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# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,120.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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## BALLOONACY.

Glancing through the Parisian *Journal des Débats* the other day, we came across a reproduction of the writings of a certain Mercier who, in a work entitled *Mon Bonnet de Nuit*, wrote an essay on the Montgolfier balloon of 1783. This reproduction struck as most timely at the present moment, when an exaggerated form of that peculiar disease, known as "balloonacy," is sweeping over the face of Europe, and is nowhere more pronounced than in Germany. The appearance of the Zeppelin airship has given rise to fantastic conceptions of the various uses to which dirigibles might be put which equal in imaginative effort the highest flights of unrestrained fancy that Mercier and his volatile contemporaries were ever guilty of. We have heard of a fleet of Zeppelins setting out on a voyage of world-wide conquest, of whole squadrons of Dreadnoughts being sunk on the high seas by a rain of devastating explosives from on high, and of a real and undisputed discovery of the North Pole by a Zeppelin airship expedition. Granted that a certain amount of national enthusiasm might have been expected as a result of the truly remarkable performances of Count Zeppelin's vessel, there are still limits in which popular expectation can legitimately soar. The Count himself is the first to admit that the entire problem of aerial navigation presents infinitely more difficulties than those which have yet been solved. The elements, it is true, have been harnessed, but they have never been ridden by man when in an angry humour, and they are still the indisputable masters of the situation.

Writers inspired by the Zeppelin and other airships are proceeding along lines exactly parallel to those which carried the enthusiastic Mercier far beyond the region of common sense. He went into ecstasies over the prospect which the hot-air balloon opened up for mankind, and over the possibilities of flight through the air. He saw the moon suspended in the air, and said that it was no doubt a kind of Montgolfier balloon. It was, as he argued, a hollow globe filled with some particular gas, probably sixty times lighter than air. And if the moon was thus held up in space, it followed that the sun and the earth were filled with the same gas, and floated in the atmosphere for the same reason. When once he had given rein to his imagination, Mercier's speculations knew no bounds. He explained all sorts of natural phenomena by this marvellous gas: volcanoes, storms, and earthquakes were all made clear by it. This reasoning by analogy has also become the fashion among that large class of writers who have sprung, mushroom-like, into existence with the advent of the Zeppelin airship. It is hardly possible today to open a German or French periodical of any description without coming across some more or less learned article on aeronautics. The enthusiasm is too great to last. Repeated repasts from a favourite dish soon render it objectionable to the palate, and the demand for literary diversion on this subject will inevitably decline. France has gloried in the reputation she won long ago as a land of exaggerations, but in the present competition of fantastic balloonacy she has a hard struggle to keep abreast of her Teuton neighbours. The proverbial Germanic solidity of intellect has suffered not a little from the ravages of this new disease, but we do not doubt that the brake will be put on before many months are past. This generation is amused by the absurd fancies of a Mercier, and we flatter ourselves that we are more sober in our speculations on the future of aeronautics and aviation; but it is nevertheless probable that in a hundred years' time some of our popular science will seem quite as absurd to our descendants as the vivid imagination of Mercier does to us.

### A HARD BLOW FOR DR. COOK.

A New York cablegram received yesterday stated that Commander Peary and his white companions on the Arctic expedition have now made public certain details regarding the statements elicited from Dr. Cook's Eskimaux at Etah by skilful examination. The Eskimaux who accompanied Dr. Cook unanimously declared that, after leaving Heiberg Island, they had proceeded only two days' journey to the North when the party came to a stretch of bad ice and open water which rendered further progress impossible. Thereupon Dr. Cook decided to return to Heiberg Island, which he did forthwith.



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## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The forecast we ventured to make in our article yesterday on the indiscretion of Mr. Crane, the recently appointed American Minister to China, has received swift confirmation. We suggested that his loquacity would certainly render his tenure of office of the shortest duration, and a cablegram from Washington, now lying before us, announces that the Secretary of State has requested Mr. Crane to send in his resignation. Further advices are to the effect that Mr. Crane himself proposed this step, as he recognised that the remarks he made to the reporter of a Chicago newspaper had created grave difficulties for the State Department.—In this connection our telegraphic agency says that the report of Mr. Crane's departure for China, published yesterday, was based on a misunderstanding.

Disappointment and irritation will be the dominant feelings among American politicians and business men at this untoward result of an appointment which had been hailed throughout the country as a masterpiece of diplomacy. Mr. Crane, it was said, was admirably fitted for his new post, and under his direction American policy in the Far East would prove immensely beneficial. It is now more likely that, had he entered into residence at Peking, the world would have been surprised by new and startling developments which could not have failed to detrimentally influence American interests in the Chinese Empire. Mr. Crane is doubtless pondering ruefully on the fundamental truthfulness of the old adage regarding the intrinsic value of silence. The incident, painful as it is, will not have been in vain if it acts as a wholesome warning to Mr. Crane's successor, whoever he may prove to be.

The following is the gist of London telegrams received dealing with the English political crisis. Yesterday's London press discussed with animation the King's interviews with Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, and Mr. Asquith, and gave it as their opinion that Mr. Asquith took the initiative in conferring with his Majesty. The Conservative papers sharply attack the Prime Minister for his alleged conduct, and characterise as an unprecedented political manoeuvre his attempt to utilise the Royal prerogative for the purpose of obtaining an indication as to his opponents' plans. The Prime Minister, it is further stated, is openly dismayed by his party's prospects at the coming General Election. The audiences with the King, it is generally opined, can produce no alteration in the situation. The Liberal papers contend that it was only natural on the King's part to attempt to use his influence for the bringing about of a reconciliation between the disputant parties. The *Daily News* says that in Liberal circles a compromise was greatly feared, but that Mr. Asquith has retreated not one inch from his original standpoint, and was not intimidated by the sensational tactics of the Tories.

Mr. Masterman, Under Secretary to the Home Office, delivered a speech at Kennington on Tuesday night, in the course of which he said: "If the legal mediation of the highest authority concerns itself with warning the Lords as to the danger of the course they are pursuing, while refraining from infringing upon the Constitution, then it is decidedly not our business to criticise or to hinder such mediation. This Budget will eventually pass, whether the Lords accept it or reject it!"

Mr. Philip Snowden, the Socialist member for Blackburn, spoke to his constituents on Tuesday night, making the following remarks. "King Edward is undoubtedly popular, but we must not forget that a popular king may prove a greater danger to Democracy than a despot. It is the cardinal duty of the King to accept and to act upon the advice of his responsible Ministers."

Mr. William Randolph Hearst's intervention in the New York mayoral fight has greatly fluttered the political doves. He is being heartily abused by both

Republicans and Tammany Democrats, and appears to enjoy it. He will utilise the machinery of the Independence Party, and is assured of sufficient fusion support to spoil the chance of Judge Gaynor, with whom he has long had certain accounts to settle. The Judge has said nasty things about "Yellow Journalism" and about Mr. Hearst personally from time to time, and Mr. Hearst has said and is saying equally nasty things about Mr. Gaynor. The contest now enters upon the roaring, rattling stage, and everyone is hitting everybody else good and hard. Tammany is pretty mad over the development of the situation. All seemed perfectly satisfactory at the beginning of last week. Today there is an exasperating change. Tammany's candidate is suspected even by Tammany, and it would not be surprising if he should be deserted by the wig-wag at the last moment. The *Globe's* correspondent cables that half-hearted attempts are being made by the party leaders to make out that the Independence candidate does not count for a cent, but experienced politicians all agree that Mr. Hearst's virile personality constitutes a factor which cannot be ignored.

The New York *American* states that nearly seventy prominent members of New York society and thirty millinery houses will shortly be indicted on charges of smuggling. The alleged frauds have extended over many years, and the total sum involved is about \$9,000,000 dollars. It is understood that if all the defendants are convicted the fines will reach 2,000,000 dollars.

Several diplomatists at Constantinople have been authoritatively informed that the Dardanelles question was not discussed during the recent interview between the Tsar of Russia and members of the Turkish mission at Livadia. The news published by a German paper at Stamboul that the Turkish mission had brought back an autograph letter to the Sultan from the Tsar has since been denied.

Supplementary to the cablegrams we published yesterday from Cuba and America, the following message from New York gives details of the terrible cyclone: The number of victims who perished in the cyclone along the coast of Florida is now estimated at seven hundred. In Key West hardly a house or building of any description has escaped some sort of damage.

The *Petit Parisien* yesterday reported: The journey of the Russian Tsar to Italy will take place immediately, but strict secrecy is still maintained as to the route to be taken and the date and place of the meeting between Tsar Nicholas and the King of Italy.

It is reported from Tangier that the Pasha of Azemur, alarmed by the disturbances which had broken out between the Jews and Arabs of his province, solicited the aid of the French commandant, which was granted. A French rifle brigade proceeded to Azemur and soon restored order, subsequently returning to Vidiali. As the Pasha feared that his request for French intervention might enrage Sultan Mulai Hafid, he has since sent the Sultan a large sum of money as a salve to his Majesty's injured dignity.

The Paris newspapers report extraordinary scenes on the road between Juvisy and Paris on Sunday evening, when the vast crowd which had been attending the aviation meeting was returning homewards. Many motor cars, it is stated, returned to Paris at high speed, and at intervals of only a few yards, and all along the road there were swarms of cyclists. Some of the latter declare that they witnessed numerous accidents. A woman is said to have been run over by three motor cars in succession, and as the huge crowd forced its way into the road, several persons are reported to have been actually crushed to death. It is feared, therefore, that the total number of accidents will prove to have been very large. Despite the efforts made by the railway company to organise an efficient service of special trains, it was not until 11 o'clock at night that the last of the spectators were able to leave the station of Savigny-sur-Orge. The departure of the trains took place without serious incident, although the crowds sometimes overwhelmed the gendarmes and troops who were endeavouring to maintain order, and swarmed on to the line. At half-past eight a train came up at full speed while the crowds were crossing the line to besiege a waiting train. The station-master, however, succeeded in stopping it by means of frantic signalling.



## 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.

Considerable interest has been aroused in American musical circles here by the announcement of a *Liederabend* on October 30 by Mary Forest Ganz, accompanied by Rudolph Ganz.

Mrs. Mary Forest Ganz was formerly well known in the Berlin concert field as Miss Mary Forest, of New York. Her husband, Mr. Rudolph Ganz, the distinguished Swiss-American pianist, is always amused to remember that when both were appearing during the same Berlin concert season, nine years ago, Mrs. Ganz used to sing before large audiences; while he, still unknown in Berlin, used to play before very small ones. Miss Mary Forest's original ambition was to enter upon an operatic career, and she even went so far as to make her debut at Kroll's at the age of eighteen. Her parents, however, raised objections to the operatic stage, and Mrs. Ganz finally devoted herself entirely to the field of *Lieder*. It was by her marriage to Mr. Ganz that Miss Forest's concert career was temporarily interrupted, largely owing to the well known pianist's summons to America, where little encouragement seemed to offer to a singer whose forte lay in German *Lieder*.

Mary Forest Ganz's recital on October 30 will from many standpoints be one of the most interesting events of the season. Her programme alone is sufficient to attract a large audience. Besides a group of seven songs composed by her husband, some old Italian songs, and Schubert and Brahms numbers, Mrs. Ganz will present a striking musical novelty in the shape of five songs by Maurice Réval, that remarkable French composer whose works, in the opinion of Mr. Rudolph Ganz, are absolutely the most advanced compositions of the twentieth century.

Modern Greek folk-songs are not heard every day in a Berlin concert-hall. Mrs. Ganz, however, is offering them in her programme of October 30, Maurice Réval, with his genius for originality, having seized upon the idea of adapting for the concert-platform a set of Greek folk-songs of today. How they will be received by the Berlin critics is, Mr. Ganz admits, a matter for conjecture. Two at least are likely to be appreciated, he believes, on account of their charm of melody. The fate of the remaining ones, weird, odd, unique to a degree as they are, still rests with the future.

One of Réval's piano sonatas has recently been dedicated to Mr. Rudolph Ganz, who has done much to make known the progressive French composer's work. In a coming piano recital in Berlin (on March 22) Mr. Ganz, after opening with a new sonata by Christian Sinding (also dedicated, by the way, to Mr. Ganz himself) will introduce two of Réval's piano compositions. Both of these are, apparently, truly remarkable works. "The Gallows" is the expressive name applied to the first, which, in its harrowing realism, can only be compared to a certain school of modern French literature. With the help of the programme's written text it depicts, vividly and weirdly, the lonely gallows; the helpless corpse depending from it, animals gnawing, birds tearing at the flesh; and throughout, in the distance, the church-bell tolling slowly, as if for the soul of the condemned.

But it is not only by their strange conceptions that the Réval works make their impression. Mr. Ganz himself, brilliant pianist as he is, admits that he has been obliged to almost establish a new technique, to sit down and *spell out* the extraordinary harmonic combinations, scales in seconds and other outlandish phenomena, with which M. Réval juggles. "And when it comes to Réval's chords," concludes Mr. Ganz, "why, I have to eat Force to prepare for them!"

A programme of songs by Brahms, Strauss, and Mr. Nevin was rendered last Saturday evening at the Mozart Saal by Herr Kirchhoff, a tenor of the Royal Opera House, the occasion being a *Wohltätigkeitsfest* for the benefit of the German Temperance League.

Two illustrated lectures will be given at the American Woman's Club on October 15 and October 21 at 8 o'clock. Price, 1 mark each. Miss Koetgen is the lecturer, her subject being "Sketches in the East."

Miss Bertha Brinker, of Philadelphia, who studied in Berlin two years ago with Mr. Francis MacLennan of the Royal Opera, made her first appearance in opera on October 3, at Florence, Italy, singing the rôle of *Azucena* in "Il Trovatore."

Another American girl well known in Berlin has lately made her debut in the rôle of *Azucena*. Miss Alice Sovereign, of Rockford, Illinois, opened as *Azucena* at the opera house in Posen on Thursday night, and repeated her presentation last Monday.

Mr. Francis MacLennan, the well known American tenor of the Berlin Royal Opera, has just scored conspicuous success as a teacher of the vocal art. Herr Josef Schoeffel, a young Bavarian lyric tenor

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who has been studying with Mr. MacLennan for eighteen months, has been given a six years' contract at the Royal Opera, at a salary increasing from 10,000 to 20,000 marks a year, a remarkably generous allowance for a beginner.

Master Jack Nevin, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nevin, has just returned to school in Weimar after spending the Michaelmas holidays with his parents, at Pension Belmont.

The Berlin Photographic Company has arranged to supply Dr. Babcock with large copies of masterpieces in other European galleries when such may be needed in connection with his lecture on Painting in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum.

### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins, and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).  
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
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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.  
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### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**  
Royal Opera House: Dalibor . . . . . at 7.30  
Royal Theatre: Julius Caesar . . . . . 7.30  
New Royal Opera Theatre: Der Paragaphen-Schuster . . . . . 8  
Deutsches Theatre: Faust . . . . . 7.30  
(Kammerspiele) Die Zuflucht . . . . . 7.30  
Lessing Theatre: Die Gefährtin Hannele . . . . . 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 erste Geige . . . . . 8  
Charlottenburg: Das Kitchon von Heilbronn . . . . . 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: Hallo — die grosse Revue . . . . . 7.30  
Apollo Theatre: Spezialitäten . . . . . 8  
Walhalla Theatre: Spezialitäten . . . . . 8  
Reichshallen Theatre: Stettiner Sänger . . . . . 8  
Passage Theatre: Spezialitäten . . . . . 8  
Bernhard Rose Theatre: Michael Kohlhaas . . . . . 8  
Polles Caprice: Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse Augenhlick . . . . . 8.15

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

A Ministerial Council was held at Madrid on Tuesday night, when the sentence of death passed on Señor Ferrer by the Court Martial at Barcelona was discussed. It was decided by a majority that no reprieve should be granted, and the sentence was confirmed in a telegraphic despatch to Barcelona. The Parisian press yesterday morning reported from Barcelona that Ferrer's execution was to take place in the forenoon. One of the papers had requested its correspondent to telegraph details of the impression created at Madrid by the sentence. The editor subsequently received an answer to the effect that the strict censorship maintained over all despatches leaving Spain absolutely prohibited the carrying-out of these instructions.—On Tuesday evening a great public open-air demonstration was held at

Rome to protest against Señor Ferrer's sentence of death. Hundreds of labourers took part in the meeting, and owing to the absence of motormen and drivers the street-cars and public vehicles were compelled to temporarily cease running.

The Agence Havas publishes the following telegram from Perpignan: The Spanish censorship regarding all messages and publications relating to the Ferrer case is being administered with extreme rigidity. In spite of this, however, news has been received of the conveyance of Señor Ferrer to the fortress of Montjuich, where the sentence will be carried into effect. Apart from the condemnation of Ferrer, there is no authentic news, and it cannot be confirmed whether his counsel at the trial has been arrested, as was reported.

Not only in Rome, but in all Italy, according to later telegrams, demonstrations in favour of Señor Ferrer are taking place. At Milan, Cortona, and Verona on Tuesday great popular meetings to protest against the Spanish reformer's condemnation were held, while smaller meetings took place at Bologna, Genoa, Perugia, and Florence.—A noisy demonstration was held in front of the Spanish Consulate at Amsterdam on Tuesday night, when loud protests against the treatment of Ferrer were raised. The police dispersed the manifestants.

Before going to press last evening the following despatch arrived:—

Señor Ferrer was executed at 9 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning in the fortress of Montjuich. He was conducted to the rear of the fortress, blind-folded, and then shot dead by a platoon of riflemen.

Señor Ferrer had been conveyed to the chapel of the fortress on Tuesday night. He demanded an interview with his counsel, who remained several hours with the condemned man. Ferrer appeared perfectly calm. Only once during the conversation with his lawyer did he become excited. Extensive precautionary measures were taken by the authorities. In the neighbourhood of the fortress and on the hill 40 or 50 people managed to assemble, however, but no demonstration was made. A detachment of riflemen were entrusted with the carrying-out of the execution. Two monks attended Señor Ferrer just before the fatal volley was fired, but he refused to accept the last sacrament.

According to a Vienna telegram dated yesterday, an English criminal named Daniel Delaney, alias David Maloney, who is suspected of complicity in the robbery of the post-office on the Minoriten Platz, has been arrested at New York by the police authorities who had been advised by cable from Austria of his pending arrival.

The bomb outrages directed against Messrs. Hammar and Sjöholm (says a Stockholm telegram) are now attributed to a certain Martin Ekenberg, an engineer who operates a laboratory in London. Ekenberg was a personal acquaintance of the two directors, and against whom they were engaged in trade rivalry. Ekenberg had studied considerably in Sweden and at foreign universities. In 1893 he was appointed Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Königsberg.

### AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MAILS.

We have received the following letter from a Leipzig reader:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Your standing announcement below your "Mail News" is important to Canadians and ambiguous. Are we to understand that Canada is included in the 10-pennig rate "on letters despatched to America by steamers sailing from German ports"? The United States of America is certainly a cumbersome name, and, since the establishment of the South American Republics, not more correct geographically than the simpler term "America." Certainly if "America" were generally accepted in place of the longer term it would be much better than "U.S.A." which might mean United States Army, or anything else.

In your "Latest Mail News" you use the names "Canada" and "the United States," by which I infer that America is employed inadvisedly.

I ask you to reconsider the advice you give to send letters destined for Canada by one of the New York steamers instead of direct. I have before me in your list of vessels per New York these three—the Kaiser Wilhelm II., and Oceanic, according to your list both eight-day boats, and the Cincinnati, a 13-day boat. It would probably be one or two days more before the Canadian mails would be distributed in Montreal or Toronto.

I am sure that letters for Canada would reach their destination in from two to four or more days earlier if sent direct by the weekly Canadian mail boat from Liverpool, which ever it might be, sailing direct to Montreal or Quebec in summer and calling at Rimouski to deliver the mails; or in winter delivering the mails at Halifax, N.S. I have crossed in these steamers several times, and in no case would the mails have been delivered in Montreal in less than seven days from sailing. I think it would not be far wrong to assume that the average mails would be delivered in New York earlier if sent via Canada.

Let me suggest that in place of the present mail notice, under the heading of "Canada" you give the



weekly direct Canadian mail steamer, and let your Canadian readers take their chances.—

George H. Flint.

The above remarks of our correspondent will be of interest to all Canadian readers of the *Daily Record*, but we are not quite convinced that the course he advises for the Canadian mails is endorsed by facts. In the first place, a letter for Canada intended to catch the Canadian Pacific boat at Liverpool on a Saturday has to be posted at Dresden or Leipzig not later than Thursday. The C.P.R. boats are, we understand, seven-day vessels; that is to say, mails leaving Liverpool on one Saturday would not be delivered at Rimouski or Halifax before the following Saturday, and could not therefore be distributed at Toronto before the Sunday. Eleven days must therefore elapse between the despatch of a letter from Dresden and its receipt at Toronto. If, on the other hand, a Canadian letter is sent by a German express steamer from Hamburg or Bremen to New York, it would in all probability enjoy speedier transit. For example: a letter destined for Canada by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, sailing from Bremerhaven on a Tuesday, need not be posted at Dresden before the previous Monday. It arrives in New York on the following Tuesday morning, and should certainly be delivered in Toronto or Montreal not later than Wednesday evening, or one day earlier than it could be conveyed by the speediest direct Canadian boat. Added to this is the benefit of the 10-pfennig rate, which applies to Canadian letters mailed by direct German steamers to New York, but does not apply to letters transmitted by the C.P.R. boats from Liverpool.

However, we take Mr. Flint's opinions as representative of those generally held by our Canadian readers, and we shall therefore in future insert in our daily mail list, under the heading of Canada, a special note dealing with the Canadian mails. We take this opportunity of repeating that we are at all times willing and anxious to fall in with the suggestions of readers whenever practicable and of general benefit, and we welcome new ideas which are calculated to increase the usefulness of the *Daily Record* to its British-American readers.

#### NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS:

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

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#### Miss Watson's Art Lectures.

The following are the dates fixed for the beginning of Miss Watson's Lecture Courses on the History and Criticism of Art:

**Monday, Nov. 1.** The History and Art of Ancient Egypt (at Gutzkow Str. 33, II, 11.30—12.30).  
**Tuesday, Nov. 2.** The Art of the North (in R. Gallery, 10—11).  
**Wednesday, Nov. 3.** Greek Art (Gutzkow Str. 33, II, 11.30—12.30).  
**Thursday, Nov. 4.** Italian Art (in the Royal Gallery, 10—11).  
**Friday, Nov. 5.** Greek Art (in the Albertinum, 10—11).  
**Saturday, Nov. 6.** The Art of the Italian Renaissance (at Gutzkow Str. 33, II, 11.30—12.30).

For outlines of the different courses and further particulars, please call at Gutzkow Str. 33, II—also at the bookshops of Georg Tamme and Carl Tittmann, both in the Prager Strasse.

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#### CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

##### Royal Opera House.

Tonight beginning at 7.30, ending at 9.45

##### La Bohème.

Scene from Henry Murger's "Vie de Bohème," in four pictures. Music by Giacomo Puccini.

##### Cast:

Rudolf, poet	Herr Burrian.
Schaunard, musician	Herr Plaschke.
Marcel, artist	Herr Scheldemantel.
Collin, philosopher	Herr Lordmann.
Bernard, the landlord	Herr Nebuschka.
Mimi	Frau Nast.
Musette	Frau v. d. Osten.
Parpignol, Vendor of toys	Herr Löscheke.
Alcindor	Herr Erl.

Sergeant of the Customs, Herr Büssel.  
Customs official, Herr Pust.

"P.O." Rudolph and Marcel, friends-in-"Bohemia," are sitting at work in their Paris garret and the former replenishes the fire with the M.S. of his drama, as they cannot afford coal. Schaunard, a musician, arrives with fuel, wine, etc., and after pacifying the landlord, who demands his rent, Marcel and Schaunard go out to supper. Rudolph, left alone to work, is interrupted by Mimi, a flower-girl, who is in a fainting condition. He revives her with some wine, and confesses his love for her. They go out to join the others at the Café Mamma in the Quartier Latin. Here Marcel describes his old love Musette with an elderly admirer, Alcindor. She sends the latter away to buy her some new shoes and deserts with Marcel. In the next scene Marcel is discovered working at a tavern on the outskirts of Paris; Mimi, looking very ill and wretched, comes to beg Marcel help her, since Rudolph is killing her by his jealousy. She hides while Marcel talks to Rudolph, but hearing Rudolph declare she is too ill to be cured, she sobs so violently that her presence is revealed and Rudolph is reconciled to her. In the last scene Marcel and Rudolph are once more alone in their garret; Schaunard appears again with provisions. In the midst of their gaiety Musette brings in Mimi, who is dying. Musette and Marcel go out to buy medicine, but on their return find Mimi has expired in Rudolph's arms.

Composer: Puccini, born 1858.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
October 10 to 17								
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.	Zara Zimmermann. 7.30 p.m.	Siegfried. 4 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.	Des Pörrers Tochter von Strelendorf. 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, 8 p.m. Bub oder Mädel. 7.30.	Soldaten. 7.30 p.m.	Der General-konsul. 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.	Der General-konsul. 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.	—

Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Connolly, of New York, are now in town for a few days, previous to leaving for the United States after a long and enjoyable European tour.

Mr. Connolly, who is greatly interested in New York municipal politics, briefly discussed the mayoralty election situation with one of our representatives yesterday. He expressed himself confident of the success of Judge Gaynor, whose reputation stands sufficiently high to surmount all the calumnies and imputations brought forward by the Fusionists and dissentients in the Tammany ranks.

Upon being informed that, according to latest cable advices, Mr. William R. Hearst, the "Yellow Journalist King," had plunged into the fight, Mr. Connolly smiled. "I would not care to lay ten cents on Mr. Hearst's chances," he said. "New Yorkers have usually a soft corner in their hearts for the redoubtable Willie, who provides them with a meal of sensationalism day after day, but they are not so far gone on the road to lunacy as to place such a man at the head of their affairs. Mr. Hearst stands for all that is progressive, mendacious, and unscrupulous in journalism; and as such an exponent he doubtless fills his destined niche in this degenerate world. But as a legislator he would be foredoomed to ignominious failure. The methods of the New York *American* would lose their efficacy if transplanted to City Hall."

Mr. Connolly had no hesitation in giving it as his opinion that 1912 will witness the return of Mr. Roosevelt to White House. "The strenuous honesty of Mr. Roosevelt's administration is too fresh in the memory of the electorate to tolerate administration less candid and energetic. I predict an enormous Roosevelt boom in 1912,—a boom which, in spontaneity and unanimity, will surpass even the whirlwind of last year which broke out at the Chicago Convention. Any other prospective candidate may as well eliminate himself without further delay. He could never stand against a platform of which Theodore Roosevelt constituted the main plank."

The enterprise and comfort of Dresden greatly impressed Mr. Connolly, who thinks that New York and other big American cities have a lot to learn from the Old World in the matter of municipal administration. They urgently need lessons in economy, and in the art of getting full value for every mark expended.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

Wednesday, October 20, at 8 p.m.

in the Dreikönigskirche, Dresden-Neustadt  
Sacred Musical Performance:

## PAULUS

Oratorio in two parts by **F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy**.  
Conductor: Kantor **Wilhelm Bormann**.

Soloists: Soprano, Frau Elisabeth Boehm van Endert, Kgl. Sachs Hofopernsängerin; Alto, Frau Elise Rebhun, concert and oratorio singer (Dresden); Tenor, Herr Georg Seibt, concert and oratorio singer (Chemnitz); Baritone, Herr Paul Haase, concert and oratorio singer (Dresden); Organist, Herr Friedmar Töpfer.

Choir: The voluntary and permanent church choir of the Dreikönigsgemeinde.

Orchestra: Band of the Leib-Grenadier Regiment.

Entrance at 7 p.m. Commencement at 8 p.m.

Prices of Seats: Numbered Altarplatz 3 Mk., Schiff I. Abt. 2 Mk., Schiff II. Abt., Seitenschiff, 1. and 2. Reihe, also Empore 1. Reihe, 1 Mk.—Not numbered Schiff III. Abt., Seitenschiff from 3rd Reihe on, Empore from the 2nd Reihe on, and Orgelempore, 50 pf.

Tickets for sale: In the Royal Court music-store of F. Ries, Kaufhaus, See Str. (9—1, 3—6); C. A. Klemm, Augustus Str.; and at the church bureau on the Dreikönigskirche 9, part. (9—1, 3—6, Saturday 9—3); and, on the day of the concert, until 7.45 p.m. at the church bureau.

#### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

##### ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,

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.

Sunday, October 17th. 19th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.

Friday, October 22nd. Litany 10.0 a.m. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.m.

The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

#### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate southerly winds, somewhat cloudy temperature but slightly altered, generally dry.



## MINISTERIAL VIRULENCE. ENGLISH OPINION OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The amazing outburst of Mr. Lloyd George at Newcastle on Saturday—a speech which is generally regarded as far exceeding what one paper calls “the notorious and discreditable performance at Limehouse” in violence and rancour—is the subject of general comment throughout Great Britain. It is condemned by all thoughtful and responsible writers as a mischievous appeal to the worst passions of the working classes, and even the Radical papers appear to have some difficulty in supporting it. We append some extracts:—

### UNIONIST PRESS VIEWS.

What working men have to ask themselves on the lowest ground of self-interest is what they are going to gain by assisting Mr. Lloyd George. Suppose they compel one set of men to sell to another set under the market value, are the second set going to share their advantages with the working man? Are they going to be easier to deal with or more easygoing in their ways? Certainly not; hence the working man has no interest at all in the enterprise to which Mr. Lloyd George invites him. What he has a direct interest in is more employment at better wages, and that is just what Mr. Lloyd George does not know how to give him. The working man is the predestined dupe if he listens to the counsels given to him at Newcastle.—*Times*.

Mr. Lloyd George has definitely left the Girondins to join the Jacobins. He made a speech on Saturday at Newcastle—the birthplace of historic programmes—the like of which, it is safe to say, has never yet been made in this country by a Minister of the Crown, and which could not have been made by an educated man familiar with the elementary facts of the history of civilisation. The notorious and discreditable performance at Limehouse was nothing to it.—*Telegraph*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer goes down to the people ostensibly to vindicate his financial proposals. But no sooner does he begin to speak than a most singular anomaly becomes manifest. He does not address his audience as Chancellor of the Exchequer, but as an avenger of sin, whose chosen weapon of chastisement is taxation.—*Standard*.

Mr. Lloyd George has overdone it. His violent and bitter speech at Newcastle will be read with sorrow and indignation by all right-thinking men. Now we have a Chancellor of the Exchequer in the eyes of all the world addressing British electors as if they were a crowd of worthless tramps anxious only to steal a shirt off a hedge. Such an appeal dishonours him who makes it and insults those to whom it is made.—*Daily Mail*.

To him (Mr. George) the Budget is frankly a work of revenge. No one who reads the long and incendiary harangue on landowners which he palmed off on Newcastle on Saturday as a defence of the Budget can possibly come to any other conclusion.—*Daily Graphic*.

The most significant point in the speech was the prophecy that the yield of the new land taxes is sure to increase every year. That is exactly why we insist that the people shall be consulted before the Budget becomes law. It is no mere device for meeting the national expenses of one year.—*Express*.

If Mr. Lloyd George's beliefs and intentions are honestly expressed in his peroration, he challenges the right of every one to all that comes to him by inheritance or by any process short of immediate personal exertion. He denies to property any rights whatever, and challenges the whole basis of guarantees upon which society exists and from which enterprise derives its security. We are not concerned here to argue with this position: it is enough to note that Mr. Lloyd George adopts it, that his party newspapers do not reject it, and that the absorption of Radicalism in Socialism is proceeding before our eyes.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

One of these days, as soon as ever he likes, Peter Pan Lloyd George will discover that the majority of English people do not take their politics from the region of fairyland. They have grown up sufficiently to be positively alarmed by a gentleman who has a moustache indeed, who is a Chancellor of the Exchequer, alas! but who has not progressed in sane thought since the days when little Wales became too full of him.—*Evening Standard*.

It is because of the suggestion that an opportunity shall be given by the House of Lords to the nation to decide upon a policy which the Chancellor himself states can never be reversed that the Radicals and Socialists demand that the Lords shall be destroyed. That the country must be allowed to judge can no longer be doubted, and the Lords have now no choice but to demand that a question on which hangs the whole future of the nation shall be settled by the nation and by the nation alone.—*Evening News*.

### CURIOUS RADICAL OPINIONS.

Excellent as the Limehouse speech was, we consider that Newcastle at least equals it in clearness of exposition, in its choice of concrete examples, its wit and its courage. Both speeches are, indeed, instances of a notable revival that has marked this Budget discussion.—*Daily News*.

Since the eclipse of Mr. Chamberlain, there is no man in our public life who is a greater master of the art of popular appeal than Mr. Lloyd George. His speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday is like nothing so much as a speech of Mr. Chamberlain's in his Radical days.—*Chronicle*.

What a handicap on history the unregulated and unstimulated possession of land may be was enforced by Mr. Lloyd George, not with any bitterness or invec-tive.—*Leader*.

The small class which has enjoyed a unique position of power and advantage by virtue of its possession of land will be seen frankly asserting its claim to veto taxation which means to destroy any Government which it thinks inimical to its interests. That is a tremendous claim, involving a gigantic struggle if it is persisted in, and it is idle to use soft words about it.—*Westminster Gazette*.

The deadliness of the Limehouse speech was its hard facts. The deadliness of the Newcastle speech is also its hard facts. There has been no answer to Limehouse and there will be no answer to Newcastle.—*Star*.

Sir Edward Carson, addressing a meeting of Liverpool business men on Tuesday, referred to the Chancellor's Newcastle speech, and said Mr. Lloyd George was a demagogue and farceur. The speech would react on the man and the Party accountable for it. The Chancellor talked about a “slump in dukes,” but the fact was there was a slump in employment. The Lords had as much right to reject or accept the Finance Bill as any other Bill.

### “THE SANSULOTTE.”

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

Public and Press alike agree that no more deplorable speech has ever been delivered by a Minister of the Crown than that which Mr. Lloyd George made on Saturday. It is noticeable that, while the speech teemed with fallacies, misstatements and mendacious assumptions, few even of the gravest leader writers condescend to dissect the Chancellor's oration in detail, but rather concentrate all their energy on denouncing the tone and temper by which it was inspired. “We ask,” says one paper, “all moderate Liberals whether they really think this raging, reckless demagogue ought to fill one of the highest and most important offices in the State. By every rhetorical device which he is able to command, the Chancellor of the Exchequer preached to his hearers a class war, and endeavoured to induce them to adopt that system of forced benevolences which we supposed had disappeared from the finances of this country with the lamented decease of King Henry VIII.”

Humour is not lacking in the Chancellor's threat to compel those who possess property to place what he conceives to be the amount dictated by natural charity in the national contribution box. The peculiar humour of this threat may be seen when it is reflected that Mr. Lloyd George, himself a prosperous attorney by profession, confesses in the same speech to having defrauded the revenue and, incidentally, those poor and industrious persons for whom he alleges, his heart bleeds. “Dukes,” says a caustic commentator on the speech, “may not object to poachers on their lands, but the guardian of the public purse may confess without shame, and even with pride, that he obtained his own amusement without even taking out the licence which the law requires.” In terms of equal offensiveness, mendacity, and flippancy he denounced “you Unionists and hypocrites, Pharisees.” It might be enquired: has he ever heard of those who laid burdens upon the people too grievous to be borne, while they themselves touched them not with one of their fingers?

Certainly this speech has alienated thousands of moderate Liberals, and there is plenty of evidence that the Prime Minister, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Birrell, Lord Morley, and the other one or two Cabinet Ministers who have not forgotten the dignity attaching to their high office are incensed and disgusted at the unrestrained verbal hooliganism of their irrepressible colleague.

### LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

#### TO THE UNITED STATES.

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. today (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. today (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.

For the information of Canadian readers it may be mentioned that a fast mail steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company leaves Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal direct every Saturday. Letters intended for Canada by this direct route should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursdays, and be marked: “Via Liverpool by Empress steamer.” At the same time it should be remembered that

Canadian letters can also be sent by one of the New York steamers, and that if mailed by steamers direct from German harbours they obtain the benefit of the 10-pennig rate for 20 grammes.

#### 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 MAHS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (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.

## :: DRESDEN ::

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