

Office:
Struve Str. 5, 1.
Dresden A.
Telephone:
1755.

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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DRESDEN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1909.

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THE SUBMERGED TENTH.

The approach of winter is a theme very fruitful to the poets and others who can extract sentimental inspiration from the seasons. But there is one very large class of people to whom the portents of winter convey nothing but sickening dread and dreary despair. We refer to the submerged tenth, the people of the abyss, those unfortunate beings who, bereft of warm clothing and nourishing food, must perforce look to Mother Nature for warmth and sustenance. Nature, however, is at times a harsh parent and a selfish one. At certain seasons she showers her favours lavishly on the earth, giving free light, warmth, and food to whosoever will accept it. Autumn heralds the dying year, and it is then that the radiant smile of infinite benevolence fades from Nature's brow, leaving her countenance stern, forbidding, pitiless. We have only to consider the untold millions of our fellow-creatures who are permanently without the scantiest means of self-support to realise the ghastly tragedy performed beneath our very eyes every winter. The agony of this grim drama is accentuated or relieved according to the severity of the cold season and the prevailing condition of the labour market. While such misery is universal, and may be met with even in prosperous Germany and America, it undoubtedly reaches its climax in England, and is particularly concentrated in London—the world's vast metropolis, a city of opulent wealth, and withal a cancer spot on humanity's social system. We read in the papers that the coming winter is likely to bring a repetition of the unemployed tragedy that will surpass anything formerly known. To put it in bald language, some half million of the poor, herded together like unclean cattle in the vile purlieus and kennels of the East End, will experience the gnawing pangs of hunger and suffer indescribable torments from cold and exposure. A large percentage of these wretched people will inevitably starve and thus make room for fresh detachments of outcasts next year. Practically all of them will sustain permanent injury to their health, ensuring an unfailing supply of patients to the great hospitals. Others, preferring speedy release to the lingering tortures of slow starvation, may be relied upon to commit self-destruction. History gives no precedent of such widespread, wallowing desolation and despair.

The world at large accepts these unpleasant facts but refuses to do more. It follows the example of the wise ostrich, and buries its silly head deep in the sand hoping that the trouble will blow over without doing further harm. Others, more energetic but no a whit more practical, busy themselves in devising visionary ways and means for putting an end to this economic butchery and converting the world into a Utopia. These people call themselves Socialists, and it is noteworthy that the stalwarts among them are nearly all men and women of wealth who have no idea of what it means to feel even moderately hungry. They sit in comfortable arm chairs and pass the time by constructing empty theories or objugating their fellow Pharisees, but they only succeed in inculcating the starvation army with rudimentary principles of revolt. These may produce a temporary warmth, but they do not fill an empty stomach. Finally, a minority, hopelessly small, cannot rest complacent in face of the situation, and hurl themselves into slum work with commendable ardour. Here, again, many of them believe in the efficacy of preaching as an antidote for starvation, and while the intention is good the result is sadly unsatisfactory. It is easy to attribute this evil to some vast hidden mistake in the social system, and it is correspondingly hard to devise a panacea for it. Unemployment is not the sole cause. There are innumerable members of the submerged tenth who are physically or mentally incapable of supporting themselves. A goodly proportion, too, is composed of chronically weary individuals who are "looking for work and praying to God they don't find it." One fact is silhouetted sharply against the threatening cloud: Sooner or later the climax must arrive. Given an elementary spirit of discipline and organisation, the people of the abyss will rise blindly against the callous social juggernaut which grinds them into sanguinary ruin beneath its remorseless wheels. Some day, perhaps, the great dumb masses will become articulate, the chained monster will cast off its shackles, and then the world will shudder



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at a social cataclysm eclipsing the French Reign of Terror in blood and inhuman ferocity. It is not a pleasant outlook but it must be faced, and not all the archaic philosophy of the Fabian Society and kindred dilettanti will prevail when the storm finally breaks.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, left the House of Commons on Tuesday during the debate on several very important Budget clauses, and journeyed by special train to Balmoral for an audience with King Edward, who had unexpectedly telegraphed to the Premier requesting his attendance. Great significance is attached by all parties to Mr. Asquith's journey, particularly as it directly follows upon an audience which the Earl of Cawdor, one of the most influential members of the Opposition in the House of Lords, has had with his Majesty. In Liberal circles it is conjectured that an attempt is about to be made by the highest personage in the land to alleviate and finally terminate the grave Constitutional dispute which is now rapidly coming to a climax.

Leading members of the Cotton Exchange, says a New York telegram, gave a déjeuner in honour of Herr Dernburg, the German Colonial Secretary, on Tuesday, at which also Consul-General Franken took part. Later in the day Herr Dernburg left for Washington for a further conference with the State Agricultural authorities.

A Rome telegram states that the Pope is practically restored to health, and granted several audiences on Tuesday.

Mgr. Palombi, one of the most widely-known prelates and who was an intimate friend of the Pope's, attempted to board a moving street-car in Rome on Tuesday and fell under the wheels of a passing van. He was terribly mutilated and succumbed to his injuries on the spot.

A brilliant banquet was given in New York on Tuesday night by the leading British societies in honour of Admiral Seymour and the officers of the British squadron taking part in the Hudson-Fulton celebrations. Admiral von Koester, commanding the German ships, was also a guest, and delivered a particularly happy speech on the theme of the German Navy's respect and admiration for Admiral Seymour. All German sailors, said Admiral von Koester, recalled the fact that many Germans were the comrades in arms of Admiral Seymour in the Chinese disturbances of 1900 and served under him, and the cordial reception given to the German Fleet at Plymouth in 1904 was also a cherished remembrance. Whenever Britishers and Germans met, continued the Admiral, they must of necessity come together as members of two nations mutually engaged in energetic world competition. Nevertheless, the efforts of both nations, in view of their common racial origin and their commercial interests, should always be directed towards the establishment of good relationship and friendly intercourse with each other. That should apply with double force in the United States, where Germans and English met in the midst of a great nation of high civilised development and intellectual equipment, and worked together for the further progress of the splendid country of their adoption. "We hope," concluded Admiral von Koester, "that here, as once the soldiers and sailors did in China under Admiral Seymour, English and Germans will march shoulder to shoulder and endeavour to serve in the best way the interests of their new home."

The German societies of New York, in the presence of Admirals Wainwright and Schroeder, of the U.S. Navy, handed to Admiral von Koester on board the German cruiser Victoria Louise at New York on Tuesday a silver table service as a gift for the German Emperor.

In a review of the past year's work (writes our London correspondent) the St. Pancras Distress Committee reports that never was there a year since they started operations in which the committee have more keenly felt their impotence. A study of the record papers revealed the spectacle of hundreds of men and women with unblemished records and a keen desire for work having nothing but poverty and disappointment staring them in the face. Commenting on the paucity of Government assistance to local schemes, the committee protests against the fact that no more than one-third of the total number of deserving applicants registered in the hope of obtaining work were found employment, while of those who did obtain it only a small proportion received any substantial help. So keenly did loyal members of the committee feel this that their resignation in a body had been seriously proposed. Nothing that the committee has done has in the slightest degree tended to drain the "stagnant pools" of labour in the borough. A few men in every grade obtained temporary relief work, but either they or others have again filled up the ranks of the permanent reserve army of labour. The unemployed painters and builders' labourers continue to be a standing problem to the committee. The conclusion of the report is that the whole problem of unemployment calls for a systematic solution. The committee says it has investigated facts and revealed running sores; it is for those in authority to provide means for permanent relief.

In regard to the suicide of Mr. Albert Pulitzer, the well-known American journalist and brother to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World (brief mention of which we published on Tuesday), the following telegram from Vienna gives further details:

Mr. Pulitzer, who came to Europe some 14 years ago owing to ill-health, had lately suffered greatly by reason of nervous trouble. He had rooms at the Grand Hotel, and his doctor, who called on Sunday night to keep an appointment, found him lying dead on the floor in circumstances which pointed to his having shot himself in front of a mirror, while on the table was a small empty phial which had contained poison. Inquiries showed that earlier in the evening Mr. Pulitzer had dismissed his secretary and other attendants, and had asked to be left alone. Deceased, who was 58 years of age, was a native of Hungary. He founded the New York Morning Journal, which has since become the New York American.

Mr. Pulitzer was well known in London, where he frequently stayed during the summer months, following up his visits with sojourns in Scotland and provincial cities. He was reputed to be very wealthy, and his chief interest in life lay in formulating schemes of newspaper enterprise.

The ex-Shah of Persia reached Odessa on Tuesday evening with his family by special train, and was met at the station by the town commandant, who escorted him to the apartments prepared for his reception.

It is reported from Breslau that Anton Dworzak, the well-known baritone, was on Tuesday sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment for a murderous attack on Annie Tharau, a soubrette, from motives of jealousy.

A slight incident which occurred in regard to the Benediction of a flag which was solemnly bestowed on Monday at Civita Vecchia upon the new battleship "Roma" is causing great comment in Rome, as being symptomatic of the relations existing between Church and State. It is reported that Cardinal Merry del Val refused to grant the Benediction, which was only conceded through the intervention of several members of Parliament who are personal friends of the Pope, his Holiness allowing Mgr. Beccaria, the King's chaplain, to perform the ceremony. The Vatican, however, gives the following explanation: "Cardinal Merry del Val had nothing to do with the question of the Benediction, which nobody ever dreamed of prohibiting. Certain members of Parliament requested the Pope to allow the Bishop of Civita Vecchia to perform the ceremony, but his Holiness refused this request, solely because he feared that the ceremony might afford a pretext for anti-clerical demonstrations, at which the presence of the Bishop would have been undesirable."

BERLIN

At the November meeting of the McDowell Club, at their rooms in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Professor Stillman Kelley's well known quintette is to have the honour of a special hearing, preceded by a lecture on the composer's musical work in general.

Professor Waldemar Meyer intends to put the Stillman Kelley quartette on one of his concert programmes this season, and will repeat the work several times during a tour of Germany this winter.

Dr. and Mrs. Jas. Chester Shafter, of Boston, have arrived in Berlin to remain during the winter. Mrs. Shafter (Francis Rock Shafter) is a well known concert pianist of San Francisco.

Miss Kate P. Calvin, an organ and piano teacher of Bozeman, Montana, has arrived in Berlin to spend the winter in additional study, and is stopping at Pension Schade, Kalkreuth Strasse 11. Miss Calvin was a member of the Berlin Colony a year or two ago, when she was resident at Kleist Strasse 11.

Mrs. Daniel Conger, of Waterville, New York, has arrived in Berlin from Dresden, and is stopping with Miss Hunt at Kleist Strasse 11. Mrs. Conger expects to remain in Berlin until October 15.

Miss Winnie Pyle, of Texas, an under-teacher of Alberte Jonas, will be heard in concert in the Blüthner Saal on October 28.

Miss Margery Bentwich, a talented English violinist who has been studying with Leopold Auer, made a highly successful appearance in concert in the Singakademie on Monday evening, playing with the Blüthner Orchestra. Miss Bentwich played the Lalo *Symphonic Espagnole*, Bruch's Concerto in D-minor, and the Paganini-Wilhelmi Concerto in D. Miss Bentwich has frequently been heard in recitals in London, on one occasion playing in a Sunday concert at the Albert Hall.

Mrs. Mackenzie-Wood, of Barbarossa Strasse 15, gave the first of a series of studio "At Homes" last Sunday afternoon, when about eighty guests were present to meet Mrs. Minnie Fish Griffin, a leading Chicago singer who will be heard in concert in Berlin this season. Mrs. Wood was assisted by her friend Mrs. Cora Lyman, of Kansas City, who is stopping with her for the winter. Tea was served by Mrs. Phipps Miller, Mrs. Pullich, Mrs. Devisen, and Miss Smellie. An informal musical programme was given, one of the artists being Elizabeth Satz, a pupil of Mrs. Wood, who contributed a group of Schumann selections.

Miss Constance Hook is spending the month of October at Kalkreuth Strasse 11 (Tel. VI. 18,235).

Mrs. A. P. F. Hayman and Miss Dinah Hayman have returned to Berlin. Miss Rose Creed, Mrs. Hayman's sister, is also again in Berlin, and is taking up residence for the winter in her new apartment in the Münchener Strasse.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Vick O'Brien, of Pittsburg, whose recent marriage in London has already been announced, will be at home to Berlin friends after October 15 at their apartment, Landhaus Strasse 49.

Mrs. Theodore Spiering and her two children will not accompany Mr. Spiering to New York this winter, but will remain in Berlin, at their apartment Bamberger Strasse 19, until Mr. Spiering has thoroughly tested conditions in New York. Mr. Spiering will return to Europe next May.

Miss Nicoline Zedeler, a talented young Swedish-American violinist and pupil of Theodore Spiering, will be heard in concert in Berlin on October 12, in the Beethoven Saal. Her programme will include the 9th Spohr concerto and Vieuxtemps and Bruch selections.

Last year, when Miss Zedeler played in Heidelberg, as soloist at a concert arranged by the oldest *Gesangverein* of the famous university city, the students became so enthusiastic over her playing that they took the horses from her carriage as she was leaving the concert-hall, and insisted upon drawing her home. Influential German art-patrons are taking an active interest in Miss Zedeler's career.

Mr. Otto Miessner, an Indiana composer who is studying with Professor Stillman Kelley, has just completed two songs—German *Lieder*—which the well known baritone, Alexander Heinemann, will sing this week at his concert in Buda-Pesth. Mr. Miessner, whose compositions will later be heard in Berlin, was the former director of the musical department for the public schools in Indiana. He has made a great speciality of children's songs.

Dr. and Mrs. Spencer Trotter, of Philadelphia, have arrived in Berlin, at Kleist Strasse 11, to remain until Christmas. Dr. Trotter, who is professor of biology at Swarthmore College, is abroad for his Sabbatical year. He is studying at the University and the Berlin Zoo.

Mrs. Ada Chase Hillman, of Boston, Mass., and Miss Gladys Felt, of Los Angeles, arrived in Berlin a few days ago, and are at Mrs. Bennett's American Home, Bellevue Strasse 12A. Mrs. Hillman expects to remain in Berlin throughout the winter.

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Mrs. Jessie Gaynor, one of the best-known writers of children's songs in America, is now in Paris with her two daughters, on their way to Berlin. Mrs. Gaynor and her daughters will occupy the same apartment as last year, at Motz Strasse 38.

Miss Anne Gilkyson, of Philadelphia, is with Dr. and Mrs. Trotter at Miss Hunt's until November 1.

Dr. C. L. Babcock is arranging to take his Spring travel-class to Ober-Ammergau for the Passion Play next year at the close of the tour to Italy and Greece.

Mrs. Jas. G. Fullerton, of Minneapolis, with a party of five have also arrived at Mrs. Bennett's American Home.

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, Kalkreuth Strasse 11, W. (Tel. VI. 18,235). All business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the Dresden office—Struve Strasse 5.

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

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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

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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	Lohengrin	at 7
Royal Theatre	Die Lieder des Euripides	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Geigenmacher von Mittenwald	8
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Die Zuflucht	8
Lessing Theatre	Der König	8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut	8
New Theatre	Ein königlicher Spass	8
New Schauspielhaus	Wäschermädel (Hansi Niese)	8
Comic Opera	The Poacher	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Ein Erfolg	8
Charlottenburg	Die von Hochsattel	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die goldene Eva	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Urania Theatre	In den Dolomiten	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
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sängler	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen	8
Folles Caprice	Mobilisierung — Der gewisse Augenblick	8.15

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

Spain's situation in Morocco is becoming serious. At an extraordinary Cabinet meeting, held on Sunday night, the despatches from Melilla were discussed, and it was decided, on Gen. Marina's recommendation, to send Gen. Ampudia's Division, of 7,733 men, to Melilla, instead of Ceuta. There are rumours that Spain will declare war on Morocco immediately. It is freely reported that the Spaniards are importing arms from Germany. Events which have occurred of late have produced a complete veering of public opinion

in Madrid. The first popular demonstration against the Moorish Embassy, which is at present in Madrid, took place on Sunday evening, when an infantry battalion was marching past the Hotel de Russia, Calle San Jeronimo, but fortunately the police succeeded in keeping order.

The *Echo de Paris* publishes a telegram from Madrid, in which the correspondent of an English newspaper says he is able to declare that the situation in Morocco is not satisfactory, and that if the negotiations now in progress are not concluded, war may ensue between Spain and the Sultan Muley Hafid. Strong contingents coming from the neighbourhood of Fez have, he adds, reached the district south of Zeluau, and the general impression is that war with the Shereefian Empire is imminent.

In view of rumours circulated in the French press with regard to Spain's far-reaching plans in Morocco, the Spanish Ambassador in Paris has assured a representative of the *Temps* that the rumour of Spain's intention to march to Taza and invest Tetuan and Larash is utter nonsense. Equally foolish is the statement that Spain will declare war against the Sultan Muley Hafid, but if the Spaniards should be attacked they would certainly defend themselves.

The Cunarder *Lusitania*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on Monday with passengers and mails, having made the passage in 4 days 15 hours 52 minutes, being the fastest eastern trip made by the steamer, and beating her own previous record by 1 hour 16 minutes. The average rate of speed was 25.10. She experienced strong easterly gales.

A Rome correspondent learns that the espionage story published by the *Ragione* and other Italian papers last week will be brought to the notice of the Chamber at an early date, and it is possible that some sensational developments will result. The lady who is alleged to have listened to an important discussion on frontier defence, is exceedingly well known in Rome. She is a strikingly beautiful woman, and has frequently been at Court and Ambassadorial functions. To achieve her latest exploit it must have been necessary for her to have assistance, which makes the affair all the more grave. She is known to have travelled in haste to Vienna, via Ala. The War Ministry is actively inquiring into the matter.

Reports received at Constantinople from the Yemen state that in the last few days violent battles have occurred between the Government troops and the united forces of the Mahdi Said Idris and Iman Jahia. The Government is hastening reinforcements to the scene of conflict, and up to yesterday seven battalions had left Constantinople, including a large number of volunteers.

The Armenian Patriarch on Tuesday received the Government's answer to his resignation recently proffered. The answer states that the Government is only responsible to Parliament for its political measures. There is, therefore, no reason why the Patriarch should relinquish his office owing to the death sentences carried out at Adana. On the contrary, the Government asks him to further conduct the religious affairs of the Patriarchate and to strive to maintain harmony among all the conflicting nationalities. The Patriarch is dissatisfied with the Government's answer and has decided to hold to his resignation.

A Mannheim telegram gives details of a shocking incident at the local menagerie, when a bear attacked a small boy who had been teasing him. The infuriated animal tore the boy's leg and was finally driven off only after great difficulty. The boy was terribly injured and at once conveyed to the hospital.

In the French War ministry yesterday a discussion took place between General Rougier and the brothers Lebaudy, builders of the new French airships. At the end of the conference it was announced that as a result of the République accident it had been decided to replace the former steel propellers of the military airships by wooden ones, and to cover the gas reservoir with a wire net to prevent its injury through flying fragments of a fractured propeller.

Col. Renard, the well-known French aeronautical expert, interviewed with regard to the views of German experts on the République disaster, does not agree that the division of the envelope into compartments assures safety. He holds that the small propellers, which are rendered necessary owing to the high-speed motors now in use, constitute a grave danger, since, in the event of a breakage, the broken fragment, by reason of centrifugal force, becomes a veritable projectile. Large propellers provide equal propulsive force with slower revolution, and are proportionately safer, but their drawback is that, with the present type of motor, gearing is essential, which increases the total weight of the airship.

The Zeppelin airship ascended yesterday morning at Friedrichshafen with Prince Henry of Prussia on board.

A cablegram from Rio de Janeiro states that Señor Rio Branco, Foreign Minister, laid before the president of Brazil a treaty with Uruguay through which the frontier question, which has for so long vexed the relations between the two Republics, is finally settled. The Brazilian press characterises this treaty as a great triumph for Señor Rio Branco.

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DRESDEN

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Peabody, of Zanesville, Ohio, are at present in Dresden, having arrived from Berlin in their 60 h.p. Italia car, in which they toured a large section of Europe. They are now en route to Paris and Cherbourg, whence they sail for the United States in November.

Their son, Dr. Arthur Meyrick Peabody, who is momentarily in Munich, joins them in Paris, and will accompany his parents back to America. His marriage with Miss Isabelle Shontz, of Syracuse, N.Y., is due to take place at the bride's home at Christmas, and the couple will probably return to Europe early in the spring of next year.

Mr. James Peabody, who is well acquainted with the Far East, having lived in China and Japan for many years, discussed the relations between the United States and Japan with a *Daily Record* representative the other day.

"When I was in Berlin," he said: "I had an argument with a Berliner as to the fourth largest city in the world. Like all Berliners, he was very sure of himself, and it annoyed him when I denied to Berlin the right of fourth place. He got quite hot. 'Look here!' he said. 'First comes London, then New York, then Paris'; 'Quite right,' I answered. 'Then Berlin,' he said: 'Wrong,' said I. Well, then he went over it all again, and racked his head as to which city I placed fourth. When he had given up guessing, and still insisted on calling Berlin fourth, I explained his error. Berlin comes fifth, because Tokio, the capital of Japan, comes fourth, with a population of 2,035,169, while Berlin is a close fifth with 2,040,000. He wouldn't give in, but he was wrong for all that.

"When people ask me when we are going to have war with Japan, I smile. The question is so absurd. Why should we fight Japan, or why should Japan fight us? One thing I am convinced of: if we had a war this year or next, Japan would give us a terrible thrashing, and I don't mind going on record as having said so. Their navy is much more powerful than the American at present, and they have besides the enormous advantage of war experiences, which

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we lack. Again, every Japanese soldier and sailor is eager to die because he believes that he will get a magnificent reception aloft from his ancestors, and will be awarded a sure seat in the realms of everlasting bliss if he lays down his life for his country. A belief like that is a tremendous incentive to a fighter.

"But thanks to the dictates of common sense, there will be no war; and in a few years we shall be too strong for Japan to molest us. Perhaps she has grown a trifle swell-headed since her victory over the Muscovite giant, but it isn't fair to call her a robber and pirate just because she is making the most of her influence in Manchuria. Most of the bad blood between us and the Mikado's people has been stirred up by silly papers like the *New York Herald*, whose news from the Far East is by far the most fatuous which disgraces a respectable news-sheet. However, I shall be surprised if our people allow themselves to be jockeyed into hostilities with a friendly country just to please the news-loving propensities of a few distinctly un-American journals."

The Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Jordan, of Kensington, London, left Dresden on Tuesday evening for Holland, after a week's stay here. Mrs. Jordan is not enjoying good health, and recently underwent a cure at Bad Ems. They expect to be back in London before Christmas.

Young gentleman wishes board and lodging with a genteel English family.
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Mr. and Mrs. George L. Bryant, of Decatur, Ill., who are touring Europe in a large Panhard automobile, passed through Dresden yesterday morning on their way to Berlin. Mr. Bryant was enthusiastic in regard to the conditions of the German roads, and those in Saxony in particular. He informed our representative that during the run from Vienna to Carlsbad he had sustained no fewer than three bad punctures, but that with the same set of tyres he had covered a large section of Germany without having a single puncture.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Born, of Beaver Falls, Pa., are visiting friends at Weisser Hirsch, and leave in a few days for Paris and London.

Mr. C. Craig Colt, who is one of the best known members of the local American colony, left for the United States last week after a brief stay in Dresden. Mr. Colt had previously taken the cure at Carlsbad.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Roche, of Baltimore, Md., have arrived in Dresden by automobile from Munich. They will spend a few days in town before leaving for Leipzig.

Mrs. Eleanor Brown, of Manchester, N.H., together with her daughter, is visiting Dresden friends and will leave next week for Paris, where she hopes to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Weinberg, of Philadelphia are spending some days in Dresden before leaving for Berlin, whither Mr. Weinberg is going to look after some business interests.

Col. Thomas McDougall and daughter, of Ottawa, Canada, and Mr. Lionel Ferguson, of Toronto, are among the latest Canadian arrivals in Dresden.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Metcalfe, of Syracuse, N.Y., will shortly leave Dresden for Vienna, where their daughter has been studying for the past two years.

Mrs. Everard Winstanley, of Bournemouth, England, and Miss Margaret Fletcher, of London, have arrived in Dresden to spend a month.

Mrs. Percy Sherwood holds her first musical At Home next Sunday afternoon at Villa Sherwood, Schweizer Strasse 16.

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.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry regiment No. 177, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

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

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICE.

This (Thursday) evening the song recital of Marie Theresa Pagenstecher de Sauset takes place in the Palmengarten at 7.30. Songs by Bruch, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Rubinstein, Berlioz, Fuchs, Roth, and Sommer will be rendered. Fräulein Johanna Hofmann accompanies. Tickets obtainable from F. Ries, Kaufhaus, and at the box-office.

NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS:

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

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CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

October 3 to 10	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House. Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10 Carmen. Opera in four acts. Music by Georges Bizet. Cast: Carmen Fräul. Tervani. Don José Herr Jäger (as guest). Escamillo, bull-fighter Herr Plaschke. Zuniga, lieutenant Herr Puttlitz. Moralés, sergeant Herr Trede. Micaëlla, a country-girl Fr. Boehm-van Ender. Dancario, } smugglers (Herr Büssel. Remedado, } (Herr Pauli.	Das Rheingold 6 p.m.	Samson und Dalila. 7.30 p.m.	Bajazzo. Cav. rusticana. 7.30 p.m.	Tiefland. 7.30 p.m.	Carmen. 7 p.m.	I. Symphony Concert. A Series. 7.30 p.m.	Mignon. 7.30 p.m.	Die Walküre. 4 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.	Tantris, d. Narr. 7.30 p.m.	Die versunk. Glocke. 7.30 p.m.	Des Pfarrers Tochter von Streladorf. 7.30 p.m.	Die Jungfrau v. Orleans. 7 p.m.	Minna von Barnhelm. 7.30 p.m.	Die Rabensteinerin. 7.30 p.m.	Des Pfarrers Tochter von Streladorf. 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 lustige Witwe 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.	Der General-konsul. 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel 7.30 p.m.	—

Frasquita, } female gipsies (Fräul. Keldorfer.
Mercedès, } (Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Lillas Pastia, innkeeper Herr Selter.

PLOT. Don José, a soldier, is loved by a peasant girl Micaëlla, but he forgets her when he meets the handsome gipsy Carmen, to whom he becomes betrothed. Carmen has been arrested; but Don José contrives at her escape and promises to meet her at the inn kept by Lillas Pastia. Meeting her there with the other gipsies, in his infatuation Don José deserts; but the fickle Carmen transfers her affection to the bullfighter Escamillo. He and Don José fight. Escamillo is worsted, but Carmen stays her former lover's arm. Micaëlla persuades Don José to come and see his dying mother. A bullfight takes place in Madrid, and Carmen, though warned of Don José's threats of vengeance, determines to be present; but at the moment of Escamillo's victory Don José stabs Carmen through the heart.

Composer: Bizet, born 1838, died 1875.

BRITISH vs. GERMAN WHISKY.

In the House of Commons on Monday, the debate following on a proposed amendment to the first schedule of the Budget Bill dealing with manufacturers' licenses produced some curious information relative to the competition between British and German whisky.

Mr. T. Healy asserted that if the amendment were not accepted the British and Irish manufacturers must be granted a drawback. They were competing in this matter especially with Germany, and Germany was sending in German spirits at an enormous rate, and at a price frequently only 10d. a gallon, and sometimes as low as 9d. They were under no restriction whatever in their manufactures; they had not to conform to any law of excise in respect of the shape or the contents or the class of machinery by which they manufactured. Now, for the first time, a Free Trade Government proposed to lay a heavy duty upon the British and Irish manufacturer of one kind of goods, although the Germans who made goods of the same class were allowed to make them in absolute freedom.

Take the case of an export duty. They were allowed 3d. as a drawback on goods sent outwards. Why? Because of the restriction on native manufacturers imposed by the Excise, and actually so vehement and bitter was the feeling in temperance circles in the House that when the American tariff was passed the other day by which America imposed a special duty on the goods from Great Britain, a right hon. baronet on the other side said in reference to the drawback, that it was not a drawback, but a bounty, and should be abolished. Free Trade run mad, he called it (Opposition cheers). They singled out the manufactures in which Britain and Ireland were in keenest competition with Germany.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was proposing by the clause to put British and Irish manufacturers under a disability which they had never suffered under before. He had budgeted for an increase of £1,700,000, and the income, instead of being £1,700,000 plus, was more like £1,700,000 minus. Was the Chancellor after revenue or revenge? (hear, hear). If after revenue, then it had been demonstrated by the Government's own figures that they had practically ruined these distillers. That being so, he asked that the Government should grant at least a countervailing duty against Germany (hear, hear). The best Irish whisky cost from 3s. to 4s. a gallon to the manufacturer, and it was made from honest native products. The Germans made it at 9d. or 10d. a gallon from an inferior article. How could manufacturers contend against those conditions? He could not imagine if the Government wanted the manufacture to be continued how such a duty could be imposed. Why didn't they put it on poisons and chemicals? There were important members of the Liberal party engaged in making what at any rate smelt like chemicals (laughter). He knew the Government did not intend to accept the amendment. Hon. members entered upon these discussions practically garrotted. There were two kinds of closure—physical and intellectual—and the latter was when the Government got up and said "they regretted, in spite of the arguments addressed to them, they could not see their way to accept the suggestion" (laughter). He maintained, however, that the question of a countervailing duty on German imported goods was one well worth the Government's consideration.

Mr. Samuel said what they had to consider was whether the scale of duties proposed was equitable or not. The duty now proposed was an exceedingly low one. It amounted on the average to one-tenth of a penny per gallon. They were proposing by another provision to increase the spirit duty to 3s. 9d., and when they asked the distillers to bear a licence duty of one-tenth of a penny they were told it was a crushing burden which would ruin Irish distillers and leave them the prey to a German invasion. He admitted that equitably the distillers might require a surtax on foreign distillers, but the duty was so small that it was ridiculous to impose a countervailing customs duty of 1s. 10d. per gallon. Mr. Younger: Then put on a penny.

Mr. Samuel: The existing sur-tax on foreign spirits was too high (cries of "No"), and the Government did not think it reasonable to increase it.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute

Westerly winds, cloudy, colder, occasional rain.

SHAKESPEAREAN DATA.

A whole flood of light is thrown on Shakespeare's financial position by the documents discovered by Professor Wallace, and now published in the *Times*. They deal with a lawsuit brought shortly before the poet's death against a theatrical syndicate of which he was a member. It appears that at the time of his death Shakespeare owned a one-fourteenth share in the Globe Theatre, and a one-seventh share in the Blackfriars Theatre, his share in the latter enterprise being thus far greater than scholars had previously surmised. It is, however, a matter of greater difficulty to determine the income from the shares. The plaintiff in this suit held shares equivalent to Shakespeare's. They are regarded as of equal value, that is to say, the Globe was just twice as profitable as the Blackfriars, and £300 is suggested as the annual return on each. But there is no doubt that the sum claimed was excessive. In the first place, it was intended to cover the cost of legal proceedings, and in the second place plaintiffs always assess their claims too highly. But while Shakespeare's income thus remains undetermined, we are at least able to settle finally the vexed question of the site of the Globe Theatre. Scholars had previously placed it on the site now occupied by Barclay's brewery. It is now clear that it stood on the other side of the road. Considerable piquancy is lent to this discovery by the fact that in a few days' time a memorial will be unveiled on what we now know to be the wrong site. We wonder (remarks a London contemporary) what will happen.

LATEST FROM THE POLAR DISPUTE.

From our genial contemporary *Kladderadatsch* we translate the following illuminative contributions to the Peary-Cook dispute:—

"Marselles is at present the scene of a bitter dispute as to whom belongs the honour of having killed the escaped tigress, which for several days terrorised the city. Commander Peary has telegraphed to the *Gazette* that he is in possession of indisputable proofs that Cook did not kill the tiger. He will lay these proofs before the French Academy at the meeting in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the bear's death."

"Please, teacher," says the little boy, "is discovery and invention the same word?" "No," answers the teacher. "So we cannot then call the discovery of the North Pole an invention?" "Hem," replies the pedagogue, "we must certainly wait a bit before answering that."

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

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. today (Thursday).
October 10.—Caronia, from Liverpool, mails due in New York October 18. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Thursday).
October 9.—Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, from Bremen, mails due in New York October 18. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Friday).
October 12.—Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Bremen, mails due in New York October 19. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, October 11.

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

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (Thursday), by the S.S. Lusitania, left New York September 29.

Tomorrow (Friday), by the S.S. La Provence, left New York September 30.

On Monday, October 11, by the S.S. Philadelphia, and the S.S. America, both left New York October 2.

On Wednesday, October 13, by the S.S. Kronprinz Wilhelm, left New York October 5.

On Thursday, October 14, by the S.S. Mauretania, left New York October 6.

On Sunday, October 17, by the S.S. La Touraine, left New York October 7.

H^{ch}. W^m. Bassenge & Co., Bank.

Dresden, Prager Strasse 12.

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Cheques and foreign money on most favourable rates.

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Pension Reichs Strasse 28 I. & II.

Formerly Wagner v. Bothmer.—Proprietor: Frau Katarina Oeser.
Modern furniture.—Family arrangements on favourable terms.—Excellent cooking.
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Pension Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck
of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine.
Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

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DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse,

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Instructions in Classics, Mathematics, English, German,
French, etc. in class or privately.

Boarders received.

H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

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Best situation. Highly recommended, comf. sunny rooms, best cuisine.



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Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

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.
Strehlener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,

Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Friday, October 8th. Litany 10.0 a.m.

Sunday, October 10th. 18th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Com-
munion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service
and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30
p.m.

Friday, October 15th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Women's Auxiliary Meet-
ing 10.30 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 Winkelmann Strasse.

Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.
Communion service is held every third Sunday in January,
March, June and October.

The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION.—Minister Resident: Arthur Cun-
ingham Grant-Duff, Esq.

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

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p
American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.