

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
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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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A CHINESE PUZZLE.

The sudden recall to Washington of Mr. Crane, the newly-appointed American Minister to China, on the eve of his departure for Pekin naturally created a great sensation in every quarter where Far Eastern interests are not lacking. The actual reason of this recall has not yet been made clear, but a cablegram received by us from Washington yesterday stated that it was due to certain statements made by the Minister to the reporter of a Chicago newspaper. Mr. Crane, on arrival at Washington, was closeted with Mr. Knox, the Secretary of State, and while there is no information as to what transpired during this conversation, it is certain that the Minister succeeded in acquitting himself of any glaring indiscretion, since he reached San Francisco yesterday on his way to China. The truth is that this incident is only one of a long series of indiscretions, more or less serious, committed by eminent men in many countries through the medium of the press. Journalists of late have exhibited a fatal facility in extracting from responsible personages statements which, when published, are a source of grievous embarrassment to their Governments. No personage, however highly placed, is secure from the pressman's importunity, and rarely indeed is the journalist refused a mass of excellent "copy" which creates an uproar when it appears in print. We have lately had a striking case in point, that of General d'Amade, and there are others still more striking which it is charitable to leave undisturbed in the oblivion to which policy and good taste consigned them.

Mr. Crane's indiscretion might have been fruitful in detrimental results for American policy in the Far East, from which so much is anticipated. If half of the stories told of his loquacity are true, then we fear that his official sojourn at Pekin will be of the shortest duration. Diplomacy's greatest art is that of talking much and saying little. Few, indeed, have proved themselves brilliant exponents of this complex art, and for the most part they choose the middle course, talking little and saying correspondingly little. The more exalted the position of any individual, the more breathlessly does the world hang upon every syllable which passes his lips. The golden rule of silence should be the fundamental guiding principle of every statesman worthy of the name. It is true that the press itself is in no small measure responsible for the indiscretions perpetrated by its help. Of late years there has been a growing tendency on the part of public spokesmen to make the newspaper a medium through which the public may become acquainted with their official opinions. We do not consider the press has arrived at that condition of lofty rectitude essential for the proper performances of its new duties. The first business of an editor is to increase the circulation of his paper, and to gain this end he is too often ready to abandon the dictates of wisdom and good taste. If he is of the average moral calibre, it is little to him what the opinions contained in an exclusive interview may be, or what their effect on the public mind may prove, as long as he is able to adorn his columns with startling headlines and to secure a "scoop" over his rivals.

From various accounts it would appear that Mr. Crane has exhibited a remarkable misconception of his new duties. Letters have appeared in the press stating definitely that the new Minister intended to arrive in China with a bodyguard of journalistic benchmen, whom he would instruct as to the matter to be cabled over to the United States. This revelation, if true, has come with remarkable opportunity at a moment when the American press is accusing the Japanese Cabinet of endeavouring to influence American journalists in their dominions. It is not impossible that such is the case, but that is no reason why American diplomatists should descend to the same level. Government by newspaper has become intolerably widespread in the United States, and ac-

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According to the conduct of Mr. Crane, it is likely to be tried in connection with the foreign policy of that country. Any policy based on that principle is bound to fail in the long run. Repeated sensationalism defeats its own object, just as newspapers which are notoriously "inspired" rapidly lose every vestige of real influence over their readers. After the Crane incident American readers are certain to keep a sharp watch on news from the Far East, and if there is the least indication of "cooking," public opinion will inevitably veer round in an exactly opposite direction to that intended. Diplomacy and journalism are never graceful partners, and when one usurps the prerogative of the other ridiculous results are bound to follow.

BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE.

The decision of the British Foreign Office to appoint a British subject as his Britannic Majesty's Consul in Berlin cannot but meet with the heartiest approval. This decision represents a belated return to what perhaps is the first principle of national policy, and we have reason to believe it only the first step in a thorough reorganisation of the British Consular Service. It is with regret that we have observed in some quarters a tendency to disparage the pending change, and to urge a continuance of the present system. This plea is put forward on purely personal grounds. It is argued that the gentlemen who at present act in the capacity of British Consular representatives in certain German cities have so far carried out their duties with admirable conscientiousness and an impartiality which does credit to their sense of duty. We should be the last to deny these claims, and we are personally aware of the extensive popularity enjoyed by many of these gentlemen among the British communities. But looking at the matter in a broader light, we are unable to find any substantial justification for the anomalous position they occupy. On its own confession, the Foreign Office has hitherto refrained from appointing a salaried Consul to Berlin solely from motives of economy. In other words, the British Government has been willing to run great risks as long as it could effect some paltry savings in the Foreign Budget. Whereas America and Germany—to cite only two instances—give immense sums of money and profound thought to perfecting their Consular Services, Great Britain which has equal, if not greater interests at stake,

has deliberately pursued the most short-sighted and narrow-minded policy conceivable. And then British manufacturers have been loudly complaining of the decline in their German trade!

Dr. von Schwabach, who for a considerable period has represented British interests in Berlin, and who enjoys extraordinary respect from British and Germans alike, recently stated that during his tenure of office no clash has ever taken place between German and British interests in Berlin. Granted this is so, the question must naturally rise: Supposing such a clash had taken place? Human nature at its best is only human nature, and we are casting no imputation when we assert the improbability of a German subject sacrificing the interests of his own country—perhaps the vital interests—to serve an alien Government. Here we are on absolutely solid ground and it is incredible that this simple proposition has been recognised by a Government, usually distinguished for common sense, only at the eleventh hour. But reforms are better late than never, and, as we mention above, there is excellent reason for believing that the British Foreign Office is now considering the initial steps of a sweeping reform in its Consular Service. Such a reform, while harming no one, must prove of immense service to British interests abroad.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

According to a London telegram, the British Admiralty announces the formation of a new mobilisation department. The officers at the head of the new department and those of the Naval Intelligence department, in co-operation with the Assistant Secretary to the Admiralty, will constitute a permanent Naval Court of Enquiry under the chairmanship of the First Sea Lord.

The American National Geographical Society has decided to request Dr. I. R. Rensen, President of the National Academy of Science, to appoint a commission to investigate the data and observations submitted by Dr. Cook and Commander Peary, with a view to settling the dispute in regard to the discovery of the North Pole.

A revolution has broken out in the Republic of San Domingo, says a cablegram from Cape Haitien. On Monday the insurgents attacked the town of Dajabon, but were reported to have been repulsed by the Government's troops.

The Greek Chamber commenced its session at Athens on Monday, when the Premier, M. Mavromichalis, said that never had a Government assumed power under greater difficulties. The tempest of anarchy had not succeeded in overthrowing everything. "We are fortunate," said the Minister, "in being able to maintain order and to restore the mental tranquillity of the people. The wish expressed from all sides is that we may continue to maintain order with firmness. We are impelled by a burning wish to conciliate our country. I appeal to everybody, parties and individuals alike; I call upon your patriotism for support in needed reforms (applause)." The War Minister subsequently declared that Greece would maintain her army in good condition without threatening anybody.

During the aeroplane contests at Juvisy on Monday, Count Lambert won the prize for distance by flying six rounds in 6min. 14 4-5sec. M. Gobron was awarded the speed prize for covering 2,000 metres in 2min. 12 3-5sec.

At Frankfort o. M. yesterday the prizes in connection with the aviation week were awarded. Baron de Caters and M. Blériot received the first prizes. Baron de Caters won the trophy offered by the city of Frankfort with 40,000 marks, and M. Blériot the second.

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:: BERLIN ::

Mrs. Minnie Fish-Griffin is giving a song recital in the Beethoven Saal next Friday, October 15, at 8 p.m., when her programme will include songs by Schubert, Brahms, Wolf, Debussy, d'Albert, Kann, and Weingartner. This recital will be of particular interest to the American Colony, owing to the fact that Mrs. Fish-Griffin has appeared as soloist with all the leading orchestra and oratorio societies in the United States. She sang more than thirty times under the baton of the late Theodore Thomas, and enjoys the distinction of being the last lady soloist for whom he conducted, the aria being "Ah Perfido!" of Beethoven. Mrs. Fish-Griffin also succeeded in pleasing many leading German critics. The *Berliner Tageblatt*, the *Börsen-Courier*, the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, the *Kölnische Zeitung*, and the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* all comment on her performances with enthusiasm, while the American press has paid many tributes to her charming voice.

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NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

A London telegram received last night stated that King Edward had yesterday granted audiences to Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour (leaders of the Opposition in the Lords and Commons respectively), and subsequently had a private conversation with the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith. This significant news means either that his Majesty is striving to effect a compromise in regard to the present dispute, or that preliminary arrangements are in progress for a dissolution of Parliament. Great excitement prevails in English political circles.

A New York cablegram to hand yesterday stated that a terrible cyclone had ravaged the Florida peninsula, especially at Key West, where great damage had been done. Many houses and cigar factories were destroyed, telegraph wires torn away, and numerous districts of the peninsula cut off from communication with the outer world.

Later advices from Cuba and Florida indicate the terrible violence of the storm. The following cablegrams arrived last evening:—

From Havana.—The cyclone yesterday raged with particular violence in the whole westerly section of Cuba. Five persons are known to have been killed and 25 injured. In the harbour of Havana 40 small vessels were sunk at their moorings, and the damage done in the city itself is estimated at a million dollars. The new sanatorium for tuberculosis patients at Arroyo Naranjo collapsed, and many of the patients were more or less seriously hurt.

From Key West (Florida).—As a result of yesterday's cyclone a great part of this city is lying in ruins. Damage to property is calculated at over two million dollars. Hundreds of dwellings and nine cigar factories have been wholly or partly destroyed. As the violence of the wind subsided, a horde of ruffians commenced to plunder the ruins, whereupon the authorities announced that martial law was proclaimed, and that robbers would be shot on sight. The wind at the height of the cyclone attained the incredible velocity of one hundred miles an hour.

Our New York correspondent writes: The municipal elections promise to be particularly exciting and surprising. Judge Gaynor, who has been nominated on the Tammany ticket, has nothing in his private or public record to indicate him as a grafter. By whatever clever manoeuvring the Tammany chiefs have managed to persuade the Judge to run, their reward in the event of his election should be great. Judge Gaynor's reputation up to the present has been that of a strictly honest, impartial, and conscientious administrator. It has yet to be seen whether he will be content to be driven with the Tammany curb-bit, and his friends anticipate some pretty trouble when the thumbscrew is first applied. But in as much as no protégé has yet succeeded in defying the Tammany ring without involving himself in political ruin, the Judge will probably capitulate in due course.

The question of the moment is whether William

Travers Jerome will run for the District-Attorneyship again. His friends say he will not, but Mr. Jerome himself remains silent. If he stands there will be no contest for his post. He is extremely unpopular among many classes, but no sane person questions his political integrity, which is unimpeachable. He has held office now for eight years, and it is safe to say that during that time grafters and criminals of all shapes and sizes have had the bad time of their lives. As to Mr. Bannard, the probable Fusionist candidate, little is known. He is regarded as an ostentatious hustler, but what little record he has is that of a mediocrity. Judge Gaynor is a strong favourite, and speculators are laying thousands of dollars on his chance.

Wall Street, however, is taking little interest in the election. Mr. McClellan will depart from City Hall unhonoured and unsung. He has been a useful figure-head, but beyond that he has done nothing except excite the risibility of New Yorkers by running a staff of liveried servants on a ducal scale at his town residence. His butler's silk-swathed calves have been the envy of all flunkydoms, and when copy is scarce the papers send reporters to interview this plush grandee, whose remarks on men and matters are gravely reproduced in Cockey patois. Why is it that most Americans are convinced that the Englishman, whatever his rank, consistently drops his aspirates and picks them up again at the wrong place? The legend evidently came over with the Pilgrim Fathers, and has been thriving ever since.

The New York Court of Appeal has confirmed the decision of the first instance according to which Mr. Morse, the well known banker, was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. The "Ice King of Wall Street" had involved five prominent American financiers in losses amounting to five million dollars through his speculations.

The Agence Havas reports from Cerbere that, unless a reprieve arrives, Señor Ferrer will be shot this (Wednesday) evening at the fortress of Montjuich, Barcelona. The lawyer who defended Ferrer has been arrested.

President Diaz of Mexico left Mexico City yesterday for the northern frontier. At Ciudad Juarez he will meet President Taft.

A conference held at Paris for the regulation of international automobile traffic was closed on Monday evening with a speech of thanks by M. Vesnitch, the Servian Minister, for the friendly reception given to the delegates. An agreement regulating automobile traffic was signed by the representatives of Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Monaco, Montenegro, Roumania, and Servia, while the other representatives abstained from appending their signatures until they had received instructions from their respective Governments. This agreement provides for the prompt issue of a passport, valid in all countries and good for a year, to automobilists. The construction of cars in all countries participating in the agreement will be with a view to eliminating as far as possible the danger of fire and the nuisance of noise and smoke. The agreement further contains a clause providing for the standard equipment of all cars with safety appliances and identification signs, and binds the signatories to introduce into their respective countries a standard signalling and street-traffic system. If this agreement comes into force, there is every reason to believe that automobile traffic throughout Europe will be greatly facilitated, and that a number of annoyances at present experienced by automobilists and the public will be eliminated.

Telegrams from Melilla state that the enemy opened fire on Monday afternoon against the Spanish positions at Penen de la Gomera. The Spanish artillery returned the fire, raining shells on the hasty entrenchments thrown up by the Moors. The tribesmen suffered severely from the shrapnel fire and retired precipitately after a two hours' contest, leaving many dead and wounded scattered over the ground.

According to a Stockholm telegram, a bomb outrage was committed against the director of the Swedish Export Union on Monday, and at the same time a factory manager in Goeteborg received a packet through the post which, however, was accepted by his son. The son was suspicious as to the nature of the packet, which he intended to hand over to the police, but the packet was stolen. In connection with these outrages several Swedish newspapers have received letters signed "Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Court." The letters contained a justification of the bomb outrages. The police are investigating the matter.

In consequence of the general tranquillity now prevailing at Tabriz the Russian Government has decided to withdraw a portion of their troops from that city, namely, four companies of infantry, a half-company of sappers, and a battery of artillery. There will remain at Tabriz two companies of infantry, a mountain battery, and a half-company of sappers.

The North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, which has arrived at Plymouth from New York, reports having met in mid-ocean a terrific hurricane. One of the steerage passengers was killed by a blow from a heavy iron plate which had been wrenched loose by the force of the waves.

An attempt was made at Amsterdam to arrange an anarchist demonstration before the Spanish Consulate. A great crowd assembled and made an uproar against the persecution of Ferrer. They tried to pull down the Spanish coat of arms and sang Socialistic songs. The police interfered and dispersed the demonstrators.

It is reported from Berlin that the new 25-pfennig-pieces will be put into circulation about the middle of December. The minting of the new coins will commence next week.

A Commission, including Prince Tsai-hsun, a brother to the Regent, and Admiral Sah-tshen-ping, has left Peking for Europe to study and report upon foreign naval systems.

The Constantinople papers of yesterday announced the refusal by the Turkish Government to consider the numerous claims advanced by the Great Powers for damage done to their subjects' property during the disturbances at Adana.—The Grand Vizier denies that friction exists between Turkey and Bulgaria, and asserts that the relations between these countries are thoroughly satisfactory.

A Constantinople message to hand yesterday evening read: A company of Turkish soldiers on the march from Berano to Ipek were attacked by a band of Albanians from Radowitz. In spite of overwhelming odds, the troops defended themselves vigorously and an officer was wounded. Subsequently reinforcements arrived and the troops advanced on Radowitz, bombarded the town, destroyed a number of mountain fastnesses, and returned to Ipek with a large number of prisoners.

"AT HOME IN A STUDIO!"

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

My instructions, bawled across a crowded students' café (known as "The Red Hat"), and filled to the roof with a row that might have been envied in a jurgle parliament, were to cross the courtyard, climb the staircase at the back of the stables, and follow the gallery to the left until I came to a door. I was to kick the door as they might all be at home together. The stable-keeper's wife, holding down an indignant dog, confirmed these directions, and brought out a lantern to indicate the staircase. The stables stretched away into the distance, and were apparently a survival of the days when horses were used extensively for tramcar haulage. I halted at the top of the stairs and gazed into the thick darkness. A match showed me on the left hand a high, wooden partition, reaching up to an invisible roof, and, on the right, across a six-foot shelf, an unprotected descent into empty space. I shuddered, and started to walk along the shelf, guided by a curious, wailing sound, which rose and fell lugubriously in the hollow vastnesses around me. After a perilous walk of about six match-lengths—French match-lengths—with living thing-scuffling to right and left of me, I arrived at a door and the climax of the vocal disturbance alluded to. It was a remarkable kind of noise, interspersed at infrequent intervals with the curiously irrelevant notes of a musical instrument. Listening intently, I discovered that it was also embellished with a few words and, finally, when a triumphant "do-o-oo an' dee-ee!" swelled through the panel, I concluded that the noise was connected with a well-known lyric of Caledonia. I kicked, kicked once more, and kicked again. Footsteps shuffled on the other side, the door opened, and a tall personage, holding up a lamp, surveyed me. He was collarless, and in shirtsleeves, and his head was crowned with a luxuriant mane of hair. His eyes were full and round, and his features preternaturally solemn.

"Good evening," I said, "Is this Mr. MacAllister's studio?"

"Didn't you bring the beer?" asked the tall individual, examining me with a disappointed expression.

"The beer!" I answered. "I wasn't aware..."

"That's all right, Boney!" called MacAllister's voice from the dim interior. "That isn't Wilkinson. That's my visitor."

"Oh!" said the lanky personage, stepping aside. "I thought you were one of Mesnier's men. There's a lamp in the gallery, but we forgot to light it. It scares the rats away. Mind that portmanteau in the channel; it's Johnson's. He dropped it there when he came back last week. Good Lord; what's that?"

"That" was a sudden commotion in the dark corridor, the clank of bottles on wood, and sounds which might have been bad language. Another figure hove into view, staggering beneath many flagons.

"I left one in the gallery, you cads," he said briefly, sitting on the portmanteau in the fairway and disburdening himself. "The man that wants it can light a lamp at the same time, or the next corner may never reach here. We'd better hold an inquest over the rat I trod on."

The person referred to as Boney went out in search of the derelict beer-bottle.

The height of the room, which was roofed entirely with glass, was tremendous. Apparently it had been the harness-room of the stables, as a faint smell of leather pervaded the air and struggled gamely with

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the odours of paint, paraffin and stale tobacco, mingled with other aromas of a more domestic nature. Several folding bedsteads stood against the walls, which were covered with fragments of tapestry, a score of unfinished sketches, and a host of coloured prints and picture postcards. Easels, with a spread of gay canvas, stood in different corners, and the floor and tables were littered with a thousand objects. A cooking-stove, backed by a heating-apparatus stood in the centre of the floor-space, and a long smoke-pipe, with an awkward elbow, projected through the roof. A glue-pot on the stove added its quota to the olfactory richness of the atmosphere.

"You mustn't mind our free-and-easy ways," said MacAllister, with a cheerful Scotch grin, as I glanced around. "There's no law and order here, is there Johnson?" he continued, hurling a cushion at a red-headed youth affectionately fingering a piano.

"If you hadn't sat down on the piano keys last night, when you were fooling with Boney," grumbled Johnson, "there'd be more law and order in the accompaniments. I only got half the chords in that last chorus."

"The next time you visit your native village, Mac," interrupted Wilkinson, "you'd better invest in a cork-screw. I broke a fork the last time I came and now here's another gone! One of you will have to resort to fingers. I've prised all the corks out anyway. I know how you stand for glasses," he went on, roaming around the vast room and collecting various drinking utensils, including a basin and a jug. "What's been in this cup?" he asked, sniffing it suspiciously.

"Johnson had his shaving-soap in it yesterday," remarked MacAllister. "I dare say you'll find a few fragments of whisker inside if you look closely. He never had much of a beard. I don't know what he shaves for unless it's to spoil my razor. That glass is all right," he added, answering Wilkinson's questioning glance. "They're Boney's finger-marks and they're mostly on the outside. He had glue on his hands all morning."

"Yes," said Boney, expertly removing a cork from a bottle, by means of a small pen-knife, and swallowing the contents without the aid of a drinking-vessel. "I took some of my things round the dealers this afternoon and the memory of the sordid transaction can only be washed away in fermented liquor."

"He means to say that he went to the pawnshop," said MacAllister. "He's been asking me the time all evening. If you come round here on Sunday morning, when he's going to change into his other shirt, you'll see why we call him Boney. We're recuperating now, you know, but we work hard enough in the daytime. If you think you can stand it, I'll show you the three dead-beats for the first prize at the next Salon."

He took up the lamp and, amidst dissenting groans from his comrades, commenced to make a tour of the studio. "This is Johnson's," he said, stopping in front of the first easel. "I won't trim the lamp until we come to mine. He calls it 'Street Scene in Morocco.' He's never been to Morocco and hopes that the judges haven't. I pose for the Arab in the foreground, and we've kept one sheet dirty for the last six weeks so as to have the berouse more realistic. This is Boney's," he continued, moving to another easel and ignoring the rain of missiles from the lanky personage. "He calls it 'The Loving-Cup.' Boney's more romantic than he looks. The idea came to him when he was drinking beer and he's continued the inspiration ever since. This," he said, halting at the third easel, oblivious to expectant howls, and shading the lamp with his hand, "is mine. I keep a cloth over it when Boney and Johnson are working, as the sight of it disheartens them, and they have a lot to learn yet. I call it 'The Duel.' Johnson and I have a set-to every morning with umbrellas, and when he strikes a good pose I fix him in it. He's a bit sprung in the knees, as you've doubtless noticed, so if I'm rejected you'll know what gave me away."

"Sprung in the knees," growled Johnson. "I like that! What about your Arab? It's enough to make any decent Mohammedan turn Christian! Let's have another chorus!"

They had another chorus. It turned out to be a rollicking refrain of Harry Lauder's, an air which had been imported by MacAllister, and laboriously studied on the piano. The high, sloping, glass roof resounded with stentorian echoes.

"That's fine!" sighed Wilkinson, surveying the broken fork. "We go well on that. Gad! I'll be in London again next Spring! Lauder and Mac's trousers are the best things that ever came out of Scotland."

"If you ever see Wilky with his hat on," said MacAllister to me, confidentially, "you'll always know him again. There's nothing like that hat north of the Equator. What's the matter with Boney?"

The lanky individual had risen from the small bedstead on which he had been lying, and commenced to pound it vigorously with the butt-end of the empty bottle. "The brick-stuffing in this mattress has shifted again," he remarked, "and I'm going to pound up the debris a bit finer. You fellows can go on talking. I've got to go down to the Louvre in the morning to study Troyon on animal life."

Assuming that I had gathered sufficient material at this point for at least one article on student life, I judged it discreet to retire and again faced the terrors of the narrow shelf and the echoing gallery.

G. A. A.

DRESDEN

Mr. Morris Spellmeyer, of St. Joseph, Mo., accompanied by his mother, has arrived by automobile from Prague. They will continue their journey to Berlin and Hamburg after a short stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Mesmer, of Ogdensburg, N.Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Scanlan, of Syracuse, N.Y., are staying in town for a week, after which they leave for Leipzig.

Mr. Robert M. Tyler, of Sierra Leone, is spending a few days in Dresden with friends. He leaves for London next Saturday.

Mrs. Gardiner Kinloch, of London, and Miss Mary Anderson, of Brighton, are among the latest English arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burgess, of Philadelphia, have arrived in Dresden on a short visit. Mr. Burgess is on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

Commander Roger Macleod, of the United States Naval Reserve, has been in Dresden for some days, and is leaving today for Munich and Vienna.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Courtlandt, of New Orleans, La., have left for Berlin, where they will stay with friends at Charlottenburg.

A party of Chicago ladies has reached Dresden in the course of a comprehensive European tour. The party includes Mrs. William Adams, Mrs. Moore Gillespie, Miss Marian Webb, Mrs. L. McDowell, and Mrs. George van Buren.

From Dresden they go to Nuremberg, Vienna, and Paris, sailing from Cherbourg next month for home.

Mrs. Proctor Patterson and Miss Lucretia Biery Jones, of Cleveland, Ohio, who have been staying at the Bellevue for some time, are leaving today for Berlin, where they will take up their abode at the Hotel Adlon.

Mr. Percy Sherwood begins his Musical Lectures today (Wednesday) in German and tomorrow (Thursday) in English. Particulars at Schweizer Strasse 16.

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

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

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.

German lady, speaking English, wishes to find singing & violin students whom she can accompany on the piano. One mark per hour. Apply: M. B., Daily Record office.

To let: Two well furnished private apartments with or without pension. Particulars: **Sedan Strasse 49, II. r.** 12-4 o'clock.

O. Beyer's Lending Library

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New books received daily in English, French, and German.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY REICHS-APOTHEKE

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DRESDEN MUSICAL NOTES.

(BY OUR MUSICAL CRITIC.)

Mme. Maria Therese Pagenstecher de Sauset's song recital at the Palmengarten, though the programme she had chosen contained widely different songs by past and modern composers, was in many ways delightful. Her performances of Bruch's "Ave Maria" and Strauss' "Befreit" were not altogether free from a noticeable striving after effect, but this defect was atoned for by her rendering of Berlioz's "Reviens, reviens ma bien aimée," a delicate and characteristic work whose natural merit was enhanced by the sympathetic warmth and accurate feeling of the vocalist on this occasion. Mme. Pagenstecher de Sauset exhibited admirable enthusiasm in her renderings, but I more than once failed to discern a distinction in the peculiarities of the various numbers. The songs by Albert Fuchs and Bertrand Roth, two Dresden composers, were rich in pretty and amiable inspirations together with surprising trivialities and mediocre expressions. As far as Mme. Pagenstecher de Sauset's voice is concerned, there is no concealing the fact that its original splendour and beauty has suffered at the hands of Time. Her tone is not free from a suggestion of departed glory. But her recital proved again that sound training and a correct manipulation of the voice—even allowing for some errors in breathing which were not absent—compensate in vitality and efficiency for the first ravages of physiological decay.—F.Z.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse

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. Strehlener 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. P. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight beginning at 7.30, ending at 10.30

Eugen Onegin.

Lyric scenes in 3 acts (7 pictures). Words by Pusckin. Music by P. Tschaiakowsky.

Cast:

Larina, a landowner Fran Bender-Schifer.
Tajjana, her daughters Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Olga, Fräul. Tervani.
Filipjewna, a nurse Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Eugen Onegin Herr Perron.
Lenski Herr Burrian.
Prince Gremin Herr Ludikar.
A Captain Herr Trede.

Saretzki Herr Nebuschka.
Triquet, a Frenchman Herr Rüdiger.
Quillot, valet Herr Plehler.

PLOT. In the opening scene the mother of two young girls, Tajjana and Olga, recalls in conversation with her nurse the days of her youthful love, and concludes that, although she married a man other than her choice, she had nevertheless a happy life. From the progress of the opera it would appear that her history is to be repeated in the case of her daughters. Olga is in love with Lenski, who introduces his friend Eugen Onegin, to whom Tajjana immediately becomes passionately attached. After a struggle with her pride, Tajjana writes a letter to Onegin declaring her passion, in reply to which he offers her a brother's love. His attitude towards Olga, however, excites the jealousy of Lenski. A duel is arranged between them, in which Onegin shoots Lenski dead. Remorse at having killed his best friend drives him forth into the world to wander for twenty-six years. He finally returns to St. Petersburg, where at a grand Court function he meets the Princess Gremin, in whom he recognises Tajjana. Her love for him revives, but she resists his overtures and remains true to her marriage vow.
Composer: Tschaiakowsky, born 1840, died 1893.

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.	—

POLAR EXPLORATION.

In view of the alleged dual discovery of the North Pole and the subsequent access of popular interest in all matters relating to Arctic exploration, the following article, written towards the close of 1908 by Mr. Walter Wellman—himself a principal in the airship expedition now waiting at Spitzbergen for favourable meteorological conditions—is interesting and instructive. He mentions, as will be seen, both the Peary and Cook expeditions, which at the time of writing were lost to human ken:—

Commander Robert E. Peary sailed from New York in July in the Arctic ship Roosevelt, and made good progress to Cape Sabine and Etah, Greenland, there taking on board Esquimaux, dogs and walrus meat, and steaming northward late in August, after sending back his coal ship, the Erik. Nothing has since been heard from the Roosevelt, but if Commander Peary has been successful in escaping the perils of ice navigation through Robeson and Kennedy Channels he is wintering on the north shore of Grant Land, at or near his old station, Cape Sheridan, about 300 statute miles from the North Pole. From this point Commander Peary expects to set out for the Pole about March 1, 1909, sledging over the sea ice. Before leaving America he announced that he should this time try to leave the land considerably to the west of Cape Sheridan, as he believes the ice will not be so much broken up there as directly north of his headquarters. It will be remembered that Mr. Peary was prevented attaining the Pole in his former expedition, when he did establish the record for the "Farthest North," by an open channel or "lead" in the ice which he could not cross without a fatal delay. The channel of open water which blocked his progress was only a mile or two in width, and other Arctic travellers have expressed surprise that Mr. Peary carried with him no boat or canoe with which the crossing could be effected. All others who have attempted sledging to the Pole over the uncertain, shifting sea ice, which is never at rest, not even in the coldest weather, have carried light canoes or kayaks or tarpaulins with which sledges could be converted into rafts. Whether or not Mr. Peary has included such within his present equipment he did not announce before leaving America. Inasmuch as such channels of water are likely to be met at any time, and in any part of the Arctic Sea, it is presumed that this time Mr. Peary has gone prepared to cross them. That some such craft or makeshift is an absolute essential to success is now considered axiomatic by Arctic travellers, because in "a dash for the Pole," time is a vital factor. The favourable season for sledging is limited to about 110 days, and provisions for men and dogs are carried for this period only. A delay of a week waiting beside an open channel which could be crossed with a boat or canoe in a few hours may be fatal to the chances of the pole-seeker, as it was to Mr. Peary in 1906. Mr. Peary announced before sailing that this time he was prepared, if necessary, to remain three years in the Arctic regions, and that if he does not gain the Pole in 1909 he will renew the effort in 1910.

There are now three distinct methods by which it is believed it is possible to reach the Pole. The first is the "dash" with dogs and sledges, which Mr. Peary adheres to, and with which he has made a nearer approach to the Pole than any other explorer. This method is also employed by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who sailed north in June, 1907, as head of the "Bradley Polar Expedition," wintered at Etah, and in February, 1908, set out for the Pole with a few Esquimaux, intending to follow the western route, via Ellesmere Land, so fully explored by Captain Sverdrup a few years ago. Dr. Cook had not returned to Etah in August, and fear as to his safety has been entertained, though his friends do not share in it because he is travelling in a country filled with game and no doubt can take care of himself through another winter. His chances for reaching the Pole are not considered very good, as he had more than 300 miles to travel to reach the Arctic Sea, or a much greater distance than Peary will have to go if the latter establishes his base, as before, on the north coast of Grant Land.

The second method is the drift method employed by Frithjof Nansen, and now to be renewed by another Norwegian, Roald Amundsen, who achieved the Northwest Passage with the sloop Gjøa. Captain Amundsen announced in November that in the summer of 1910 he would sail from San Francisco in the Fram, the famous ice-ship used by Nansen and Sverdrup, intending to thrust her within the ice-pack northwest of Behring Strait, and to "drift" for three or four years through the Arctic Ocean. In the Nansen voyage the Fram started farther west, and two years later the drift had carried her to the 86th parallel of latitude, or within 300 statute miles of the Pole. Dr. Nansen and other Arctic students have believed that if the Fram could start farther east the current may carry her across the Pole itself.

The third method is travel through the air. André tried this with an ordinary balloon, without motive power or steering means, and lost his life. In November it was reported his grave had been found in Labrador, but the report lacked confirmation, and it is believed the grave was that of a fisherman or sailor. There is now little doubt that André's bal-

loon came down in the Barentz Sea, east of Spitzbergen and southwest of Franz Josef Land, a few days after the start from Dane's Island, July, 1897.

The Wellman plan to reach the Pole by a modern airship, carrying a total weight of 19,000 pounds, and driven by powerful engines at a rate of 20 miles per hour, is an effort to make the greatest possible use of scientific and mechanical progress in geographical exploration. In 1906 the airship headquarters, comprising balloon house, machine shops, gas apparatus, etc., was established at Dane's Island, Spitzbergen. In 1907 a start for the Pole was prevented by an exceptionally unfavourable season, but the airship was thoroughly tested and found efficient in a trial voyage, though too late in the year to start for the Pole. This airship, the second largest yet built, has been repaired and improved, the headquarters have been maintained, and the expedition is to be renewed in the near future. In view of the success of the Zeppelin and other airships during the year confidence in the ultimate success of the Wellman plan is increasing.

August 15 the ship Denmark of the Danish expedition to the east coast of Greenland, arrived at Bergen, Norway, bringing news that Mylius Ericson, leader of the expedition, had perished in a snowstorm, along with Lieutenants Hagen and Broenlund, in November, 1907. The object of the expedition was to explore the northeast coast of Greenland, north of Cape Bismarck. The three men had left the ship and worked their way northward. Owing to the unusual severity of the weather in that region during the summer of 1907, they were unable to start on their return before the autumn, and while traversing the high inland ice were caught in a storm. A relief party found the body of Lieutenant Broenlund in a crevice, not far from a depot. Beside it were sketches showing the work done by the party, and his diary, in which was the following entry:

"Perished at 79 degrees, under a trial return over inland ice, in November. Arrived here under a decreasing moon, and cannot go on, owing to frozen feet and darkness. The corpses of the others are in the middle of the fiord. Hagen died November 15, and Mylius some ten days later. (Signed) Joergen Broenlund."

The relief party was unable to find the bodies of Ericson and Hagen, on account of the heavy snow. The expedition was successful in roughly charting nearly all of the coast of Northeast Greenland, and discovered many large islands.

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. today (Wednesday).
October 17.—Lusitania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York October 22. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).
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. tomorrow (Thursday).
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-pfennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kronprinz Wilhelm, left New York October 5.
Tomorrow (Thursday), 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.
On Monday, October 18, by the S.S. St. Paul, left New York October 9.
On Wednesday, October 20, by the S.S. Kronprinzessin Cecilie, left New York October 12.
On Friday, October 22, by the S.S. Campania, left New York October 13.
On Saturday, October 23, by the S.S. La Savoie, and the S.S. George Washington, both left New York October 14.

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.

:: DRESDEN ::

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Jewelry. G. A. Scharffenberg. See Strasse 16.

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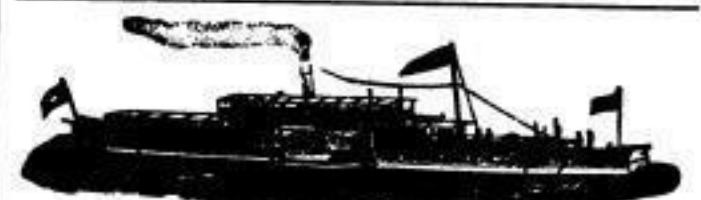
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BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

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

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

No change in the weather.