly in the prosperous development of South Africa. The utterances that had given rise to a fear of scarcity of labour may have been in part prompted by a wish to influence the mining market. He himself believed in an ever increasing improvement of native work conditions but considered it possible also to form a nucleus of white workers. The General closed with the words: "Leave South Africa to herself. Let us draw a veil over the dissensions of the past! Make it possible for us to solve our own difficulties. I know that England wants to see a strong and healthy people arise in South Africa, and we are firmly resolved to build up such a people out of the blood and tears of the past, a people of which the mother country may be proud. The two white races in South Africa, ask today for nothing but a policy of mutual patience, reconciliation, and cooperation. I am returning to my home filled with that spirit and that policy."

General Roques, the head of the military Engineer department of the French War Office, telegraphed on Sunday to the Minister of War from Moulins, that the disaster to the airship "La République" was due to a piece of the large screw flying off and tearing through the gas envelope. He had found no trace of fire. The idea of an explosion was out of the question; that of malicious damage equally so.

General Brun, the French Minister of War, told a representative of the *Echo de Paris* on Sunday that, in his opinion, the airship would have in the near future to make way for the aeroplane in war. The airship was too vulnerable. The aeroplane, though it had not reached perfection, was making successful progress and might continue to do so. In time of war, an officer might ascend and make a reconnaissance three or four times a day, and if the wings of his machine were pierced by a few bullets his flight would not be arrested. The airship was certainly very useful, and the "République" would be replaced; but he was already engaged in buying aeroplanes, in order that the soldiers might practice with them. When the men were efficient as flyers, aeroplanes of the latest model would be procured. He believed firmly in the future of flying machines for military purposes.

As a consequence of the disaster to the French airship, people in Paris are beginning to talk of the advantages of the rigid system. Count de la Vaux, a well-known aeronaut, wrote in Monday's *Matin* that such an accident as happened to "La République" would not bring down the "Zeppelin" with its separate ballonettes. It would therefore be a good thing for France if the Government or private firms would set about building airships on the rigid system. As in the French Navy it was held that only large armoured ships and torpedo boats were actually valuable, so for military aeronautic purposes only "Dreadnought" airships and small airships should be built. Medium airships would be useless in an aerial fleet.

Inasmuch as the foreign Press continued to publish reports of a Jew pogrom alleged to have taken place at Kiev, the semi-official St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency considered it necessary to publish a notice in the capital on Sunday stating positively that no such pogrom has occurred, and that all reports to the contrary are inventions.

The reply of the Sultan of Morocco to the representations of the Powers as to the punishment inflicted on captive insurgents, was delivered to the Diplomatic Body at Tangier on Sunday. The Note repeats the sentiments expressed by the Sultan in former letters, declaring that leniency was exercised so far as the religious law, which was necessarily brought into operation, permitted. The Sultan further expresses his hope that the return of normal conditions in Morocco will allow of his not having again to resort to such measures.

Official reports from Melilla, dated Sunday, show that Spanish troops were occupying Nador and the surrounding heights. Many of the natives had sub-

mitted and delivered up 60 rifles. Another position was captured by the Spaniards on Saturday, after slight firing and a cavalry charge, at Tanina, southward from Mar Chica, on the left bank and near the mouth of the Ued Seluan river. The Spanish loss was slight. The Tanina position was forthwith strengthened, and it will serve as a base of further operations. At Alhucemas on Sunday the Spaniards were repeatedly and hotly attacked; but the assailants were repulsed with heavy loss.

A Reuter report from Amsterdam conveys the following circumstantial narrative. On the 21st inst. the fishing smack Vlaardingen 31 bore down to and spoke the Swedish submarine Hvalen in the North Sea, in latitude 52° 28' N. longitude 3° 28' E. The Hvalen had signalled for assistance in consequence of her steering gear having been disabled, and after a parley, the parties in command agreed that the fishing boat (a sailing vessel) should tow the submarine to the "Waterweg" for a consideration the amount of which was to be settled ashore. Before the entrance to the "Waterweg" was reached the wind dropped and the flotilla had to anchor. In the smooth water conditions that followed, the submarine's crew patched up their steering gear; and when a breeze sprang up and the voyage was resumed the tow-ropes parted. The submarine now refused further assistance and proceeded independently to Ymuiden. The skipper of the fishing boat, on hauling in his hawser, discovered that it had been cut partly through; he therefore made all haste to his port and laid the case before his owner and the authorities. The owner, on learning that the Hvalen was still at Ymuiden repairing damages, sent his solicitor and a bailiff to seize the vessel. The officer in command declined, however, to allow the two gentlemen on board; and then, accompanied by the Swedish Vice Consul at Ymuiden, took the train to the Hague, and reported all the circumstances to the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires. On Saturday the Chargé d'Affaires and the officer waited on the Dutch Minister of the Interior. A representative of the Minister, who received them, provisionally expressed regret for the action of the smack-owner, and assured them that the matter should be fully investigated.

By order of the War Minister the commander of Fort Ymuiden went aboard the Swedish submarine Hvalen to express the Minister's regret at the incident.

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, in its Friday morning's issue, contained the following *démenti*. "Contrary to newspaper reports, Count Forgach, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade, will shortly return to his post, in order to be at hand in case an improvement should take place in the present commercial relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary."

Mr. Macara, the chairman of the International Union of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, received a telegram on Friday from the President of the American Union informing him that, after taking the opinions of his members, he advocated the limitation of American yarn production and wished to know what the International Union would do. Mr. Macara replied, that he had telegraphed to the International Committee recommending them to continue the agreed shortening of the hours of work in the spinning mills; and that the Committee will consider the existing severe crisis at its next meeting in Frankfurt on October 6. As the British cotton spinners had resolved to continue the short time, he confidently believed that other countries would do likewise.

A telegram from Santiago de Chile, dated Friday, states that the boring of the railway tunnel through the Andes, connecting Chili and Argentina, will be completed on November 30. The tunnel is nearly two miles long.

HUNGER STRIKE DEFEATED.

Two of the Suffragettes who were sentenced at Birmingham to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour, for smashing with leaden missiles a window of Mr. Asquith's special train, adopted the now usual course of refusing food, and in consequence were reduced to a state of extreme weakness. The prison authorities entered into communication with the Home Secretary and a Home Office expert visited the gaol and had a conference with the medical officers. Afterwards food was forcibly administered, and it is stated that the same course will be followed, if necessary, in the case of others committed to hard labour.

U.S. REVENUE CUTTER CAPTURED BY PIRATES.

Manilla, September 25.
The military and constabulary headquarters here have received an unconfirmed report that the Revenue cutter Sora has been captured by pirates, and that Capt. M'Gorley, her commanding officer, and her crew of 13 have been murdered, off the Boraco coast.

A gunboat has been dispatched to the scene of the reported disaster.

DRESDEN

Doctor and Mrs. D. H. Steinbrecher, from Detroit, Michigan, are making Dresden their home for winter, both children, Miss Elsa Steinbrecher and Master Albert Steinbrecher, attending the Dresden schools.

Mrs. Peter Henkel, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A., will spend the winter in Dresden, at Pension Francois.

About a fortnight ago, at her sister's house in Brighton, Madame Gough was released from the sufferings she bore so patiently and cheerfully. She was known to many of the English colony here, during her terrible illness, and they are herewith informed that her brave spirit is at rest.

Among the latest arrivals in Dresden are: Dr. and Mrs. Harry Jakeman, of Halifax, and Messrs. Maurice Farbrau and Bertram Tomlinson, of Oxford. They are staying at Pension Kosmos.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Davis, of Spokane, have arrived in Dresden and have taken up their quarters at Pension Görnemann.

Those of our English and American Colony who are interested in the rapidly growing enthusiasm for Classic and Aesthetic Dancing will be glad to learn that classes are being formed in this, as well as in Social Dancing, under the direction of Miss Mabel J. Otis.

Miss Otis, a graduate of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics and member of the Gilbert School of Dancing, has had several years experience in one of the best known college preparatory schools and in private classes in and about Boston.

According to very reliable information an International Electric Exhibition will be held in Dresden in 1913. Preliminary arrangements are being made, and the idea is being heartily supported not only by the municipality but also by the most prominent electric firms in Germany.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the H. Grenadier regiment No. 101. The guards will mount without music.

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 droschkes, 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.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

corner of Zahns Gasse.

Combinations, Drawers, and Undershirts of Crêpe de sauté.

Woollen underwear.

Flannel shirts, Ladies' Jerseys, Knitted Waists.

English and German Knitted Goods.

Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies,

Gentlemen, and Children.

Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts,

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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.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

North-easterly winds, changeable skies, no heavy showers, cool.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.15

Zar und Zimmermann.

Opera in three acts. Music by Albert Lortzing.

Cast:

Peter I., Tsar of Russia, under the name of Peter Michaelow, carpenter's mate Herr Perron.
Peter Ivanov, a Russian carpenter Herr Rüdiger.
van Bett, burgomaster of Saardam Herr Lordmann.
Marie, his niece Frau Nast.
General Lefort, Russian Ambassador Herr Büffel.

Marquis de Chateaufeuf, French Ambassador Herr Soot.
Lord Syndham, English Ambassador Herr Ludikar.
Mrs. Brown, carpenter's widow Frau Bender-Schäfer.
An officer Herr Ernst.
An officer of the court Herr Markgraf.

PLOT. Peter, Emperor of Russia, is employed as a carpenter in Saardam, under the assumed name of Peter Michaelow. Ivanov, a Russian renegade, in love with the burgomaster's daughter, Marie, is his friend, but jealous of him. The French and English ambassadors are trying to find Peter and bribe the burgomaster. The French ambassador, Marquis de Chateaufeuf, finds the Tsar out, but Lord Syndham is led by van Bett, the burgomaster, to suppose that Ivanov is Tsar. The Russian consul comes to summon Peter back to Russia, and he returns leaving a free pardon for Ivanov.
Composer: Lortzing, born 1803, died 1851.

September 26 October 3	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Electra. 7.30 p.m.	Der fliegende Holländer. 7.30 p.m.	Zar u. Zimmermann. 7.30 p.m.	Die Afrikanerin. 7 p.m.	Hoffmanns Erzählungen. 7.30 p.m.	Der Evangelist. 7.30 p.m.	Tannhäuser, 7 p.m.	Das Rheingold 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Minna von Barnhelm. 7.30 p.m.	Revolutionshochzeit. 7.30 p.m.	Tantris, d. Narr 7 p.m.	Mrs. Dot. 7.30 p.m.	Des Pfarrers Tochter von Streladorf. 7.30 p.m.	Tantris, d. Narr 7.30 p.m.	Des Pfarrers Tochter von Streladorf. 7.30 p.m.	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.
Central-Theatre	2 Variety performances 3.30 & 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.	2 Variety performances. 3.30 & 8 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Die Fledermaus. 3.30, Bub oder Mädel. 7.30.	Soldaten. 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.

PARIS

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, September 22.

A Bohemian's Note-Book.

Not since the day when Ruy Blas rebuked the honest ministers and virtuous councillors who shared amongst themselves the profits of the court of Spain, has there been a commotion equal to that caused by the letter from M. Briand, reminding some of our compatriots that no consideration whatever would displace the interests of the country at large.

"It cannot be," they are saying to each other on all sides, "that the system of Government has been changed while we slept. Do they mean to say that when we apply for our little perquisites and advantages they will tell us that such things are of no importance and cannot be entertained if they are in contradiction to the necessities of France! Parbleu! This is the first time that we have heard that kind of talk. The country seems to be going to the dogs altogether. We should hardly be surprised if, in a short time, they refuse to place our nephews in the billets we seek for them, under the pretext that they are not suited to the job. That would be to kick to pieces the most honourable traditions. What is the use of our being such good and faithful voters?"

As a matter of fact, and in strict confidence, I have never heard of anything like it myself. When I had the honour to be a member of the Chamber, people often came to solicit my official influence in their favour. I particularly remember one good fellow who, in reply to the objections which I advanced, said grinningly:

"It is precisely because I have no right to the promotion, that I have need of your assistance to get it...!"

It was just the same, formerly, when the inhabitants of any part of the country insisted that they should be supplied with a garrison, or a court of assizes, or any other means of benefitting themselves. I have never heard that anybody told them that they should only occupy themselves with national benefits. They would have shouted with laughter. But it seems that henceforth that is just what we are going to tell them! What on earth will become of us?

(Henri Maret in *Le Journal*.)

The Changing East.

Readers of Kipling's "The Light that Failed," will remember the famous phrase "Trouble in the Balkans," and how it had captured the imagination of the group of war-correspondents and journalists who figure in that powerful yarn. I suppose that the Balkan question is the great standing-dish of European politics, and that, if things in that troubled quarter of Europe were suddenly put right, half the Foreign Offices would become stagnant. The French, being the keenest politicians in the world, are naturally quite *au courant* with all the details of the problem, and the "question d'Orient" is a burning subject wherever amateur diplomats and obscure politicians most do congregate. When I speak of the French as "keen politicians," I mean, of course, in the debating sense, as there is probably less real political business done in this country than in any other. It is only by superhuman effort on the part of a few, or fortuitous combinations of favouring circumstances, that any Parliamentary business is done at all but, as a nation of talkers, they naturally find in the teeming hotch-potch of discursive subjects called "politics," an inexhaustible source of argument and, at the present time, although not so rich as formerly, the Balkan question is the most fruitful of all. The average Frenchman, with a political bone to chew, reminds me of the famous American gentleman who, when asked if he would stand for President, replied "Would a duck swim?" I do not propose to inflict on your readers a re-hash of the latest Parisian views on the succulent Balkan business. My remarks are merely prefatory to the introduction of a well-known type of amateur politician—the gentleman who has specialised on the Balkan Question. Even political topics are specialised in France, and the system, in this case, has enormous advantages, because the experts simply meet in their own particular den, where they read their own particular newspaper,—every kind of sacred and secular creed has its newspaper in Paris,—and worry nobody but themselves and each other. The authority on the Eastern topic is seldom youthful, but he is generally old even when he is young. There are long wrinkles on his forehead, the result of prolonged and patient pondering over the grave question which agitates his mind. His gaze, even, has a tendency to wander towards the East. I suppose that, on picking up his newspaper on some distant morning, and being temporarily off his guard, the glamour of the inextricable problem trapped his soul, and that he has been floundering about in the puzzle ever since, like a fly in a honey-pot. As soon as a man becomes thoroughly immersed in political problems he can seldom think of anything else, and from the moment when he falls into the abyss of Balkan possibilities he becomes, conversationally speaking, a creature to be avoided by his fellow-men. He is no longer of this world.

Political Monomania.

It is no good trying to talk to him on any other subject. Little by little he brings you round to his favourite topic, buttonholes you, and plunges headlong into it. He studies it without ceasing, although I doubt if he ever understands it. But if he cannot understand he is at least equal to stating the case. Nothing pleases him more than to be addressed on political matters by some unwary questioner, and to reply, pointing in the direction of sunrise, "Ah! there lies the black spot, Sir!—the Balkan question. If we could only solve that..." And then he forges ahead, hammer and tongs. He never gives anybody a rest, and takes none himself. It is not only the Frenchman who chases the Balkan butterfly, but he probably chases it with more ardour than the rest of the world. He is a-thirst to know the intentions of Austria, to plumb the machiavillian depths of English diplomacy, to grapple with the machinations of Germany, to keep pace with the malicious burrowings of Russia. He has tracked them all for years and is ever ready with a guess as to what each is doing. He knows what is going on in Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria, better than those aspiring States do themselves. He assures you that it is the spectator—the quiet and patient student of things—(such as he)—who knows where the game is drifting. He knows exactly what Turkey and Greece and Italy are "up to." He has recorded their doings since he was old enough to drink beer. He could almost place his finger, which usually trembles, on the spot where Armageddon will be fought out. In fact, the question has coagulated in his brain like a thick, heavy paste, impossible to get rid of or to digest. Gradually, he gets all the thousand-and-one details hopelessly involved, and the armies of Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, France, England, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Greece, march and counter-march endlessly to and fro in his addled cranium. He goes about murmuring: "Ah! If I were Mons. Asquith I should know what is the reply to Turkey!" or "The sooner we keep a close eye on Nicholas II. the better for us!" He is by no means a bad fellow, you understand, but, in the popular phrase, he has "bitten off more than he can chew!" He annoys his friends but he annoys nobody so much as himself. Personally, I sympathise with him keenly, because my own notions of the Balkan problems are of the haziest description.

G. A. A.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

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. tomorrow (Wednesday).
October 2.—New York, from Southampton, mails due in New York September 30. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, September 30.
October 3.—Campania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York October 9. Mark letters "via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, September 30.
October 5.—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, mails due in New York October 12. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, October 4.

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-penny 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 (Wednesday), 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.
On Saturday, October 2, by the S.S. La Lorraine, and the S.S. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, both left New York Sept 23.
On Monday, October 4, by the S.S. St. Louis, left New York September 25.
On Wednesday, October 6, by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., left New York September 28.
On Thursday, October 7, by the S.S. Lusitania, left New York September 29.
On Friday, October 8, by the S.S. La Provence, left New York September 30.

As there are many of our readers who still appear to believe that letters despatched to America under

the new cheap rate—10 pfgs. for 20 grammes, only by steamer sailing from German ports—are not forwarded by the express steamers, but are kept back for transference by "any old tub," we may state that, on the contrary, such letters are despatched by the first steamer on the schedule, be it an express or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction whatever is made, and full advantage of the cheaper rate may therefore be taken. Such letters may be sent by every steamer sailing from a German harbour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our daily mail list.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmé, Esq.

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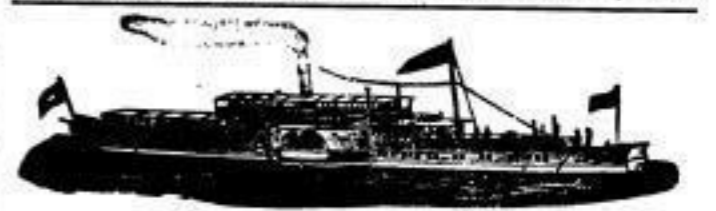
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