

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

One of the most remarkable phenomena of the latter 19th century was the sudden genesis and rapid growth of the Christian Science movement. Like most of the latter-day creeds the faith—in its modern form at least—originated in the United States, and has there found the majority of its adherents. Although the name of Mary Baker G. Eddy can never be dissociated from the movement as long as it continues to exist, she cannot justly assume credit for its inception; nor, as we understand, does she make this assumption. Throughout history we come across traces of several theosophic-therapeutic doctrines all more or less allied to that which finds lucid exposition in *Retrospection and Introspection*, and Mrs. Eddy herself argues that the Saviour was the first real exponent of the great truth that there is but one Mind, one God, one Christ, and nothing real but Mind. To pursue the argument: Matter and sickness are subjective states of error, delusions which can be dispelled by the mental process of a true knowledge of God and Christ, or Christian science. The so-called miracles performed by the Saviour were not, therefore, miraculous, but supremely natural, and He promised that those who believed should do curative works like his. It is difficult to pick holes in an argument such as this, based as it is on essentially logical foundations. The whole question resolves itself into a query as to whether the average human mind can so far relinquish its fleshly influences, can so far detach itself from mundane weaknesses as to attain the necessary spiritualised condition in which it assumes complete control of the body and all its functions. We are not aware that the actual ascendancy of mind over matter has ever seriously been denied. The cardinal tenet of most faiths is that while the body is mortal, the mind is immortal. Manifestly, then, if we are able to discover and practically regulate a system of mental training designed to refine and strengthen the mind, in due time we should arrive at a condition of mental supremacy, after which, theoretically at least, we should rise above pain or any form of physical discomfort. That many individuals have so trained their mental faculties and arrived at this wished-for consummation, it would be idle to deny. The rock upon which Christian Science splits, in our opinion, is the inherent disability of the majority to achieve this spiritual victory.

Christian Scientists claim for their faith a complete absence of creed and dogma, while in the same breath they deny all actual healing power to medical and surgical sciences and the drugs employed. They claim that in no case of sickness is material aid requisite, not even in the case of a compound fracture or a distinctly organic disease. It is here that many people, willing and eager to accept the basic argument of Christian Science and to employ the divine mental force as a safeguard and remedy against many of the ills to which flesh is heir, cannot reconcile the entire dogma with the dictates of reason. All or nothing, is the only consolation they obtain from the leaders of the movement. And yet this dogma, pursued to its logical conclusion, would and must mean that man could attain immortality, since the fatal wear and tear of bodily tissues, apart from the ravages of disease, would cease as soon as the mind had gained the mastery. These be deep waters, and they are not to be bridged by trite quotations or parrot-like platitudes. The great mistake made by many opponents of Christian Science is superficiality and overweening prejudice. They might pause in their vociferous objurgations and reflect upon the unquestionable fact that throughout the world today there are hundreds and thousands of sane men and women living in buoyant health and spirits, practically free from sickness and never having recourse to the physician or his drugs. We may and do take strong exception to the methods employed by Christian Science propagandists and their system of healing—personally, we see no excuse for mental healers accepting remuneration for their services and making a sordid profession of gifts which, on their own confession, are of divine origin—but we cannot refuse to recognise as a blessing of incomparable value that immunity from many of the world's greatest curses which is enjoyed by no inconsiderable section of our fellow men. Christian Science has glorious possibilities, but they can never wholly be realised as long as sacred truths are exploited for mundane, mercenary ends.

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DISASTROUS FLOODS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The brief notice we published yesterday of the disastrous floods in parts of Great Britain is supplemented by the following details just to hand:—

Heavy rain has fallen in South Wales and parts of the midlands and west of England, and disastrous floods are reported. Several lives have been lost. The rainfall was very heavy at Merthyr, and floods have occurred. Mr. Rex Harvey, of Cefn, has disappeared, and it is feared that he has been drowned. Mr. Harvey is clerk of the works at Cefncoed bridge, which is now in course of construction over the River Taff, on the northern boundary of Merthyr. Extensive timbering, which is to carry the superstructure, has been put across the river some yards below the old bridge, and Tuesday night, at about half-past eleven, Mr. Harvey and a ganger went to the base of the woodwork to see if everything was all right. The river was rushing down in a great flood, and when the ganger returned he thought Mr. Harvey was following him, but found he had disappeared, presumably in the torrent. A search is being made for the body, but so far nothing has been seen. Mr. Harvey is well known, and is a son of Mr. T. F. Harvey, the Merthyr borough engineer and survivor.

The local rivers rose with great rapidity, and the water, rushing down from the mountain sides, affected numerous houses. Much inconvenience was experienced in the lower part of the town by surpluses of water, and owing to the mud siltage on the line of the local colliery trains bringing back the night men were unable to proceed. The River Afon overflowed its banks at Aberavon owing to the excessively heavy rain. Several bridges were washed away, and at the bottom part of the town of Aberavon hundreds of people have been rendered homeless and their habitations swamped. Cellars of the principal establishments have been filled with water, and damage of thousands of pounds has been done.

A phenomenal rainfall in the Neath district caused serious floods, and great damage has been done. In some of the biggest shops there is a mud deposit two feet deep. A rumour gained currency that the Gnoil reservoir had burst, and many inhabitants contemplated flight. They were reassured, however, by the announcement that the flood was due to the failure of the culverts to carry the abnormal volume of water.

A bridge was washed away on the Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway at a point between Aberavon and Cwmavon. A considerable portion of the line has been destroyed, all traffic being suspended in consequence. A collier named Thomas Hickey was swept off the bridge in Rhondda Valley and was drowned, and at Aberdare Edward Bellingham, a cab driver, was swept away by the flooded river. Some houses were flooded in Georgetown. A woman named Sarah Edwards, 55, whose house was flooded, was much frightened, and retired to bed, where she was afterwards found dead. At Aberavon five children, two women, and two men were rescued from the roof of a house, a hole being cut in the roof. At Cardiff the rainfall measured two inches, and was the heaviest since 1903.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Sidney Buxton, Postmaster-General, on Thursday made an announcement in the House of Commons to the effect that an agreement had been reached with the Marconi Company, according to which all coastal stations hitherto in possession of the company will be handed over to the Imperial British Post Office. In conformity with the regulations of the International Radio-Telegraphic Convention, all these stations will be open to receive messages from ships equipped with the same system. The Marconi Company reserves to itself only the concession for their stations at Poldhu, in Cornwall, and Clifden, in Ireland, which were originally intended to maintain news communication with America. A similar agreement has also been reached with Lloyd's Shipping Agency in regard to their wireless stations. From commercial and from strategical points of view it is in the public interest that coastal stations for the maintenance of communication with ships should be in the hands of the Government and administered as a section of the general British telegraphic system.

A cablegram from New York states that bluejackets and marines from the foreign warships lying in the Hudson river took part on Thursday in a grand military parade held in Manhattan Borough.

British National Revenue for the quarter just elapsed amounted to £29,721,194, representing a net increase of £421,187 over the corresponding period of last year.

Miners to the number of 4,000 have struck work at Cardiff owing to a dispute in connection with the eight-hour day.

A St. Petersburg message states that the nervous condition of the Tsarina is so serious that the Imperial court will probably spend the entire winter in the Crimea.

The following telegram reached us from St. Petersburg yesterday: The official telegraphic agency circulates a communication received by the Foreign Ministry from Charbin, giving details of a serious incident resulting from an attempt by a Russian sheriff's officer to forcibly dispose of by auction the property of the Charbin Brewery Company. Among the owners were two German subjects named Rubl'sky and Rötger, who protested against the sale of their property. When the sheriff's officer arrived at the brewery, he found the door closed and the German flag hoisted. He was therefore compelled to invoke the aid of the police and make a forcible entry. Thereupon two Russian policemen were assaulted by the German subjects. The police re-established order without further incident, and the sale of the brewery proceeded unchecked. The Russian authorities have made complaints of the behaviour of the Germans, while the German Consul has responded with a protest against the Russian infringement of the extrajurisdictional rights of the German subjects.

According to a telegram from Buenos Ayres, the revolution that has been latent for some weeks past in Paraguay has broken out in earnest. Bands of insurrectionists have seized various points on the frontier; among them Villa Franca, Villa Oliva, Pedro Gonzales, Itacora, and Itapiru. The Colorado party, with General Cabalero at its head, is in the forefront of the movement, and it may be joined by some of the Liberal party. The Paraguayan Government has placed the telegraphs under censorship, but its position is said to be insecure.

The London *Standard* of yesterday published the following paragraph: "An important petition, raising protests against certain of the Budget proposals, and signed by 36 banking representatives, including Lord Rothschild, Messrs. Baring Brothers, Lord Avebury, Sir Felix Shuster, and Viscount Goschen, was presented to the Premier on May 15th last. As this petition has thus far remained without result, another petition is being circulated for signature in which the House of Lords are asked not to accept the Finance Bill, until the nation has been granted an opportunity of giving expression to its approval or disapproval of the Bill."

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.

The German Crown Princess was safely delivered of an infant son at 10 o'clock on Thursday night at the Marmor Palace, Potsdam. Mother and son are said to be doing well. The Crown Prince, who expected to arrive from Allenstein towards midnight, was delayed and did not reach Potsdam until 3.30 yesterday morning. The Empress remained with her daughter-in-law from 10 p.m. until the arrival of the Crown Prince, after which she returned to the New Palace.

When the news of the happy event reached Berlin yesterday, great enthusiasm was manifested throughout the city. At the Marmor Palace, the residence of the Crown Prince and Princess, an order arrived at 8 o'clock yesterday morning to hoist the flag which would tell the neighbourhood of the birth of a third son to the Imperial couple. About an hour later the commandant of Potsdam gave orders for flags to be hoisted over the military buildings. At the same time the Court Marshal officially communicated the tidings to the State authorities. Many stores and private residences in Berlin hung out flags yesterday. In the course of the morning a battery of guns stationed in the Lustgarten fired a salute of 72 shots in honour of the event.

The Crown Prince's Court Chamberlain issued the following bulletin at 1 p.m. yesterday: "H.R.H. the Crown Prince and the Princess are both well." This bulletin was signed by the two Court accoucheurs.

Mr. Alfred Butes, chief private secretary to Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of the *London Times* and of the *Daily Mail*, has completed a ten days' sojourn at the Hotel Adlon. Mr. Butes had the pleasure of being in Berlin at the same time as his former chief, Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the well known proprietor of the *New York World*.

The *Daily Record* correspondent is authorised to correct a misapprehension relating to Mr. Pulitzer's arrival in Berlin. Mr. Pulitzer is not thinking, as stated in other organs, of making his home in Berlin, but is merely on a sojourn here of several weeks, enjoying opera and drama in his native tongue.

At the latest meeting of the Library Committee of the American Church the name of Mrs. Murlin, wife of the Acting-Pastor, was added to the Committee. The Committee now consists of Mrs. J. F. Dickie, Mrs. Irvin, Mrs. L. H. Murlin, Mrs. Macdunnough, Miss Worfolk, and Mrs. Howland.

The American Church Library now contains close upon 3,000 books. It will contain over this number at the close of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Dickie's coming trip to America. The library of the American Church is not only the largest American library in Germany, but the largest on the Continent. Even Paris, with its large and wealthy American Colony, has nothing to approach it. The nucleus of a library, in connection with the American Church in Paris, was established only a short time ago by Consul-General Mason, the former highly-esteemed consul-general of this city. Captain Mason no doubt took the library habit with him to Paris from Berlin.

Miss Florence Wickham, now of the Metropolitan Opera, New York, formerly of the Court Opera in Schwerin, sang *Waltraute* in "Götterdämmerung" at the Berlin Royal Opera last Saturday evening with marked success. Miss Wickham stepped into the breach at a few hours' notice, singing the exacting rôle without rehearsal. The opera authorities emphasised their high satisfaction with her presentation by inviting her to sing the rôle of *Ortrud* on Tuesday. As Miss Wickham was just about to leave for London she was unable to accept.

Miss Wickham, who has just completed a three years' engagement at the Schwerin *Hofoper*, is one of the American artists whom Director Dippel engaged only last summer for the Metropolitan Opera. She has formerly sung in America as a member of the Savage Company. An interesting feature about Miss Wickham's progressive career is the fact that she is working her way steadily and quickly upwards without any of the "influence" usually considered indispensable. Miss Wickham is the daughter of Judge John J. Wickham, of Beaver, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Dr. A. H. Roman, the well known English physician in Berlin, has now left London and is staying with his sister, Mrs. Veltman, at her home in Amsterdam. Dr. Roman will be back in Berlin tomorrow (Sunday) and will resume his practice on October 4 at his new residence Speyerer Strasse 17-18, am Bayrischer Platz.—Tel. VI, 470.

The winter classes connected with the American Woman's Club will open the first week in October. Fräulein Hentscher, who has charge of the German class, gives her first lesson on Tuesday, October 5, at 10.30 a.m. The French classes will be announced later.

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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.

Miss Frances McElwee commenced her piano classes in her studio at Neue Winterfeldt Strasse 21 on September 15. She is also preparing pupils for the classes of Gabrilowitsch, who returns to Berlin shortly. The Mason and Hamlin Piano Co. are sending a concert grand to be used in the studio of Gabrilowitsch and Miss McElwee this winter.

Mr. R. M. Berry, of the Berlin staff of the Associated Press, who accompanied Dr. Cook from Copenhagen aboard the "Oscar II.," will return from New York early in October.

Mr. Frederic William Wile, Berlin correspondent of the *London Daily Mail*, contributes a fine character-sketch on Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, Germany's new Imperial Chancellor, to the October number of the *London Magazine*. The article, entitled "The Philosopher Statesman," has been well commented on by the German Press.

During his splendid flight on Thursday over the Bornstedter Feld at Potsdam, in presence of the German Empress, Mr. Orville Wright attained an altitude of 300 meters.

The management of the German *Flugplatz-Gesellschaft* denies the report that the Company confiscated M. Blériot's flying machine as stated a day or two ago. It appears, as a matter of fact, that although M. Blériot, by his behaviour, injured the Company's interests, all legal procedure against him has been abandoned.

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.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fay, 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.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Salome at 8
Royal Theatre	Die Makkabaer 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Der Amerikasepp'l (Schlierseer) 8
Deutsches Theatre	Revolution in Krahwinkel 8
	(Kammerspiele) Lysistrata 8
Lessing Theatre	Des Pflerrers Tochter von Streladorf 8
Berliner Theatre	Der Befehl des Fürsten 8
New Theatre	Das Urbild des Tartüffe 8
New Schauspielhaus	Waschermädel (Hans Nieme) 8
Comic Opera	Tosca 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Schiller Theatre O. 8	Ein Erfolg 8
Charlottenburg	Das Kätzchen von Heilbronn 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Hinrich Lomsen 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral 8
Urania Theatre	In den Do'orniten 8

Every evening until further notice.	
Lustspielhaus	Man soll keine Briefe schreiben at 8
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue 7.30
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Walhall Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sängler 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen 8
Polles Caprice	Mobilisierung — Der gewisse Augenblick 8.15

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

A private telegram from Paris gives details of a tragedy enacted behind the scenes of a theatre in Monecy (Dep. Doubs). It appears that the sweetheart of a young lion-tamer, who was called away for military service, was so overcome by grief that she committed suicide in a remarkable manner. She placed herself against a cage of beasts, whereupon a lion seized her by the arm and horribly lacerated the limb and her breast, her injuries being of so frightful a character that death ensued at once.

President Taft delivered a speech at Seattle on Thursday, in which he promised to do all that lay in his power to bring about a strengthening of the American mercantile fleet and also to interest the various legislative bodies in the movement.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* of yesterday stated that the Sultan of Turkey has issued an Irade condemning to death by hanging 15 more Mohamedans in Adana. Eighty-four other prisoners have been condemned to long terms of imprisonment.

Yesterday's Paris *Figaro* stated that the French Government has been informed that the King of Portugal will arrive in Paris in the course of November. On this occasion King Manuel will pay a visit to President Fallières.

The *Echo de Paris* affirms that as a tribute to the memory of the victims of the République airship disaster, the next four French dirigible balloons will be named after them.

Commander Peary's ship, the Roosevelt, has arrived at New York.

An Amsterdam message states that the cases of illness reported from Hansweert have been proved upon bacteriological investigation not to be cholera.

A telegram from Cetinje to hand yesterday afternoon read as follows: The investigation of the conspiracy discovered a few days ago has revealed the fact that it had been organised with the object of overthrowing the Montenegrin Government, of setting at liberty a number of persons who are now serving long terms of imprisonment for taking part in a bomb outrage in 1907, of dethroning Prince Nicholas and proclaiming Prince Danilo in his stead, and, finally, of bringing about the death of the present ministers. Some twenty people are implicated in the conspiracy, and fifteen of these have already fled to Albania. Our telegram stated that the instigators of the plot found no support among the populace.

The balloon race for the international cup offered by Mr. Gordon Bennett started at Zurich yesterday afternoon. Twenty-four balloons, including 16 German, are taking part. The designated landing place is a spot on the Swiss side of Lake Constance. The start was made with a prevailing light breeze and magnificent weather.

Our New York correspondent writes:—"Reading aloud from newspapers has been found to be an important factor in the treatment of the sick. The California Hospital at San Francisco makes the following report of cases in point. Every day during dinner the nursing sisters read aloud to their patients from the newspapers. They find the chief events of the day and acquaint the patients therewith, while the latter exhibit great interest in the day's news. The chief house-surgeon of the Hospital states that this innovation possesses great therapeutic value, a fact which he has proved by extensive experiments."

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a serious fire broke out in the machine house of the Naval exhibit at the Frankfort airship exhibition. The flames spread rapidly to neighbouring rooms, in which powder and fireworks were stored. These exploded with a deafening roar. At the moment of wiring the fire was spreading over the entire building, but the firemen had it under control. An electrician was killed.

RENONCEMENT.

Verses dedicated to Mrs. David Jayne Hill, the wife of the American Ambassador to Germany, by M. Jules Bois, the well known French playwright.

Si la nature est sombre, une vitre s'allume;
L'homme veille, et la femme auprès de lui s'endort;
Et la lampe, éternelle et petite, consume
L'huile des volontés aux flammes de la mort.
Un conseil d'apaiser ma fièvre et l'aventure
On s'exalte mes nerfs irrités d'idéal
Vient de la vit e claire et de la ville sûre,
Qui voudraient me guérir de mon glorieux mal.
Pourtant je n'irai point vers la cité charmante;
Je restera parmi les arbres et le vent,
Car je sais un destin, beau comme l'épouvante,
Et je hais le repos suave et décevant...
Je préfère souffrir rebelle, et sur les cimes
Meurtrir mes pieds sanglants avides de tout fuir.
L'aigle tournoie au loin, et ses ailes sublimes
Ne palpitent jamais plus haut que mon désir
Mais serai-je déçu par mon rêve, et mon âme
N'atteindra-t-elle point le but qu'elle poursuit?
De la ténèbre enfin vient de naître la flamme,
L'opaque fermement se déchire et reluit,
Et voici que l'étoile a vaincu les nuages!
La ruche de la nuit s'ouvre en rayons de miel...
Dormez, dormez encore, ô mes frères trop sages,
Mon lit et mon flambeau m'appellent dans le ciel!

The above is the chief poem of a collection, "L'humanité divine," which will shortly be published by M. Bois.

DRESDEN

The programme of Mr. W. Herbert Williams' first Organ Recital in the American Church tomorrow (Sunday) at 5.30 p.m. will be as follows:

- 1. Organ: "Theme with variations" A. Hesse
2. Aria from the Elijah: "Hear ye, Israel" . . . Mendelssohn
3. Organ: "Andante religioso" (Sonata II) . . . W. H. Williams
4. Sacred song: "O for the wings of a dove" Mendelssohn
5. Organ: "Andante pathétique" Stainer
6. Organ: "Offertoire in G" Guilmant
Soloist: Mrs. Helen B. Reed, soprano.

In the Scots Church, Bernhard Strasse, the usual Presbyterian services are held at 11 and at 6 o'clock, conducted by the Minister, Rev. T. H. Wright. Tomorrow morning he will preach on "The Book of Jonah, -its abiding value"; and in the evening will lecture upon "The Foundation Certainties of Christianity." The purpose of this lecture, and of others similar which will be given during the winter, is to strengthen and establish faith in these days of questioning. All visitors to Dresden, especially those pursuing their studies here, are cordially invited. The evening service is brief, lasting less than one hour. A course of lectures on the "Purgatorio" of Dante will shortly be announced.

Baron and Baroness de Vallancon, of Madrid, have motored up to Dresden from Carlsbad, and will make a very brief stay. The Baron is a keen automobiling enthusiast, and has driven his powerful car over the greater portion of Europe, besides having made extended tours in Asia Minor and Siberia.

He told a Daily Record representative that automobiling in Spain is the most popular of all out-of-door pursuits, this fact being largely due to the example set by his Majesty King Alfonso, who is a member of the Spanish Auto Club and on every possible occasion shows his partiality for the car over the old horse-drawn vehicle. Previous to the King's patronage of automobiling the sport made but little headway in Spain, that country of essential conservatism. But the Royal lead is irresistible, and all fashionable Madrid whizzes across the country in high-powered cars these degenerate days. Most of the fashionable habitués of San Sebastian, Biarritz, and other favourite resorts make the trip from the Spanish capital "en auto."

Baron Vallancon is the holder of many speed records and trophies won in several parts of Europe. Two years ago he visited America, and tried the merits of the sandy beaches of Florida as speedways. He was enchanted with the conditions prevailing there. While in the States he met Mr. Vanderbilt, and eventually brought back with him to Europe a specially-built electric runabout made in Michigan, which, he informs us, has excited the admiration and envy of his friends in Madrid.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Manners, of Nottingham, are here for a short visit, and leave on Sunday for London. They spent four weeks in Berlin, and Mr. Manners tells us that he and his wife were amazed at that city's wonderful modern enterprise as exhibited in the progress made since his last visit in 1898. "When I get back to England," he said, "I shall tell my friends what a great city Berlin is, and its comparative vicinity to London. I wonder that more of my countrymen do not visit Berlin, which offers innumerable attractions to the Anglo-Saxon taste."

Mrs. Jenny Lindeman, of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, has arrived in Dresden for the winter with the object of studying music. She comes to Germany with some amount of local repute at her back, having given several successful musicales in Milwaukee and other Wisconsin centres in the past three years. Mrs. Lindeman studied theory at Munich four years ago.

As there may be some murmurings among the Anglo-American element at the decision of the local Opera House management to give the next performances of the "Ring" trilogy on four consecutive Sunday evenings—a circumstance which probably will prevent the attendance of many more or less strict Sabatarians—it is as well to point out that there is another and very practical side to this decision. Many German music-lovers find it a difficult matter to attend opera performances on week-days, especially those of the "Ring," as it is often impossible for them to get away from business in time. Sunday is at once their only holiday and their sole opportunity of indulging their music-loving propensities. It is, of course, improbable that the arrangement will hold good permanently.

It has now definitely been settled that a new theatre is to be built in Altstadt. It will be situated in the Ostra Allee, facing the Zwinger, and will be leased to the management of the Royal Opera and Theatre. The plans have already matured so far that building will soon begin, and it is expected that in October 1910 the new Royal theatre will be opened.

The old theatre, in Neustadt, will be kept going also and will be devoted to the popular classic play at lower prices.

We would draw the attention of readers to the fact that the library of the English Church of All Saints is open every Saturday morning from 10 to 11 o'clock, when books may be obtained therefrom. The catalogue has of late received some additions in the shape of new volumes, and the general character of the library is very interesting. It must not be thought that the majority of the books are of a theological nature, as the reverse is the case.

On Sunday last the Dresdner Sport Club had five teams in the field, and their games resulted as follows: D.S.C. VI. against Hertha III. 9-0; D.S.C. V. against Sportlust IV. 4-3; D.S.C. IV. against Brandeburg II. 2-6; and D.S.C. III. against Sportlust III. 3-3. D.S.C. I. were in Prague, where they played P.F.C. I., a team coached by an English trainer. They had to take on several substitutes and were unlucky in their defence, and had in the end to yield the palm to their opponents, with 4-7.

Tomorrow (Sunday) two games will be played on the D.S.C. Nossener Brücke ground. At 10 o'clock in the morning D.S.C. V. will meet V.F.B. IV.; and at 4 p.m. D.S.C. I. will be opposed to Habsburg I. The D.S.C. eleven will consist of: Mittag, Hecht, Kurti, Assmann, Fischer, Klemm, Neumann, Hofmann, Wolf, G. Richter, Bernhardt.

The number of visitors at Bad Kreuznach during the season now closed, according to our information from the Kurdirektion, was 13,870.

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.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, October 3rd. 17th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evening-song and Litany.
Monday, October 4th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, October 5th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Pract.
Wednesday, October 6th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, October 7th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, October 8th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, October 9th. 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, October 3rd. 17th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p.m.
Friday, October 8th. Litany 10.0 a.m.
Sunday School will be resumed on the 2nd Sunday in October (October 11th) at 10.0 a.m.
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion service is held every third Sunday in January, March, June and October.
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15
Tannhäuser.
Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.
Cast:
Hermann, Landgraf of Thuringia Herr Puttlitz.
Tannhäuser, Herr v. Baij.
Wolfram von Eschenbach, Herr Perron.
Walter von der Vogelweide, Herr Soot.
Biterolf, Herr Schmalnauer.
Heinrich der Schreiber, Herr Löscheke.
Reinmar von Zweter, Herr Nebuschka.
Elizabeth, niece of the Landgraf Frau Krull.
Venus, Frau. Siems.
A young shepherd Frau. Stünzner.
Pages of the Landgraf Frau. Sachse.
Frau. Kretschmer.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4, corner of Zahns Gasse.

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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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DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The following programme will be rendered at the Vespers Service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon: (1) Max Reger: Schlussloge aus der Choralantasie für Orgel: Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme, Werk 52, No. 2. (2) Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: Psalm 43 für achtstimmigen Chor, Werk 78, No. 2. (3) Joh. Seb. Bach: (?) Vier Oden von Chr. H. von Hofmannswaldau für eine Singstimme mit Orgel, a. Getrost, mein Geist, b. Mein Jesus, spare nicht —, c. Meine Seele, lass die Flügel, d. Sabbats-Feyer. (4) Max Reger: Consolation, Werk 65, No. 4, für Orgel. (5) Michael Glinka: Cherubinscher Lobgesang für sechsstimmigen Chor.—Mitwirkende: Der Kreuzchor. Soli: Frau Franziska Bender-Schäfer, Königl. Hofopernsängerin. Orgel: Herr Dr. Schnorr von Carolsfeld (t. V.) Leitung: Herr Otto Richter, Kgl. Musikdirektor.

The new quarterly exhibition of the Royal Copperplate Cabinet consists of works by Hans Thomäs.

M. Paul Martin will give his series of addresses this year at Zinzendorf Strasse 2 on Thursdays at 8 p.m., commencing on October 7th. Full particulars, etc., may be obtained on application at Tittmann's book store, Prager Strasse 19.

Pages of the Landgraf Frau Scheer. Frau Lorenz.

PLOT. Tannhäuser, the minstrel, has been sojourning in the amble Venusberg, but prompted by a longing for a holier life he determines to leave the goddess. Her endeavours to restrain him are in vain and he returns to his old home. Here he is discovered by the Landgraf Hermann and his old companions. Entreated by them to rejoin their ranks, he at first refuses, but he yields to the entreaties of his great friend, Wolfram, who tells him that the Landgraf's niece Elizabeth still loves him. A great contest of song takes place at which, after other singers have sung in praise of ideal, pure love, Tannhäuser extorts the sensuous passion he has enjoyed in the Venusberg. The others in their horror are about to kill him, but at Elizabeth's entreaties his life is spared and he, moved to repentance by the devotion of the maiden, determines to join a band of pilgrims proceeding to Rome and seek absolution from the Pope. As the time draws near for the return of the pilgrims, Elizabeth prays fervently for him and refuses to be comforted by Wolfram, when they return without him. Tannhäuser does come back and relates to Wolfram how the Pope had cursed him and foretold that he would never be forgiven until his pilgrim's staff burst into green leaves. Tannhäuser declares his intention of returning to the Venusberg, but the dead body of Elizabeth is brought in, and with a cry to her to pray for him he falls lifeless at her feet, while his staff is seen to be covered with green leaves.
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Table with 9 columns: Date, Day, Performance Title, Time, Venue. Rows include Royal Opera House, Royal Theatre Neustadt, Central-Theatre, Residenz-Theatre, and Royal Belvedere.

JAPAN'S BIG NAVY.

ITS EFFICIENCY AND WAR READINESS.

We have received the following instructive article from a *Daily Record* reader in Tokio, Japan, and in view of the great interest which American and Japanese relations have created of very recent years, it will doubtless be read with interest by our American readers.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokio, September.

Some few days ago I visited Yokosuka, one of the first Japanese naval harbours, and there had the privilege of seeing an extremely powerful fleet of warships assembled. At this yard is being completed the huge battleship Satsuma, one of the first Japanese Dreadnoughts. Yokosuka itself a few years back was a dead and alive little fishing hamlet. Today it has developed into a throbbing hive of human industry. The grey waters of the harbour are constantly disturbed by the passage of innumerable vessels, warships and despatch vessels, and beyond, in the roads, are to be seen the dim sombre hulls of the great ships which represent the flower of the new Nipponese war fleet. Last week I saw no fewer than twelve battleships and half a dozen armoured cruisers, all of which are completely modern in regard to guns, armour, and machinery. The decks swarmed with busy bluejackets, who at a distance exactly resemble British sailors. The uniform of officers and men alike has been modelled closely on the British pattern, which, indeed, has been minutely followed in the smallest details. Only of late years has Japan commenced to build her own ships. Togo's famous squadrons consisted almost exclusively of British-built ships, and the successes they gained naturally proved the practicability and usefulness of the British designs.

By the year 1815—the date fixed for the termination of the Anglo-Japanese agreement—the fleet will consist of 20 modern battleships, 20 modern armoured cruisers, fourteen scout cruisers, 100 destroyers, and 500 submarines. That, at least, is the present proposal, and if there is any doubt as to its materialisation it must lean towards an increase rather than a diminution. Such a fleet would give Japan, under present and immediately future conditions, the undisputed mastery of the Pacific. Not even England could maintain a squadron in those waters sufficiently powerful to cope with this Armada. America might, but by 1915 she will not have a tithe of the necessary ships. The Japanese ensign, therefore, will float proudly across that great ocean, and none can say it nay. Apart from the imposing numerical display contained in the above figures, it should be noted that, ship for ship, the latest Japanese fighting vessels are incomparably more powerful than the American. The Satsuma, for example, a battleship which went into commission early this year, in five minutes could blow out of the water the largest vessel in the American fleet which recently steamed round the world. The latest Japanese "Dreadnoughts," too, are much larger and more heavily-gunned than the American all-big-gun ships.

I have had opportunities of observing closely both American and Japanese sailors, and as regards training the latter are much the best. Drill in the Japanese navy, mental and physical, is on a scale calculated to give the American bluejacket brain-fever in a week. There is never a moment's idleness, and all training is undertaken with one object,—namely, as preparation for war. No regard for life or limb ever prevents the Government from undertaking new experiments. The Japanese navy is the only one in the world using high-explosive projectiles for its big guns. What these explosives did at the Battle of the Sea of Japan was eloquently told by the torn and shattered hulls of the Russian ships. While carrying on experiments which led to the use of these terrible missiles the Japanese burst six guns and killed or wounded about a hundred men. But they were not deterred thereby.

As to the spirit of officers and men, it is wonderful. The highest honour which the Mikado can show to an old Japanese family is to appoint one of the sons a naval officer. These men are the keenest of the keen. It is well known that practically all their leave of absence is spent by them in visiting America and Europe for the purpose of inspecting naval progress and making notes of the efficiency of possible future opponents. The Japanese Naval Staff is as thorough and scientific an organisation as its German military prototype. It is said that details of

every foreign warship are known at Tokio long before they appear in the public press. It is further asserted that the defects in many American battleships, due to the lowering of the armour belts, were known to the Japanese Staff months before the subsequent agitation in the American press. The Staff has exhaustive plans and charts of every American harbour and its defences on the Pacific Coast, while the Philippine islands and other American centres in the Pacific are the subject of particular study.

With few exceptions every Japanese officer speaks more or less fluent English. In conversation with them it is easy to discover the great future which they believe lies in front of their navy. If any one imagines that the Japs relinquished all their martial ambitions when the Treaty of Portsmouth was signed, he is making a huge mistake. The Japanese, unfortunately for many people, have very long memories. The Russo-Japanese war was decided upon at the moment when Russia, Germany, and France combined to drive out the Mikado's troops from Port Arthur in 1894. All the world knows the sanguinary sequel to that political measure. The prime mover has been punished, and the extreme acerbity displayed towards France in connection with the Russian Baltic Fleet's call at several Chinese ports belonging to France shows that Japan has not forgotten at least one of the other two assistants to Russia.

These facts make the attitude of Californians towards the Japanese inexplicable. It is just like baiting a bull without first having found safe shelter. If, goaded into action by the intolerable insults of the Western American press, Japan were to descend upon the Pacific Coast in force, she would find no serious obstacles. It is notorious that San Francisco, that magnificent newly-built city, is absolutely unprotected. The inhabitants are always ready to vote money for new ornamental buildings and parks, but they demur at having to expend a few dollars on defences. What forts there are at the Golden Gate could be laid in ruins by a two-cent gunboat. By far the largest portion of the United States Fleet is kept permanently in the Atlantic, where no visible danger—present or future—threatens, while the Pacific is defended by a weak squadron of cruisers which would fall an easy prey to the force which the Japs would despatch against it. I am not saying that here in Japan there are many signs of approaching hostilities, but Americans ought to know that the proceedings of the last few years have created a distinctly anti-American atmosphere which is a certain element of danger.

Most Americans seem to think that, in the event of war, they would have a simple walk over the Japanese Navy, which would be served as was Cervera's squadron at Santiago or the Spanish fleet at Manila. Nothing could be further removed from fact. The Spanish fleet was never a serious factor, and the crews were miserably untrained and unprepared for serious work. But the Japanese ships and sailors are both in the pink of condition, and spoiling for a fight. The ammunition allowance to the ships is the largest granted by any Government in the world to its navy. Shooting practice goes on year in and year out, and although the results are never published, it is well known that the gunners have attained a degree of accuracy at least as great as that of any nation. Togo's splendid performance was only a shadow of what the modern Japanese navy can and will do in the next war. The ships are built to go anywhere and do anything, and the men above and below are well worthy of them. Probably your American readers will relegate all the above to the waste paper basket as sensational nonsense. They should visit this country and see for themselves how true it is. If ever we get drawn into a scrimmage with Japan we shall need every ship, every man, and every dollar available, besides a generous allowance of luck, if we are to pull through without getting badly whipped.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

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.
October 7.—Majestic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York October 14. Mark letters "Via England," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, October 4.
October 7.—Deutschland, from Hamburg, mails due in New York October 14. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, October 6.
October 9.—St. Louis, from Southampton, mails due in New York October 16. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, October 7.

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-pfenning stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (Saturday), by the S.S. La Lorraine, and the S.S. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, both left New York September 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.

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. Light winds, fine in the East, cloudy in the West, temperature little altered, generally dry.

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