

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

M. DELCASSÉ'S TRIBUTE TO KING EDWARD.

Bordeaux, October 5.

The Scottish delegates of the Franco-Scottish Society were present this evening at a grand banquet given in their honour by the municipality and the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce in the Louis XVI. Room of the Grand Theatre. Covers were laid for more than 200 persons. M. Bouché, the Mayor of Bordeaux, and M. Buhar, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. Among the guests were M. Delcassé, who is President of the French Section of the Society, Senator Decrais, the Deputies for the Department, Mr. MacDonald, the British Consul, and the leading representatives of local society.

After speeches by M. Buhar and Lord Reay (the President of the Committee of the Society for Scotland) M. Delcassé spoke. In the course of his speech he defined and reviewed the history of the Anglo-French entente. "For France," he said, "the intimate agreement with Great Britain is as natural as the alliance with Russia, and it is no less enduring, for it also rests on the manifest solidarity of superior and permanent interests. What has so long divided us has become a powerful bond between us. The Anglo-French entente has taken deep and vigorous root in France, and has, I have seen, evoked among the British people enthusiastic demonstrations which are a convincing refutation of the coldness which ignorant or superficial persons have attributed to that nation.

"I do not know for my part any people more expansive, and even more sentimental than the British people. Only by reason of the privilege, which I confess I envy, sentiment with them is always in harmony with the national interest. Without the evolution which is becoming more marked in the relations of our two countries, who would venture to maintain that the Russo-Japanese conflict would have been confined to the Far East? And when, after the agreement of 1904, the incident occurred which brought Great Britain and Russia face to face, is it not evident that the same thought which had given birth to these agreements was renewed in order to bring about the pacific settlement which was demanded no less by the present interests of Russia, Great Britain, and France, than by regard for their future agreement?"

"Our Society can do much to consolidate and develop the work that has been accomplished. The facts that I have mentioned," said M. Delcassé in conclusion, "bring naturally to our minds and on our lips the name of the powerful Sovereign, who, by his experience and his wisdom, by his profound knowledge of men and affairs, by his infinite tact, by his very rare talent for never doing anything but what is necessary, and in the degree in which it is necessary, has won the admiration and respect of the world. With all my heart I call upon you to raise your glasses to His Majesty Edward VII." (Loud cheers).

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm by all the guests standing, and the band played the British and French National Anthems.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES AT NEW YORK.

On Tuesday night 600 British residents of New York gave a dinner in honour of Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, Rear-Admiral Frederick Hamilton, and the officers of the British Fleet, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. The hall was beautifully decorated with intertwined British and American flags. We published on Thursday a cablegram describing this banquet, and the following further particulars are given in a Reuter message.

After the singing of the American National Anthem a cablegram from King Edward was read expressing His Majesty's compliments and thanks to the United British Societies for their hospitality to the British officers. Toasts were drunk to the health of King Edward and President Taft. Mr. Lloyd B. Sanderson, vice-president of the St. George's Society, introducing Admiral Seymour, touched on the fraternal feeling prevailing between Great Britain and America.

Admiral Seymour, who was warmly cheered, declared that it was an honour to reply to the toast "The British Navy." He thanked the British residents for their hospitality, and referred to the epoch-

making cruise of the American Fleet. It was one thing, he said, to tell of doing it, and another thing to do it. Continuing, the Admiral said: "It is not difficult for an Englishman to find himself at home in America. It is only necessary, if there were no other indication, to receive such a welcome as this to prove that this is not an alien land. I see before me the flags of England and the United States, and I hope that the societies honouring us tonight will continue to constitute a powerful bond between the nations represented here" (loud cheers).

Rear-Admiral Schroeder said that during the world cruise "we often heard the boom of the sunset gun, of which it is said that it is heard all around the world. It was a pleasant sound, for we felt that it meant peace on earth and goodwill to all nations. We are glad to welcome this Fleet of many nations here tonight, because it bears the same message. If the armaments of the world were to be dictated by the same motives governing those of Great Britain and America, statesmen would have an easier time with their Budgets, and all would have occasion to enjoy the fruits of lasting peace, whose victories are not less renowned than those of war."

Rear-Admiral Hamilton expressed his appreciation, and that of his officers and men at the reception accorded to them in New York.

Admiral Koester paid a tribute to Sir E. H. Seymour, and recalled the pleasure felt at the reception of the Germans at Plymouth in 1904. "There is no doubt," he said, "that when Englishmen and Germans meet they must enter into close competition as members of two nations equally ahead and equally pushing. Nevertheless, the efforts of both will always be towards establishing good relations and friendly intercourse, considering their common descent, and the numerous bonds of friendship and common economic interests that join them together."

On Thursday Vice-President Sherman, Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, Rear-Admiral Schroeder (U.S. Navy), and Admiral von Koester (German Navy) were entertained at dinner by the New York Chamber of Commerce. The President of the Chamber alluded to Admiral Seymour's services in China, and in reply the Admiral stated that while in China he had enjoyed the support of all nations, particularly the Germans. Admiral von Koester devoted his speech to the friendly political and commercial relations existing between Germany and the United States.

Another great banquet, given by the Germanic societies of New York, was held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on Thursday night. Details are contained in the following cablegram which reached us yesterday: Mr. George B. McClellan, the Mayor of New York (and a native of Dresden), presided. He eulogised the German Emperor's love of peace and laid stress on his Majesty's friendliness for the United States. Admiral von Koester, he said, had taken the hearts of the New Yorkers by storm. He concluded by proposing the health of the Kaiser and the fraternity of the Germanic world.

Admiral von Koester, who met with a boisterous reception, described the Hudson-Fulton celebration as one of the greatest and most brilliant friendship celebrations in American history. German naval officers, he said, had always called Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour the friend of the German Navy. Admiral Koester concluded by expressing the admirable progress made by America, and drew attention to the prominent part played by German citizens who had utilised their national loyalty and thoroughness in the consolidation of the American Union, and he described as ideal the bonds which united German-Americans and Germans.

Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour also spoke. If, he said, it was his constant endeavour to maintain the British Navy at the best possible condition, it was no less Admiral Koester's duty to strive for the same end in regard to the German Navy. "We gaze with admiration," said Sir Edward, "across the North Sea at German seamanship, and we feel that the Germans gaze with equal admiration at England. Friendly world competition need never become enmity, and friendship between British and German seamen will permanently endure" (loud and prolonged applause). Another speaker was Mr. Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York, who declared that if America, England, Germany, and the other States were equally influenced by love of peace, the *pax humana* would be assured.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong south-easterly winds, finer, temperature not much altered, dry.

DRESDEN

Pension Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

Roller Skates of English, American, and German make with two and four rollers. Large assortment. B. A. Müller, Prager Strasse 32-34. By Appointment to the Saxon Court.

PENSION JAHN, Nürnberger Str. 44, I. Most beautiful location in the city. Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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Private instruction if desired. Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

Worcester House School

DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse, preparatory for Schools and Universities. Instructions in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French, etc. in class or privately. Boarders received.

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

Pension von Oertzen old established house Reichs Strasse 26, I., II., III. Best situation. Highly recommended, comf. sunny rooms, best cuisine.



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LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES. 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. October 14.—Oceanic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York October 21. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, October 11. October 14.—Cincinnati, from Hamburg, mails due in New York October 25. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, October 13.

TO CANADA. Letters destined for Canada it is advisable to send by one of the New York steamers, as they are likely to reach their destination more quickly than if despatched by one of the direct vessels from Liverpool to Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned. Letters bearing a 10-penny stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILED IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN. 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.

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

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