

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

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## ENGLISH POLITICS.

The forecasts repeatedly made in the London correspondence of the *Daily Record* in regard to the imminence of a General Election are, it appears, likely to find startling confirmation. The telegrams we have published during the last day or two have been significant in the extreme. To Balmoral have been summoned Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Cawdor, and the Prime Minister, and now—ignoring the semi-official denial—Lord Lansdowne, all of them men intimately concerned in the grave Constitutional crisis which has indirectly been brought about by Mr. Lloyd George's disputatious financial proposals. These successive audiences can have only one meaning, namely, that the monarch, for the first time in a generation, is endeavouring personally to conciliate conflicting parties for the ultimate good of the State. Bearing in mind the brilliant series of diplomatic triumphs in the cause of peace for which King Edward has been responsible, it is not too much to hope that his extreme tact and genius for smoothing over difficulties will find a neutral path along which the warring factions may walk in mutual amity,—for a time. That the conflict is very serious is distinctly proved by the commendable interference of the King. But the roots of the trouble are too deep for superficial patching.

The Liberal party, driven to bay in spite of its unwieldy majority, still retains enough talent for strategy to force on an appeal to the country at a moment when a splendid battle-cry presents itself: "Lords or People?" "Are the Constitutional liberties for which your forefathers fought and bled to be roughly trampled into the dust by an hereditary Chamber?" "Shall the nation revert to government by an oligarchy; must it tolerate tyrannical dictation from a small minority of selfish nincompoops?" An appeal such as this would eclipse the infamous "Chinese Slavery" libels in popularity among a large section of the voters. For the good name of English politics we sincerely hope that it will not be permitted to submerge the real factors in the contest. If, as we are compelled to assume, the Government's social, financial, and national-defence legislation has exceeded its mandate and imperilled the highest interests of the State, then Great Britain at this very moment is administered by an oligarchy quite as oppressive and infinitely more humiliating than the rule of the Peers. The House of Lords must always, to a certain extent, be restrained by dignity and weighty tradition, whereas, given favourable conditions, untrammelled demagoguery may thrive and flourish in the Commons. If the country is to choose between the absolutism of a Lansdowne or a Lloyd George, administration by a Cawdor or a Winston Churchill, there is little doubt as to which way the electoral cat will jump.

Granting that the General Election is a matter of days or months, it is hard to discover a capable leader for the Unionist party in the event of its return to power. Mr. Balfour, polished debater and experienced parliamentarian as he is, lacks the virile enthusiasm of the younger generation and is popularly supposed to be a man without strong convictions. Among his adherents there may well be more than one budding leader whom the psychological moment will bring to the front, but up to the present we must confess our inability to find any indications of such a prospective Unionist giant. The hour appears for once to be in advance of the man.

## THE AUDIENCES AT BALMORAL.

The Press Association reports as follows on the latest developments in the English political crisis. The Prime Minister arrived at Balmoral on Wednesday morning in obedience to the summons of the King. The right hon. gentleman left King's-cross at eight o'clock on Tuesday night, and travelled by the East Coast route to Ballater, driving thence to Balmoral. The Premier travelled under the name of Mr. Herbert. He breakfasted in the station refreshment room at Aberdeen, where he arrived at 7.22 a.m. He was accompanied by his valet and attended by two London detectives.

Mr. Asquith's sudden call to Balmoral has created some excitement among politicians, and speculation was rife in the Lobby as to the actual significance



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of the summons. There was, however, general agreement that the Premier's journey was connected with the present political crisis created by the Budget. It is significant that it follows visits paid to the King by the Earl of Rosebery and Earl Cawdor. The Prime Minister's visit to the King can hardly be regarded as a sudden one, seeing that an intimation was given as far back as Friday night to the various members of the Cabinet that the usual weekly meeting would be held on Tuesday instead of Wednesday. That the visit is one of considerable importance however, is evident from the fact that, were this not the case, the audience would probably have been deferred until Tuesday in next week, when the King will have returned to London.

The first hint received by members was given in Mr. Redmond's speech, in moving his amendment in the Commons on Tuesday night. The Irish leader mentioned that he was aware the Prime Minister desired to speak early, as he had other engagements. It was suggested in the Lobby that such a compromise on the Finance Bill might be reached as would enable the House of Lords to accept the Budget and allow the course of political events to proceed without the interruption of a General Election. If an agreement could be arrived at between the parties this end could be achieved by amendments to the Finance Bill on the report stage, to be entered upon possibly next week in the House of Commons. It is doubtful, however, whether both Ministerialists and Unionists are not too strongly committed to their respective positions to allow such an arrangement to be made, the differences between the parties not being such as to be capable of adjustment by compromise.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

We regret that pressure on our space in this issue compels us to hold over our usual Paris article until Tuesday.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Dillon enquired of the Government whether they had given to Spain any assurance respecting that country's operations in Morocco, whether it was to be taken as a fact that Spain contemplated an occupation of Tetuan or of another important section of Moorish territory, and whether it was true the British Government had communicated to Spain the attitude likely to be adopted in such an eventuality. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. McKinnon Wood, replied that the answer to all three questions must be in a negative sense. Upon Mr. Dillon's enquiring as to whether the House would be consulted before the Government took any steps towards sanctioning an extension of the Spanish operations in Morocco, Mr. McKinnon Wood answered: "We have no knowledge of an intention on the part of Spain which is contrary to her treaty obligations, or which can in any way clash with the interests of Great Britain."

Several of the Parisian newspapers yesterday expressed their disapproval at the statements attributed to General d'Amade in regard to the Spanish operations in the Riff, and reproduced in yesterday's *Daily Record*. The *Temps* remarks that these statements can only be read with feelings of astonishment and regret. General d'Amade proves his complete ignorance of

the Franco-Spanish Moroccan agreements concluded in 1904 and 1905. Up to the present Spain has in no way gone beyond her rights. If General d'Amade demands that France should intervene without delay, the following question would naturally arise: Where, how, and against whom? Against Spain or against Mulai Hafid? France and the French people preferred to act upon specific advice, and under these circumstances the interference of General d'Amade was utterly objectless and regrettable.

A Paris telegram to hand yesterday stated that the War Minister had requested General d'Amade, who is at present staying at Montauban on leave, to give explanations of the declarations he made to the *Matin* regarding the Spanish operations in Morocco.

The New York *Herald* yesterday published an interview with M. Pichon, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the Minister said that the d'Amade incident would soon be settled. If it was confirmed that the general had actually made the statements attributed to him, he would be severely punished. Spain had rigidly respected treaty obligations, and France viewed her Moroccan operations with perfect complacency.

A Melilla telegram states that the searchlight on the lighthouse of Lancello on Wednesday evening revealed several detachments of Moors belonging to the Beni Sitar army hiding in the bushes. As soon as they were detected, they opened a heavy fire against the outposts of Melilla. The Spaniards returned the fire and sent out a company to attack the enemy. The fight lasted one and a half hours, while all through the night a desultory fire was maintained.

According to cablegrams from America, there appears to be a likelihood of the excellent relations at present prevailing between the United States and Japan being disturbed in consequence of the agreement recently concluded between the latter country and China. The London *Morning Post* of yesterday published the following cable message from Washington: "There is hardly a doubt that the recall of Mr. Crane, the American Minister at Peking, to Washington to receive fresh instructions is due to the Chino-Japanese Manchurian agreement signed on September 4 at Peking. In State Department circles it is affirmed that strong protests will be raised against articles 3 and 4 of the Agreement, according to which all mines along the Antung-Mukden Railway and the main line of the South Manchurian railway, with the exception of the collieries of Fushun and Yuentai, will be operated as mutual Chino-Japanese undertakings; while Fushun and Yuentai will be worked exclusively by the Japanese, a certain share of the profits being paid over to China as compensation. The American State Department looks upon this concession as a direct infringement of the 'open door' promises, since Japan thereby receives mining privileges from which every other Power is excluded."

The Ottawa (Canada) *Free Press* stated yesterday that it was authorised by the Dominion Government to announce that in the next session the Canadian Parliament will be asked to grant the sum of 20 million dollars for the creation of a Canadian Navy, and a further annual sum of three millions for the development and maintenance of this force. If these demands are acceded to, as appears extremely probable, Canada will soon be in possession of a formidable naval force. Australia, at the present moment, is building several torpedo craft and cruisers, the contracts for which were placed with British yards. New Zealand is also to undertake the building of one or more powerful armoured cruisers. It is thus evident that the nucleus of an Imperial Colonial Fleet is rapidly taking shape.

The North German Lloyd has concluded an arrangement with Sir John B. Ellerman, Bart., owner of the Ellerman Lines of Steamers, City and Hall Lines, whereby a new co-operative system of transit between Europe and India is to be established. From now on both lines will issue through tickets to India at reduced rates. On one side passengers may embark on Lloyd steamers from Bremen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, or Naples for Port Said and Suez, or from Marseilles or Naples to Alexandria; and on the other hand, may continue the journey from Port Said or Suez to Bombay, Karachi, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta by the Ellerman boats, and vice-versa. Return tickets, allowing an interruption of the journey and overland transit across Egypt, are valid for two years.

## B E R L I N

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 Hahn's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

"British circles in Berlin are gratified at the announcement, which reaches here from Egypt, that an Englishman, Mr. Boyle, is to be sent to Berlin as his Majesty's Consul-General.

"Mr. Boyle is well known in Anglo-Egyptian circles as the private secretary of Lord Cromer," continues the London *Daily Mail*, in making the above interesting statement. "Hitherto a German has always represented Great Britain as Consul-General in Berlin. It is understood that Germans have been permitted to hold the office because of their willingness to serve in an honorary capacity, the title of General-Konsul carrying with it sufficient prestige and importance to compensate them for lack of remuneration."

This system on the part of the British Government of stationing German subjects in responsible consular posts in Germany has long been a subject upon which thinking Englishmen, at least in Germany, have found it difficult to talk calmly. English residents of Berlin are by no means lacking in esteem and appreciation, personally speaking, of the present Consul-General for Great Britain, Herr von Schwabach, a member of the famous banking-house of Bleichröder & Co. Consul-General Schwabach's liberality, for example, towards all English charitable objects in Berlin is a matter of tradition. It is from a national point of view that it is held to be a total anomaly that a German financier should be in charge of Britain's trade interests in Germany.

The American Church held an extremely pleasant reception on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Young People's Union. About 150 Americans attended, comprising old and many new members of the Colony. The gathering was intended to give the newly-installed pastor, Rev. Lemuel H. Murlin, and Mrs. Murlin, an opportunity to come into social touch with members of the Church, as well as to enable newly-arrived Americans to make the acquaintance of residents of longer standing. The evening opened with a short concert in which Miss Marie Sloss, of Nebraska (pianist), as well as a violinist and vocalist rendered solo numbers. Subsequently a reception was held, Dr. C. L. Babcock having previously said a few words explaining the object of the Y.P.U., to which, by the way, a number of new members were recruited during the evening. Sociability was considerably heightened thanks to the sensible suggestion that strangers should address strangers without hesitation, waiving the formality of introduction. For identification purposes, two members of the Y.P.U. spent an active half-hour providing all present with pins and "State-tags," in the shape of blank bits of paper bearing the name and home State of the wearer.

Dr. W. J. E. Dillabough, an osteopath of New York City, is at Pension Ludwig, Markgrafen Str. 39-40. Osteopathy is a new science in the art of healing, and in America, its birthplace, there are already six splendid colleges and over 5,000 practitioners.

Mr. Jas. G. Morgan, a wealthy resident of Union, New Jersey, who has been spending a few days in Berlin, at Hotel Adlon, left on October 7 for Bremen, thence to sail for home.

Dr. Jas. H. Honan, well known in Berlin, and Honorary President of the Berlin Anglo-American Medical Association, arrives in Berlin at the Hotel Adlon today, Saturday, October 9. Dr. Honan will read a paper before the Anglo-American Medical Association the same evening on the medical treatment at Bad Nauheim.

Dr. Honan has been stopping at Leipzig en route from Bad Nauheim to Berlin.

Miss Babcock, of Chicago, a cousin of Dr. Walter B. Swift, has come to Berlin for a week or two's stay. Miss Babcock, who is staying at Bellevue Strasse 12A, is abroad to study the landscape architecture of Europe, having just graduated from the architectural department of the Institute of Technology in Boston.

Miss Swift, sister of Dr. Walter B. Swift, who accompanies Miss Babcock, is making her second trip to Europe, having been a member of a large private chaperoned party who made an extensive tour of Europe two years ago.

In order to avoid confusion at his first lectures, both in sculpture and painting, Dr. C. L. Babcock requests as many as possible of those intending to register for his courses to obtain tickets in advance, either from himself or at the office of Mr. Al. Peters, Unter den Linden 6.

Miss Florence Williams, an English pianist resident in Berlin, who for several weeks has been re-

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cuprating in Tambach, Thuringia, and at Schloss Kwiez in Posen, expects to return to Berlin on October 16.

Recent Anglo-American arrivals at Pension Ludwig, Markgrafen Strasse 39-40, include:—

The Misses F. E. and Luise Miller and Miss M. M. Nash, of Albany; Miss B. Moreland, of New York; Mr. M. T. Gillies, and Mrs. Gillies, of Baltimore; Mr. B. Coblenzer, of Washington; Mr. Newton Wanes, a solicitor from Ballarat, Australia; Mr. John Thompson, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles Hansen, of Chicago.

### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

**ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.**  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.  
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins, and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).  
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Pav, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

**THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Mohz Strasse 6.**  
Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School.  
11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.  
Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.  
Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.  
3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.  
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.  
For these daily hours call at Mohz Strasse 6.  
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### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Don Juan	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der eingebildete Kranke	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Herrgottschnitzer von Ammergau	8
Deutsches Theatre	Midsommer Night's Dream (Kammerspiele) Die Zuflucht	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Die Frau vom Meere	8
Berliner Theatre	Der Befehl des Fürsten	8
New Theatre	Das Urbild des Tartuffe	8
New Schauspielhaus	Wäschermaedel (Hansi Niese)	8
Comic Opera	Auferstehung	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Schiller Theatre O. Charlottenburg	Die erste Geige	8
Prdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Das Käthen von Heilbronn	8
Kleines Theatre	Peer Bunkes Vorgeschichte	8
Urania Theatre	Manöverregen	8
	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 Sängor	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Jägermeisterin	8
Polies Caprice	Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse Augenblick	8,15

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:** Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach, Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.  
**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:** Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office 10-3 hours.

### NEWS-OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

According to official advices from Buenos Ayres, the Paraguayan troops have defeated the rebels in several battles, and the revolutionary movement may now be considered at an end.

One thousand men employed in the Clifton Colliery near Nottingham, England, have struck work as a protest against their low wages. A further 500 men have ceased work in the Newcastle mine.

The mail van of the express from Cape Town to Johannesburg caught fire on Thursday seven miles distant from Bloemfontein. The English mails for Johannesburg were saved, but sacks of mail for the East and Western Rands, North Transvaal, Delagoa Bay, and Portuguese East Africa were for the most part destroyed.

Splendid weather greeting the opening of the grand aviation week at Juvisy, near Paris, on Thursday afternoon, but the flying ground at Port Aviation was not in good condition after the torrential rains of last week, and labourers are still working to improve it. M. André Duval was the only aviator to make a flight, which he did with his double-decker apparatus.

Telegrams from Nanaimo (Vancouver) report a terrible disaster at the Wellington Colliery, the full extent of which, however, cannot yet be accurately stated. On Wednesday, while about 60 men were at work in the pit, an explosion of gas occurred, which was followed by a fire. The flames spread rapidly through the workings, cutting off the escape of 40 men, while the remainder only reached the surface with the greatest difficulty, the majority being badly injured. The whole mine is now burning, and several falls have occurred. Statements made by the survivors seem to make it clear that 30 of the imprisoned men are dead, and it is practically impossible that there can be any hope for the others.

The Cerbere correspondent of the *Matin* telegraphs details of the execution in the Montjuich Prison at Barcelona of the man Garcia, sentenced to be shot for violating the graves of the dead. The firing party, says the correspondent, consisted of eight men, belonging to the Numancia Dragoons, and when the order to fire was given they hesitated and shot wide, none of the bullets touching the victim. A second volley was discharged with almost the same result, for although this time a bullet tore Garcia's shirt he was not wounded. The lieutenant in command thereupon shot the condemned man dead with his revolver. As a refinement of cruelty Garcia was taken to the chapel of the prison twenty-four hours before his death, and while there twice fainted. He was only 22 years of age, and left a request that two photographs of his fiancée should be buried with him.

The Prague-Eger-Buschterader express train late on Thursday night was derailed at Neudau owing to a damaged rail, and collided with a freight train drawn up in the station. A passenger and a railwayman were severely hurt, while 16 passengers sustained slight injuries.

### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,**  
Wiener Strasse  
Saturday, October 9th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Sunday, October 10th. 18th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.  
Monday, October 11th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Tuesday, October 12th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.  
Wednesday, October 13th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, October 14th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, October 15th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.  
Saturday, October 16th. 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 10th. 18th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 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 Meeting 10.30 a.m.  
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.  
The Rev. J. P. 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.

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

**THE BRITISH LEGATION.**—Minister Resident: Arthur Cunyng-  
ham 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.

# DRESDEN

## Hugo Borack

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Relative to the forthcoming visit of Mme. Meta Illing's English Theatre Company to Dresden, the following communication, made to the *Daily Record* yesterday, will be read with interest: The English Theatre Company, under the control of Mme. Meta Illing, scored an unmistakable triumph with the first performance of "Mrs. Dane's Defence," by H. Arthur Jones, at the Royal Theatre in Norwich. A London telegram describes the enthusiastic reception given to the Company by public and press alike. The London honorary committee includes Sir George Wyatt Truscott, the Lord Mayor; Prince and Princess Alexis Dolgorouki; the Princess of Pless; and Baron Bruno von Schroeter, one of the best known advocates of friendly relations between England and Germany.

At the conclusion of the English tour, the Company will come to Germany for a long series of performances in the principal cities, opening at Cologne on November 15. Mme. Meta Illing hopes to arrive in Dresden with her company during the early part of December, and further particulars relating thereto will be published in the *Daily Record* in due course.

The Dresden section of the honorary committee includes: Kommerzienrat Georg Arnhold, Wurtemberg Consul; Geheimer Kommerzienrat Georg Arnstädt, Italian General-Consul; Geheimer Finanzrat Beutler, Burgomaster of Dresden; Mr. Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, formerly British Minister in Dresden; Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, American Consul-General; Kommerzienrat Henry Palmié, His Britannic Majesty's Consul in Dresden; Major von Schimpff; Count Montgelas; and Herr Behrens, of the Dresden Strangers' Protection Society.

Col. and Mrs. Elliston, after spending a month in Dresden at Pension Ilm, have gone on to Prague, Vienna, and Budapest.

Mr. Robert G. Carson, of Amsterdam, N.Y., together with his two sons, is at present in Dresden for a stay of a few days. They leave early next week for Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Welcome, of Liverpool, left yesterday at the conclusion of a very enjoyable visit. Mr. Welcome is very well known in English shipping circles.

The Rev. Martin Peabody, of Chicago, who spent many years in mission work in the Philippine Islands, has arrived with his family from Munich, and will stay here a few days before leaving for Hamburg, whence they sail for home.

In conversation with one of our representatives, Mr. Peabody said that while he was in the Philippines he had a good deal to do with the Japanese, and had invariably found them amiable and trustworthy people. He had no sympathy with the anti-Japanese movement in America, which he regarded as based exclusively on ignorance and racial prejudices. The trouble was that so many people took it upon themselves to talk and write about Japan and Japanese policy without possessing the most superficial knowledge of the subject. While in Japan Mr. Peabody met with an American journalist, who had been deputed by his paper to write an exhaustive series of articles on Japanese policy in Corea, and this scribe, said Mr. Peabody, could neither speak Japanese nor had he the least acquaintance among reputable Japanese society. Consequently it is to be presumed that he based his articles chiefly on what he heard from uninformed and prejudiced sources, yet that was the kind of stuff which served to give American readers an alleged insight into the complex and profound thoughts and intentions of the unfathomable East.

Mr. Algernon Sweeting, of Andover, Mass., has arrived in Dresden on a visit to some old friends, and will remain for a week before leaving for Berlin. Mr. Sweeting is an artist of some eminence, and has spent many years in Paris. He is now just returned from his annual visit to the United States, and expects to return to Paris before the end of the present month. American art lovers, he informs us, are highly gratified at that clause in the new tariff which permits the entry, duty-free, of works of art more than twenty years old. Mr. Sweeting is decidedly of opinion that this move, too long delayed, will have a very beneficial effect on the endeavours to create a stronger artistic sense in the American temperament. Incidentally, he said, it will also do much towards putting an end to the traffic in forgeries which unscrupulous French art dealers have long enjoyed at the expense of the United States. Acquaintance with genuine masterpieces is the best training for detecting imitations, and such a training many Americans of wealth and artistic leanings have hitherto sadly lacked. Hence the encouragement to imposters.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100. The guards will mount without music.

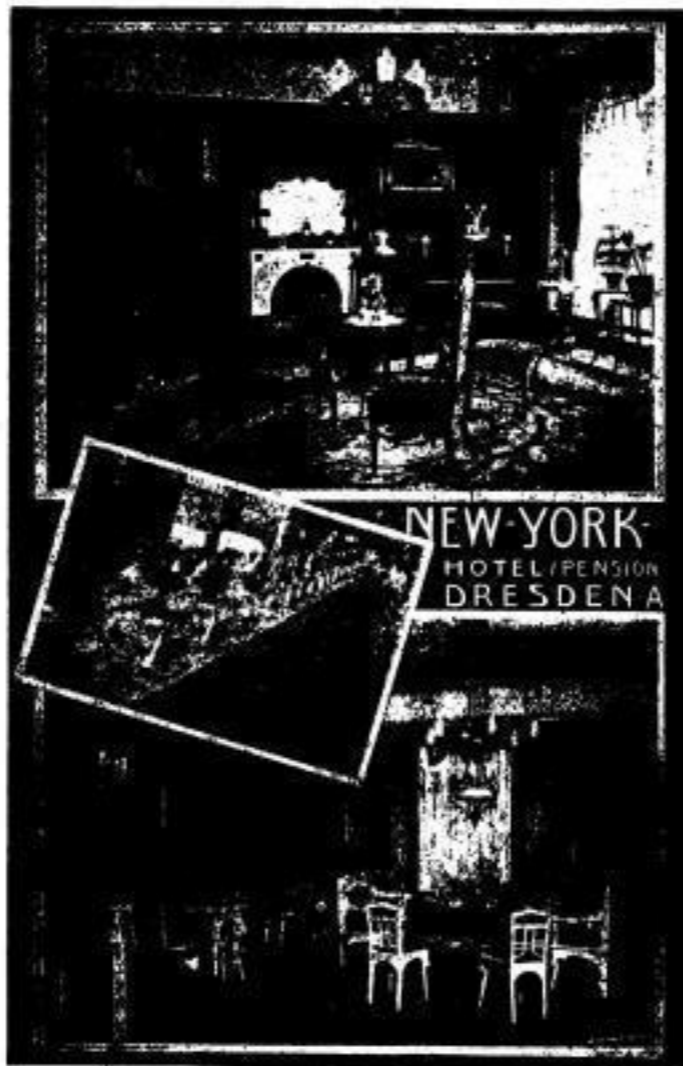
Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

ALMOST two years ago it was our pleasure to pay tribute in these columns to the comfort and general desirability as a residence of the Hotel New York. Since then it has won a remarkable reputation among Anglo-American visitors and residents, and bids fair to become the most widely known and largely patronised hostelry in Dresden. Fitted up in highly modern style, the homely atmosphere is still preserved, and the visitor who arrives for a short or long sojourn is at once made to feel that he is cordially welcome. The hotel's situation is another great advantage.



Situated on Prager Strasse it is in the immediate vicinity of the station and two car termini, whence may be reached in a few minutes practically every point of interest in the city. Luxury goes hand in hand with the latest improvements, such as

telephonic communication between each guest chamber and the main bureau, elevator and electric lighting. Another admirable feature is the absolutely fire-proof construction of the building, cement and iron being exclusively used. Bathrooms are numerous and uniformly well fitted, and there are rooms with private baths adjoining. As far as we are aware, the tariff of this hotel gives general satisfaction, and offers exceptional advantages to visitors who intend to make Dresden their home for a lengthy period.



## CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

**Royal Opera House.**  
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15  
**Mignon.**  
Opera in three acts. Music by Ambroise Thomas.  
Cast:  
Wilhelm Meister ..... Herr Soot.  
Lothario ..... Herr Perron.  
Laertes ..... Herr Trede.  
Friedrich ..... Herr Erl.  
Jarno ..... Herr Puttlitz.  
Antonio ..... Herr Ernst.  
Mignon ..... Fräul. v. d. Osten.  
Philine ..... Fräul. Siems.

A servant ..... Herr Markgraf.  
Zafar ..... Herr Meyer.  
The Souffleur ..... Herr Seiler.  
PLOT. Lothario, disguised as a minstrel, is seeking his daughter, Sperata. He tries to protect Mignon, a gypsy, who is being ill-treated by the band, but Jarno, the chief of the gipsies, scorns him, and a youth, Wilhelm Meister, buys Mignon out of pity from him. Out of gratitude for the rescue follows love for her rescuer. Wilhelm is slaying with a band of comedians. Philine, one of the troupe, loves him, and Mignon in her jealousy is about to drown herself, but is restrained by hearing Lothario's harp. Mignon induces Lothario to set fire to the house where Philine is playing. The guests all rush out, and Philine asks Mignon to fetch her nosegay which she has left behind. Mignon, who is now full of remorse, goes into the burning house, but Wilhelm rushes in and rescues her. Lothario, who is Marquis of Cyphral, discovers Mignon to be his lost daughter Sperata. Wilhelm has come to love her, and Philine bestowing her affections on another adorer, Friedrich, Wilhelm and Mignon are united.  
Composer: Ambroise Thomas, born 1811, died 1896.

October 3 to 10	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	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 Barahelm. 7.30 p.m.	Die Rabensteiner. 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.	

## DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICE.

The following programme will be rendered at the Vespers Service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon: (1) Joh. Seb. Bach: Fantasie und Fuge für Orgel in C-moll (3. Band Peters). (2) Oskar Wermann: Kyrie (achtstimmig) aus der Messe für Doppelchor, Werk 60. (3) Albert Becker: Psalm 62 für Sopran mit Orgel, Werk 25. (4) Georg Geltermann: Andante für Violoncello aus Werk 14. (5) Oskar Wermann: Gloria (achtstimmig) aus der Messe für Doppelchor, Werk 60.—Mitwirkende: Der Kreuzchor, gegr. um 1200. Soli: Miss Elizabeth Hammond aus Paris (Violoncello) und Fräulein Margarete Weissbach, Konzertsängerin (Sopran). Orgel: Herr Alfred Sittard. Leitung: Herr Otto Richter, Königl. Musikdirektor.

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## 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.

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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 MAILS DUE 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.