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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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THE BUDGET BATTLE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S AMAZING SPEECH.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, whose Budget will probably be the cause of a great Constitutional revolution in England before many months are past, delivered a speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday afternoon which for sheer rant, vicious invective, and unvarnished sophistry can be compared only to the same gentleman's disgraceful outburst at Limehouse some months ago. Unfortunately the space at our disposal does not permit of our giving the speech verbatim, but the chief points we print below are ample to prove the unrestrained virulence of the orator. Among a certain class of British politician it has become the fashion to play to the gallery by violently attacking the nobility, and imputing to them most of the ills from which the country is suffering. Alliteration is also becoming a favourite style of oratory, and it must be confessed that in coining the phrase, "Dukes or Dreadnoughts," Mr. Lloyd George has displayed a talent for rhyme which will doubtless raise him still higher in the estimation of the mob for whom he so liberally caters.

We do not think that this speech, as it lies before us, presents any really knotty points to the Unionist critics whose task it will be to point out the fallacies and shallow excuses with which it abounds. We are not concerned to examine this speech from a partisanship point of view. But for the good name of English politics, and the traditions of dignity and moderation which have distinguished the Mother of Parliaments above all other administrative bodies in the world, we heartily deplore the verbal excesses to which even Cabinet Ministers have resorted in defence of an indefensible measure. The Chancellor's language at Limehouse and Newcastle, in its direct appeal to the lowest, most ignorant prejudices of the masses, in its utter disregard for the rudiments of controversial etiquette, is unparalleled save by the Grub Street lampoonists of the eighteenth century. Signs are not wanting of a pending great change in British parliamentary customs, and some even prophesy a revolution in the existing relations between Lords and Commons. We sincerely trust that an attempt will be made to regulate the appointment of Ministers that in future the national dignity will not be lowered to the dust by amateur statesmen whose ignorance of legislative principles is only equalled by their sublime disregard for the decencies of political debate.

CHIEF POINTS OF THE SPEECH.

Mr. Lloyd George addressed a crowded meeting at the Palace Theatre, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Saturday afternoon. Sir William Angus, president of the National Liberal Federation, presided. Elaborate preparations were made by means of barriers outside the hall to keep the general public, and especially the Suffragettes, from coming too near the building. Mr. Lloyd George was received with tremendous cheering on entering the hall. The vast crowd, numbering 4,000, joined in singing "For he's a jolly good fellow." Although ladies were not generally admitted, there were several on the platform, including Lady Runciman and Mrs. Lloyd George. The Chairman said that Mr. Lloyd George had given his Budget a soul, and had made it inspiring, pulsating with human sympathies. He regarded the House of Lords as a bramble commanding the trees of the forest, namely, the King and the people, as represented by the Commons. The Commons were standing on their defence, and would not prove unworthy of the patriotism and courage of their fathers. They were meeting the situation with a united Government.

The Chancellor's speech then followed, these being the principal points he made:

He had previously at Newcastle dwelt upon the burdens imposed upon industry by ground landlords, and suggested it was time for them to contribute to the State something out of the wealth earned for them by others.

He thought that would be done in a few weeks.

The Budget had come through all its most troublesome stages, and had emerged much strengthened and improved.

It was there in its main structure—the land taxes were there and the super-tax was there.



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LINEN

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(au petit Bazar)

Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

The chief charge against the Budget was that it was an attack on industry and property.

Since the attack on the Budget was first promulgated trade had improved and industries were beginning to make profits.

There had been, on the whole, an improvement in brewery shares.

The only stock that had gone down was the Dukes, in which there had been a great slump.

A fully-equipped Duke costs as much to keep up as a couple of "Dreadnoughts." They were just as great a terror, and lasted longer.

As long as Dukes were idols all went well; but then came the Budget, and they stepped down from their perches.

The richest men in the House of Commons sat on the Liberal side, and yet they were told these Liberals were engaged in destroying property and riches and industry.

All they asked was that wealth should pay its fair share.

The chief objection of the great landlords to the Budget lay in the fact that it contained valuation proposals which went to the root of the land question.

To the great landlords he said, "You have escaped just long enough. It is your turn now."

The Government were going to have all the taxes in the Budget or none.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Asquith returned to London on Saturday morning, on the conclusion of his visit to the King at Balmoral. The Premier was due at King's Cross at 7.35, but his train was almost an hour late. A number of people were on the platform to witness his arrival, including some women, who attracted a good deal of attention from the police, the suggestion being that they were Suffragettes. One woman concealed herself behind the pillars supporting the bridge across the station, and was within a few feet of the Prime Minister's motor car. Mr. Asquith stepped briskly out of the sleeping compartment of the train, accompanied only by his manservant. The Prime Minister walked straight across to his car, and had just taken his seat when the woman who had concealed herself rushed up to the door of the vehicle and shouted, "Votes for Women." She was immediately seized by two policemen, whereupon, addressing herself to the Prime Minister, she asked, "When are you going to give votes for women, sir?" Mr. Asquith took no notice of her, but lifted his hat in response to the salutations of others upon the platform. As the woman was led away by the two officers she again cried, "Votes for women! When will you give us votes for women?" A gentleman standing near to the car indignantly answered, "When are you going to learn to behave yourself?" The car then moved off without further incident, the Prime Minister driving to his official residence in Downing-street. Mr. Asquith, on his return to Downing-street, was visited by Lord Aberdeen, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. There will be no meeting of the Cabinet next week, and in official circles (says the Exchange Company) it is now believed to be highly improbable that the prorogation of Parliament can take place before quite the end of November.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir E. Seymour on Friday had the interesting experience of a ride on a New York Central Locomotive Express. Thirty miles were covered, the fastest speed attained being a mile in

43 seconds, and the British Admiral expressed himself as delighted with the trip. Admiral Seymour sailed for home on the Inflexible. Interviewed before his departure, he expressed his deep regret at the war scares which had become so notable a feature of the Press in recent years. If the proprietors of newspapers, said the Admiral, only realised the great influence which they wielded over the minds of their fellow-countrymen they would cease to countenance the appearance in the journals they controlled of these deplorable incitements to jingoism and panic.

As the British squadron steamed out of the bay, the German warships signalled: "Delighted to have met you. Auf Wiedersehen!" An equally cordial reply was made.

On Sunday at Perigueux the French Premier, M. Briand, delivered his long expected speech. His remarks were received by a large audience with continual applause, particularly when the Minister emphatically affirmed his intention of placing the tranquillity of the Republic far above mere party interests. A reform that was urgently necessary, continued M. Briand, was that of the law respecting old age pensions for working people and peasants. The Republican party must dissociate itself from local interests and think only of the welfare of the entire country. The Government would not remain in office for an hour if it were not in a position to infuse new life into the Republican party. After discussing various social questions, M. Briand said that he would energetically advance working men's organisations and work to ensure the co-operation of these organisations with the Government for the ultimate benefit of the nation. All sincere Republicans must rally round the Government to render possible the carrying into effect of reforms. He was not discomfited by the attacks of the extremists of the right or the left. If, however, attempts were made to follow these verbal onslaughts by deeds, he would be there to close the thoroughfare. The enthusiastic reception accorded to the troops by the populace during the recent manoeuvres had furnished the best answer to those who asserted that if the country were once attacked, it would be left to its fate by its own children. The French Army was in a position to fulfil its tasks in spite of every difficulty. M. Briand concluded: "The country is conserving its strength and will live and thrive. It will never permit that its renown or its existence be interfered with. If such an unfortunate attempt were to be made from any side, it would be seen that all Frenchmen would march shoulder to shoulder to defend their beloved Fatherland." M. Briand's speech was frequently interrupted by stormy applause, and at its conclusion the crowd raised cries of "Vive Briand!" "Vive la République!"

The official results of the aviation week at Juvisy, near Paris, were communicated to us by telegraph yesterday as follows: Count Lambert won the Kästner prize by covering the two-kilometre course in 2min. 19sec.; he also won the Neufuss prize for the two best rounds, which distance he completed in 4min. 18 3/5sec.; together with the prize of the Municipal Council for the best round at a height of 40 metres, which the Count covered in 2min. 27sec. The Grand Council's prize was also won by this successful aviator, who flew the prescribed five rounds in 10min. 52sec. The second place was won by M. Paulhan, in 13min. 37sec. The flights were witnessed by 200,000 spectators. The promoters of this competition have now decided to enlarge the ground and to request the assistance of 500 soldiers for next Sunday. While the vast crowds were leaving the ground on Sunday, at the close of the flights, disturbances arose owing to the inadequacy of the train traffic. The crowd broke into the room of the railway officials and wrecked it, besides smashing every window in sight. They complained that not sufficient trains were run. During the crush several persons were trampled underfoot, but no serious injuries are reported.

M. Blériot won the first speed prize at the Frankfurt-on-Main flying competition by covering the round in 1min. 17sec., while the second prize was carried off by Baron de Caters, who did the same distance in 1min. 18 1/5sec. Blériot also won the first distance prize by flying about 18 kilometres in 17min. 23sec., de Caters again being second with 14 kilometres in 12min. 14sec.

BERLIN

All social and other items intended for publication in this column should be sent to the Berlin representative of *The Daily Record*:—Miss C. M. Hook, 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.

There was a crowded attendance on Sunday noon at the rehearsal of the first Nikisch concert of the season. Americans were as usual largely in evidence. Herr Nikisch, who looked somewhat greyer than last season, was given a splendid reception. Interest centred largely round Sir Edward Elgar's fine symphony in A-flat, which was given on this occasion for the first time in Berlin. The work was enthusiastically received although there seemed to be a general impression that it might with advantage have been somewhat curtailed. The many English people in the audience nevertheless had cause for considerable pride in the cordiality with which the critical German audience received their countryman's production.

Dr. Alice H. Luce, the Principal of the Willard School, returned to Berlin on Saturday from a summer vacation spent at Orr's Island. The Willard School has already entered on its new term, with a larger enrolment than the College has yet known under Dr. Luce's administration. The daughters of Rev. Daniel Evans, of Cambridge, Mass., and of Professor Dorsey, of Chicago, are among the new members of the college.

An interesting feature of the work of the Willard School this winter is the large class of students who are taking College Preparatory Work in Berlin. This is a new development of considerable educational interest, showing a tendency on the part of American parents to send their daughters to Berlin not only for "finishing courses" in German and music, but to take the regular College preparatory course as well, with all the general educational work that it involves.

Miss Marion Taylor, who completed her five years' College preparatory course last year at the Willard School, has now entered Bryn Mawr.

Berlin friends will regret to learn of the death on September 17 of Mrs. Lucy P. Morrill Murray, the mother of Mrs. Arthur Hartmann, of Aschaffenburg Strasse 25, Berlin.

Mrs. Murray was the widow of Edward P. Murray, a prominent railroad man, and a successful railroad contractor and builder. He died in Chicago in 1896. For the last six years of his life he had charge of the Carson estate, valued at \$2,500,000, of which his sister, Mrs. John R. Carson, was chief heir.

Mrs. Murray leaves one son, Dr. W. K. Murray, of Chicago, besides her daughter. Mrs. Hartmann had been in constant attendance upon her mother since May, and is still in America.

Miss May Harrison, a young English violinist, gave a concert in the Beethoven Saal on Thursday evening, with the Philharmonic Orchestra. Miss Harrison played before an unusually large audience, and, as far as applause can be regarded as a test, scored an undeniable success. Her programme included concertos by Brahms and Glazounow and Méditation and Scherzo by Tschaiowsky.

Mr. W. E. Mix, the recent winner of the Gordon Bennett cup, has been making a short visit in Berlin. A dinner was given in his honour by Mr. J. O'Hara Murray. Mr. Mix left on Friday night for Paris.

The American Woman's Club is organising a sale of Russian lace, to be held on Tuesday, October 19, at 3 o'clock. Very low prices are being set upon the prices. The sale, which will be in charge of Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Shartle, is open to all.

Mr. Dawson, of the London Board of Trade, has been stopping in Berlin investigating manufacturing conditions with the assistance of the British Pro-Consul, Mr. Anthony Steffen.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Schickendantz have moved into their charming new home at Zehlendorf West, where with the assistance of an English architect they have had a typical English cottage built. Mrs. Walker, of London, the mother of Mrs. Schickendantz, has come to Berlin to take up residence with her daughter.

Three young Canadian students—Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, of Delhi, Ontario; Miss Louise Ferguson, of St. Catherine's, Ontario; and Miss Helen Carter, of Port Colborne, Ontario—have come to Berlin for vocal, organ, and piano study respectively. They will spend the winter at Pension Schade, Kalkreuth Strasse 11.

Mrs. L. H. Heath, the wife of the British naval attaché, was at the Girls' Friendly Society Clubroom on Friday afternoon to meet the new associates of the society and ladies wishing to join.

The opening meeting of the Ladies' Union for this season will be held today (Tuesday) at the home of the President, Dr. Alice H. Luce, Luitpold Strasse,

Two-roomed furnished apartments to rent; kitchen, bath, steam-heat, hot water. Inquire of: Mrs. Lash, Bamberger Strasse 38.

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Large sunny rooms
Good table; excellent location; lift.
Frau Dr. Winckler, Tauenzien Strasse 19A, near Wittenberg Platz underground.

at 4 p.m. The Pastor, Dr. L. H. Murlin, will give the address of the afternoon.

Dr. C. L. Babcock has been appointed Superintendent of the Sunday School of the American Church.

Mrs. Louise Toles, of Prinzregenten Strasse 115-116, has returned to Berlin after a summer trip to Switzerland and Paris. Mrs. Toles will go to America later in the season to spend Christmas with her brother, Mr. Fred Wood, of New York.

Mrs. Stephen H. McFadden entertained on Friday noon at a luncheon in honour of Miss Katherine Wright.

The German iron and steel manufacturers (says the Bulletin of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, Berlin) are not a little excited over the successful solution of the problem of making steel directly from iron ores by electricity. This has occurred at Dommeldingen in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, where an electrical furnace has been producing steel for a short time. Although the ores used are low-grade and contain a considerable percentage of phosphorus, the furnace yielded a steel fully equal to the best grade made from Swedish ores. The success of this invention is expected to have very far-reaching results for the German steel industry, as it will hereafter be possible to make first-class steel out of the extensive phosphorised iron-ore deposits of Lorraine and Luxemburg, where geologists estimate that there are enough ores to last Germany for several centuries. The electrical furnace used at Dommeldingen is the invention of two German engineers, Röchling and Bodenhauser, and it is produced by one of the big electrical companies of Berlin, which has organised a special company for exploiting it.

Carl Hugo Müller-Rastenburg will deliver a lecture on "Die physische Welt und ihren Mechanismus" on October 18 in the Architektensaal. Tickets obtainable from Bote & Bock and from Wertheim.

Marcell Salzer, whose first appearance will take place on Sunday, October 24, in the Beethoven Saal, will give a quite new programme, containing works of Busch, Liliencron, Schlicht, Thoma, Otto Ernst, Rosegger, Brenner, and Moszkowski. Tickets are obtainable from Bote & Bock and from Wertheim.

The well-known Ibsen exponent, Agnes Symra, will arrange an evening on October 29 in the Choralionsaal, where she will present Ibsen's dramatic poem Peer Gyn. Tickets obtainable from Bote & Bock and from Wertheim.

On October 29 the song recital of Kathie Völkerling will take place in the Klindworth Scharwenka-Saal, with the assistance of Richard Heberlein (violin). Tickets may be obtained from Bote & Bock and from Wertheim.

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

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School.
11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.
Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.
Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.
3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.
For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6.
Dr. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, Minister in charge, 39, II. Bayreuther Strasse, Wittenberg Platz.

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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.)

Great interest has been aroused throughout Spain and also in France by the trial of Señor Ferrer, who is accused of having instigated the recent disturbances at Barcelona, in which city the trial is taking place. The following telegram gives details of the trial as far as it has gone: On Saturday many witnesses gave damning evidence against Señor Ferrer, a police director and a high officer of the Gendarmerie stating that accused was an active anarchist and had approved and supported seditious movements. Ferrer denied his participation in the disturbances or that he belonged to any political party. He was concerned wholly and solely with education. The charges against him were the work of enemies who wished to destroy his publishing offices as they had destroyed his school. Further witnesses stated that Ferrer had communicated to the Mayor of Premia the events at Barcelona and had demanded that he proclaim a republic. Ferrer had also in his possession a recipe for the manufacture of explosives. At this juncture Ferrer gave repeated assurances that during the whole course of the riots he had remained in hiding, but refused to name the family with whom he had stayed or to call upon them as witnesses in his behalf. Several handwriting experts testified that certain letters and revolutionary proclamations had probably been written by Ferrer, and other witnesses affirmed that when Ferrer arrived at Premia the disturbances there had assumed a more serious character.

At the conclusion of this testimony the Crown attorney demanded against Ferrer the death penalty, perpetual loss of rights, and the confiscation of his property for the benefit of victims in the revolution. Ferrer's counsel protested that the Court was not competent to pass such a sentence, and Ferrer himself said that they might judge him on account of the recent disturbances but it was unfair to reflect upon his past political activities, because at the present moment all his interests were concerned with education and the circulation of general knowledge. According to latest reports from Barcelona, the Court has sentenced Señor Ferrer to death.

On Saturday afternoon a Ministerial Council was held at Athens under the presidency of the King, and at which the discussion centred around the proposals which the Government will place before the Chamber. This was the first time that the King had presided at Council since many months. The situation appears to be improved, and it is believed that the Chamber will support and pass the Government's programme.

A Melilla telegram states that an envoy arrived at Mador to see General Marina, bearing a letter from the leader of the Kabyles. He was brought before General Orozco, to whom he stated that the situation of the tribes had become intolerable owing to scarcity of food and the terrible losses sustained in the last battles. During the battle of September 30 the Moors were compelled to kill their own wounded, as they were unable to carry them off the field.

General d'Amade has made the following statement to a representative of the *Matin*: "It is true that I have transgressed against discipline, but I have my excuses. I thought only of the interests of my country; I even believed that I was serving the cause of international peace. I shall take the consequences of my mistake without complaining. I shall remain silent and calmly await the hour when I can again serve France." Most of the Paris papers quite concur in the Government's decision, which was rendered necessary in the interests of discipline; but most of them express the opinion that General d'Amade will soon be recalled to active service.

The betrothal of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar with Princess Feodora of Saxe-Meiningen took place on Sunday at Schloss Altenstein.

Twelve persons have died in the Italian village of Concorrezzo, near Monza, through eating poisonous fungus which they mistook for mushrooms.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Die Walküre at 7
Royal Theatre	Die Rabensteinerin 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Almenrausch und Edelweiss 8
Deutsches Theatre	Faust 7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Die Zuflucht 7.30
Lessing Theatre	Des Pfarrers Tochter von Streladorf 8
Berliner Theatre	Der Befehl des Fürsten 8
New Theatre	Das Urbild des Tartüffe 8
New Schauspielhaus	Schöne Seelen-Zuflucht-Mutter 8
Comic Opera	Auferstehung 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die von Hochsattel 8
	Charlottenburg
	Die erste Geige 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die goldene Eva 8
Kleines Theatre	Peer Bunkes Vorgeschichte 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
Wallhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sängler 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Michael Kohlhaas 8
Folies Caprice	Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse Augenblick 8.15

DRESDEN

Additional interest was probably taken in Herr Carl Burrian's appearance in the rôle of "Faust" at the Opera last night in consequence of the paragraphs relating to the famous tenor which have appeared in the press of late. A Berlin contemporary, the *Börsen-Courier*, "learns" from Dresden that Herr Burrian is suffering from nerves, and sympathetically adds that the incidents of the past few weeks would have been sufficient to upset any one's nerves. According to the *Courier*, the tenor received a shock while on his last tour in the United States, when a lady admirer who was following him died, owing it was said, to indulgence in impure oysters. Then followed his divorce case, which was decided at Vienna recently. He was further upset by recently meeting a certain gentleman, but here our contemporary soars into dark mystery which we shall not endeavour to penetrate.

Lieutenant Lahm, of the Signal Corps of the U.S. Army, and winner of the Coupe Internationale des Aéronautes in 1906, recently made an ascent from Washington in one of the army balloons, attaining an altitude of over 12,000 feet, which beats all previous American records. In this record flight Lieut. Lahm was accompanied by Lieut. F. E. Humphreys, of the U.S. Engineer Corps, the son of Mrs. St. John Gaffney.

Mr. and Mrs. James Randall, of Titusville, Pa., have arrived in town by automobile from Leipzig. They expect to stay in Dresden until next Friday or Saturday.

Mr. B. A. Johnson, of the Freiberg Mining Academy, returned to Dresden on Friday night at the conclusion of a long visit to England.

Mr. Francis F. Oats and Mrs. Oats (née Miss Brown), whose marriage last Tuesday at Blechingley, Surrey, we reported in Friday's issue, are expected to arrive in Dresden some time this week. Both Mr. and Mrs. Oats are well known in Dresden Anglo-American circles, and on the occasion of their wedding were the recipients of numerous congratulatory telegrams and letters.

Mr. John R. Cummings, of East Hartford, Conn., a recent graduate of Yale University, is spending some few days in Dresden in the course of an extensive European tour. He will enter upon his art studies at Paris early next month, and expects to stay in Europe for three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Walton Barbey, Rev. and Mrs. Anthony Fleischman, and Mrs. Arthur Gibson are among the latest New York arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. Barbey are both known in Dresden, having spent a winter here five years ago.

Captain Walter Steedman (U.S. Army, retired) and Mrs. Steedman, of Marblehead, Mass., arrived in town yesterday from Berlin and have arranged to make a two weeks' stay.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Westminster include: Mr. and Mrs. F. Brewster, and Miss Edith Clarke, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Goldsmith, of Hamilton, Ohio; and Mrs. Katherine Post, of San Francisco.

Mr. Theodore H. Mix, of Chicago, Ill., a cousin of Mr. W. E. Mix, the pilot of the balloon America II, which has just won the long-distance Gordon-Bennett

race, passed through Dresden on Friday on his way from Berlin to Paris. He expressed himself highly gratified at his cousin's victory, which gains for America the blue ribbon of the air.

Mr. Percy Sherwood begins his course of Musical Lectures on Wednesday, October 13th, in German, and Thursday, October 14th, in English. Particulars at Schweizer Strasse 16, pt.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the II. Grenadier regiment No. 101, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

DRESDNER GOLF CLUB.

The 4th Competition (9 holes, medal play) was held at Reick last Saturday.

On this occasion the players were divided into two classes, A and B, class A consisting of those with handicap 30 and less, class B of beginners.

In class A the result was as follows:—

1. Mr. J. H. Hallam . . . 41 — 6 = 35
2. Mr. H. Virgin . . . 53 — 13 = 40
3. Frau Voelckerling . . . 55 — 14 = 41
4. Col. Rainsford . . . 51 — 9 = 42

In class B, Herr von Marschalk was first with a net score of 38 and Herr Egon von Poschinger second with 39.

The following also took out cards:—Miss Kat. Virgin, Frau von Schimpff, Herr von Bülow, Herr von Forcado de Biase, Herr Leo von Schimpff, and Herr Alex von Schimpff.

Owing to the heavy rain which fell about 4 o'clock, several players were unable to complete the round of the links.

During the past week half-a-dozen new members have joined the club.

A competition similar to the above will be held next Saturday, October 16th.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse
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.,
Strehleiner Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
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. 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.

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CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight beginning at 7.30, ending at 10.15
Der Waffenschmied.
Opera in three acts. Music by Albert Lortzing
Cast:
Hans Stadinger, a famous armourer . . . Herr Lordmann.
Marie, his daughter . . . Frau Nast.
Count Liebenau, knight, passing
under the name of Conrad . . . Herr Scheidemantel.
George, his page . . . apprentices Herr Rüdiger.

Adelhof knight from Swabia . . . Herr Ermold.
Irmengrüt, Marie's governess . . . Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Brenner, landlord, Stadinger's father-in-law . . . Herr Pauli.
Two armourer's apprentices . . . Herr Niemetz.
Herr Schmalnauer.
PLOT: The Count of Liebenau weds an armourer's daughter, named Marie, first as a Count then as Conrad, a smith. Marie confesses to the Count her love for Conrad. But her father will not hear of either suit, and determines to marry her to George, the Count's page. George, however, refuses; and again releasing her to the Count, the father marries her to Conrad, when he discovers to his disgust how he has been tricked.
Composer: Albert Lortzing, 1803—1861.

October 10 to 17	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Die Walküre. 4 p.m.	Margarethe. 7 p.m.	Der Waffenschmied. 7.30 p.m.	Eugen Onegin 7.30 p.m.	La Bohème. 7.30 p.m.	closed.	Zaru Zimmermann. 7.30 p.m.	Siegfried. 4 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.	Des Pfarrers Tochter von Strelsdorf. 7.30 p.m.	Hamlet. 6.30 p.m.	Tantris, d. Narr 7.30 p.m.	Der Graf von Gleichen. 7.30 p.m.	closed.	Der Graf von Gleichen. 7.30 p.m.	Der Graf von Gleichen. 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.	Der Generalkonsul. 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel 7.30 p.m.	Der Generalkonsul. 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel 7.30 p.m.	

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Royal Kupferstich-Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.
Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3 free entrance.
Royal mathematical-physical Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.
Royal mineralogical, geological and prehistorical Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays 10—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3. Sundays and Holidays 11—1 free entrance.
Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—2. 0.50. Saturdays 9—2. 1.50. Sundays and Holidays 11—2. 0.25.
Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais) In the week (except Saturdays) 9—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance.
Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse). Picture exhibition German artists. Open daily 10—5, Sundays 11—2. Entrance fee 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays 0.50.
Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. Perm. Picture exhibition.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Mild north-westerly winds, fine during day, slight mist early morning and evening, cool, generally dry.

PARIS

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

A Bohemian's Note-Book.

If Horace had not written his *impavidum serient ruinæ*, "impassible he stands amidst the wreck of things," the same inspiration is to be found today in the competition for the "prix de Rome." Everything on earth changes. In Nature and in Society slow processes of upheaval are at work. Only academic subjects remain immutable.

Of such stuff is the deputy who, calm and unmoved, continued his discourse, the day before yesterday, amidst a storm of hoots and hisses and imprecations. School follows school, system succeeds system, cult after cult rises, falls and disappears, ridicule pours in from the four quarters of the horizon, but it is always with the same solemnity that a subject, drawn from the same mythology, is given for treatment to the "prix de Rome" competitors.

This year, for the sculpture, it was "Venus saving Helen from death," and the young pupils are informed that "Aeneas was about to strike Helen when there appeared before his eyes Venus, his mother, beautiful and majestic, as she appears in Olympus to the immortals. This apparition turns the hero from his design." (Aeneid, Book II.)

I do not know how this strikes you, but, personally, I regard it with stupefied admiration. I find it wonderful to think that there are still in the heart of Paris, amidst all this comic imbroglio of artists, literary men and politicians, men who have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing, who, when one asks them to what we should turn our attention, indicate Venus, Helen, and the gods of Homer and Virgil.

Nothing has touched them, neither romanticism, nor materialism, nor impressionism, nor China, nor Japan, nor Montmartre, nor the frightful cataracts of new and shining art. They remain beneath their umbrellas and continue their placid perusal of Telemachus.

Personally, as I say, I find it splendid, but unfortunately our young people become dreamers too, and ask themselves if a day will ever come when they will finish with the siege of Troy.

We have ten Aeneases, ten Venuses, and ten Helens too many; add them to all the Aeneases, all the Venuses, and all the Helens of the past, and there should be about fifty thousand of them.

That ought to be sufficient!

(Henri Maret in *Le Journal*.)

A Voice in the Wilderness.

The following remarkable article, which appeared in the *Echo de Paris*, over the signature of M. d'Esparbes, seems to me to deserve a longer life than its one brief day of ephemeral French journalism. There is a very curious flavour in it, and it deals from a special point of view with matters which I have discussed in the *Daily Record* columns. It strikes a note which is beginning to ring more and more insistently in Parisian journalism. I should not be surprised to find—although I do not pin my faith to the prophecy—that we are on the eve of another of those magnificent recoveries from threatening disaster, for which France is historically famous. M. d'Esparbes calls his article "The New Men," and proceeds as follows:—

I was chatting some time ago with a young student whom I secretly suspect of writing verses. I was expressing my astonishment to find that our big schools stick persistently to their old-fashioned methods of culture, distributing prizes for the recitation of long poems learnt by heart, suppressing the original spirits with formulae, and teaching the young people a thousand things which would never be of any use to them in life when, full of indignation, my young student broke forth:

"What! You wish us to learn industry and commerce; to become like the Americans; that France should give up her intellectual culture in order to earn more money! I know it is the modern spirit, but it is frightful! When we speak of Progress nowadays, we do not refer to Art or Literature, but Industry! How our forefathers—how the Greeks—would have laughed at us! And France no longer wishes to be the modern Greece? Adieu, then, to the culture of the soul; let our ambition be to dine and sleep well!"

"Young man," I replied, "you are a little too hasty for my taste. You would doubtless defend the artists and the writers very warmly, but you had better be a little closer acquainted with them. You are simply mouthing words; you are, if I mistake not, a purely

literary production. Let us look at our writers then! If you study all that is staged and printed, you will undoubtedly find some talent, but you will find infinitely more that is decadent. We produce a kind of literature which would corrupt iron, and we have brought forth a young generation made of cotton and soft wax, ripe for suicide before it is ready to take its place in the world. It has been robbed of all incentive to live. Our writers have not only degraded youth, but they have also made imbeciles of our artists. All those who could do so much for us do nothing. Our literature is bounded by the alcove, the boudoir, and the bed-chamber!

Placing the Blame.

"Who are the culprits? All we who write; we men of letters. The Parisian at his spectacle; the Provincial at his books, men, women, young men and maidens, even to the little children, think of naught but Love,—the attraction of the sexes! This sloppy literature for spongy hearts has reduced the once bright, alert Frenchman to a state of incredible prostration. You, young man, who speak of Progress in the shape of printed paper, have a quavering voice and washed-out features! Will you take my arm...!"

It is not necessary that France, after all, should be the modern Greece, or that Frenchmen should think like Greeks. Adieu, by all means, to the culture of the soul, or let the New Man add the culture of courage and energy to that of intellect. The Goethes and Taines of the future will be able to live by means of their genius, but the others will need to work at something else, with their common-sense and their valour, even their arms, and if they disdain such prosaic labour I am very sure that the Goethes and Taines of that day will not procure them the means to "dine and sleep well!"

In the eyes of Europe, during the last century, France has been the country of political experiences. She has had practically nothing to learn from strangers. It has therefore become necessary for her to do something to keep her old place in the world and, in her own audacious way, she has found the means. She has conquered brilliantly. She does not owe her triumph to the delicate little "enfants du siècle," the small rhetoricians and writers produced by the schools, but to the sons of people who faced the world not with diplomas but with implements. One of these young men, who made that magnificent flight of 2 hours and 43 minutes, is an old pupil of the Technical School of Toulon, an ex-sea-pilot and military aeronaut. He is only 26 years old. Another, condemned as a child by the doctors, departed at the death of his father for Abyssinia, India, and Indo-China, and in chasing the tiger chased away his tuberculosis, chased it so well in fact that he has just lowered the distance-record of the world. All that without the aid of art-diplomas. A third, at Chalons, has just beaten them all, covering 190 kilometres in 3 1/4 hours. Is this an old pupil of the Central Colleges? No! He is an artist, yes, but in the guise of a mechanic. I remember

One of his Phrases:

"Well, I'm off now, and I don't know too much about what may happen to the motor and propeller!" That kind of literature is not learnt in any school. And another, too, most admirable of all, who gave to his American competitor the most ingenious counsels for lightening and managing his machine, as a result of which he was himself beaten by five minutes in the succeeding trial. Finally, there is one, also triumphant, a boy of 18, who claimed his machine from his father as a present for his work in college. Could anything be more significant?

Here is a little group of men, sprung up almost in a day, with ages ranging from 18 to 37, who are being so rapidly joined by others that they will soon be a multitude. It is not necessary to be a seer to divine that this great movement means the beginning of a vast number of things and the end of an infinite number of others. These young men announce to us the death of our belles-lettres, our hot house plays and romances, and that within a very short time. What the artists and writers have refused to give to Youth, Youth has discovered with the mechanics. And they are perfectly right. We have filled them with lies until they killed themselves, as one did the other day with morphia, and as others have done with revolvers. Most of them have grown accustomed to the lies we told them, until they learnt to roll in the mud themselves.

The men of letters will say that they have been robbed of their readers. Well, they must put the open sky, and the pure air, and the hope of Heaven

into their books. They have been serving up a literature of despair and their books are being used as lighting material for motors. "Away with the crowd of neurasthenics! If the earth is no longer habitable, there is still the sky. Room for my wings! I am twenty years old, I have a future, and I must go!" The horizon has suddenly grown larger and clearer.

G. A. A.

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LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

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. tomorrow (Wednesday).
October 17.—Lusitania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York October 22. Mark letters "Via Köln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, October 14.
October 16.—Philadelphia, from Southampton, mails due in New York October 23. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, October 14.
October 19.—Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Bremen, mails due in New York October 26. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, October 18.
October 21.—Teutonic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York October 28. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, October 18.

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

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Tomorrow (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kronprinz Wilhelm, left New York October 5.
On Thursday, October 14, by the S.S. Mauretania, left New York October 6.

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