

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

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## KING AND PARLIAMENT.

The fierce political struggle in England which is now obviously approaching a climax has gained in popular interest ever since there was excellent reason for believing that King Edward had personally endeavoured to reconcile the two factions. Royal interference in public matters, common as it is in many monarchies, has been unknown in Great Britain for many generations. Since the decisive struggle between the Crown and the Parliament, which ended in the decapitation of King Charles the First, no British monarch has openly entertained political opinions inclining towards one side or the other, although practically all the Georges were suspected of political intrigues under the rose. This very wholesome abstention from public meddling in Constitutional questions has done much to make the Throne so popular with all classes in the United Kingdom, and we may be very certain that, in departing from it by a single step, King Edward was actuated by a sincere regard for the welfare of the nation. It may even be that his Ministers not only sanctioned, but strongly advised him to offer his mediation. This probability, however, does not appear to have occurred to certain London journals, which have been publishing veiled criticisms of his Majesty's action.

The fundamental principle of good statesmanship is compromise, and without a due observance of this principle no party, however strong in mere numbers, can hope to achieve practical results. The English Cabinet is accredited with an inflexible aversion to compromise in the Budget dispute. It is reported that the Prime Minister, courteously, but firmly, rejected the King's suggestion of a common agreement between the two Houses, whereby the Peers, in return for the privilege of making certain amendments to the more obnoxious clauses of the Finance Bill, would guarantee its smooth passage through the Upper House. But Mr. Lloyd George has taken upon himself the task of acting as spokesman for the Cabinet: "The Finance Bill must pass with every new tax as it stands. We shall not retreat one inch from our present standpoint." In face of language of this order the most conciliatory elements can do nothing save allow events to take their course. It appears highly improbable that the Peers will pass the Bill as it stands. On the other hand, they would take grave risks if they rejected it arbitrarily. The referendum advocated by the *Times* and other journals appears to us at once the most practical and fairest middle course, but there are indications that the extremist element in the Cabinet have definitely made up their minds to reject even this unexceptionable compromise.

## MR. CRANE'S INDISCRETION.

President Taft, says a Washington cablegram has intimated his acceptance of the resignation tendered by Mr. Crane, the American Minister to China. Previous to this official announcement President Taft had sent from Riverside (Cal.) a long cipher message to Washington declaring that any statement made by Mr. Crane must come before the State Department, where the entire matter would be dealt with. It was known beforehand, however, that whatever Mr. Knox recommended President Taft would approve.

Mr. Crane has issued a detailed statement, in which he says that prior to the receipt of the letter from Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, he had already telegraphed to President Taft the State Department's objections to retain him, declaring that the things he had done had been "in the effort to carry out my understanding of your wishes as expressed by you to me." He told President Taft that no mistake had been made, except by the State Department, and that he did not consider the proceedings of the Department consistent with his self-respect or dignity. He therefore awaited Mr. Taft's desires before acting, adding, "You will understand that my resignation is in your hands."

Mr. Crane, in further conversation in regard to his position, said that he committed no indiscretion, as in discussing the commercial and political situation in the Orient he was only following the wishes of President Taft, who had told him to make his utterances on this subject "red hot."



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# LINEN

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## THE DANGER OF THE INCIDENT.

Cable advices from New York announce that some of the newspapers apparently intend to make party capital out of the action of Secretary of State Knox in cancelling Mr. Crane's appointment to the Peking Legation. Mr. Crane himself is endeavouring to shift part of the responsibility for his grave indiscretions to President Taft, and it is by no means improbable that the President will be drawn into a controversy which may become mischievous and even inimical to the national interests.

In the opinion of responsible public men, Mr. Crane demonstrated his unfitness for a diplomatic career within a week of the announcement of his appointment to be United States Minister to China. He seemed to go out of his way to make speeches upon the delicate subject of American and International politics in the Far East, and he crowned his indiscretions by according an interview to the *Chicago Record-Herald*, in the course of which he divulged confidential information which he had received at the State Department, and which was intended solely for his guidance.

The tone of all his speeches and statements to newspaper reporters was strongly anti-Japanese, and the most awkward part of this awkward business is that the Tokio Government must know, or at any rate strongly suspect, that that tone was the result of Mr. Crane's conversations with the Secretary of State.

Obviously this entirely destroyed Mr. Crane's possible usefulness as United States Minister at Peking, where he would have been brought into daily contact with Japanese influence and policy. It is, of course, ridiculous to suggest as some American newspapers have, nevertheless, not hesitated to suggest, that the Japanese Government has raised officially with the State Department the question of Mr. Crane's appointment. Such interference would not be tolerated for a moment at Washington, and the Japanese Government is far too shrewd to venture upon it.

Mr. Knox has taken his almost unprecedented action for the reason, which is really unanswerable, that Mr. Crane would be regarded at Peking as a Chinese partisan, and as such would at once come into serious conflict with Japanese diplomacy. Such a position would be full of possibilities of danger, and would make the representative of the United States powerless to promote effectively real American interests in the Far East. That is the view of the situation held by Mr. Knox, and the entire personnel of the State Department at Washington.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

For the information of our readers we would draw attention to the fact that the German Customs examination at the Dutch frontier is now characterised by greater stringency than formerly. The official staff has been reinforced, and every measure is now taken to prevent the smuggling of tobacco and coffee into this country.

A despatch received from Bluefields, Nicaragua, at Colon reports a defeat of the Government's troops by the rebel army near Greytown.

The Land Development Bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords on Thursday. The opposition agreed to the Bill as a whole, but reserved the right of making several amendments when it comes up for the third reading.

At the aviation contest at Juvisy on Wednesday, Count Lambert was adjudged by the Committee to have won the prize for the best round. The result of the race for a prize offered by the Society for Aviation were as follows: First, M. Paulhan; second, Count Lambert; third, M. Gobron. The prize for the greatest distance covered by a single competitor was won by M. Paulhan, with Count Lambert second and M. Gobron third.

President Fallières and several of his Ministers attended the aviation meeting at Juvisy on Thursday to witness M. Paulhan's flight for the distance prize. The aviator rose at once to a height of 150 metres, covered three rounds in quick succession, manoeuvred over the flying ground, and flew six kilometres across the open country, returned to the ground, and finally landed from a height of 80 metres smoothly before the President's stand. M. Fallières heartily congratulated the successful aviator, amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the spectators.

On the Juvisy flying ground yesterday morning one of the aviators, M. Pichet, fell with his machine from a height of 15 metres to the earth. He sustained severe injuries, losing an eye and breaking his left leg.

A serious disaster has occurred in Holland in connection with the removal of some wreckage along the coast between Waterweg and Scheveningen. On Thursday afternoon a quantity of dynamite was being conveyed to the scene of operations in a barge, when it exploded. The barge was blown to pieces and six workmen were instantly killed.

The *Paris Figaro* states that King Edward has intimated his intention of revisiting Biarritz some time during the next season, to stay a month or six weeks. His Majesty is said to have selected a villa for his residence. The King will travel incognito, but, nevertheless, will pass one or two days in Paris on either the outward or homeward journey, and will have an interview with President Fallières.

An interesting relic of the period of the Crimean War was recently found in Memel Harbour, in the form of a sword belonging to Capt. John Foote, who commanded the British corvette *Conflict*, and who, with four seamen, was drowned in the harbour in April, 1854, owing to the capsizing of a ship's boat. Capt. Foote had been on shore in connection with some prizes which he had brought into Memel. The find was reported to the Emperor William, who ordered inquiries to be made, with the result that the weapon is to be restored to Capt. Foote's son, Vice-Admiral Randolph Foote, President of the Ordnance Board.

Admiral von Koester, commanding the German squadron at New York which took part in the Hudson-Fulton celebrations, has issued a note of thanks to the people of New York, in which he says: "For this magnificent reception and the overwhelming hospitality I am in a great measure indebted to the esteem and regard which binds Americans of German origin together. I am convinced that the celebration will constitute a valuable link in the old chain which unites Germany and America in friendly relationship. It has been a particular pleasure to me, this opportunity of renewing old friendships with the representatives of other nations."

Mr. J. Ridgely Carter, First Secretary at the American Embassy in London, who has been appointed United States Minister in the Balkans, will leave London about the middle of next month. Mr. Ridgely Carter will first return to Washington in order to receive his instructions from his Government, and will then proceed to Bucharest. Mrs. and Miss Ridgely Carter, who are now in Paris, are expected to return to London next week, and will travel to America with Mr. Ridgely Carter. Mr. W. Phillips, who will succeed Mr. Ridgely Carter, is not a stranger to London. He was private secretary to Mr. Choate during the latter part of that diplomatist's Ambassadorship in England.

## 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.

G. Battista Lamperti, the world-famous singing master, a renowned son of an illustrious father, celebrates his seventieth birthday today (Saturday). America, not the least among the nations, has cause to feel gratitude to Lamperti for his marvellous life work as a voice-producer. More than 2,000 pupils, many of whom have become famous, have been turned out by Lamperti during his fifty years and more of activity as a pedagogue, and amongst these pupils, representative of all nations, the American element has been conspicuous to a degree. At the present moment Americans are in the majority among the old maestro's pupils, and he confesses to a particularly high opinion of, and a particular pleasure in training the American voice.

"There is one especial quality in the American voice which gives it its great possibilities," said Professor Lamperti emphatically, speaking to the *Daily Record* correspondent, "*The American voice is flexible*. And it is this rare degree of flexibility which gives it its remarkable receptibility towards the Italian method. However, the American has something besides a voice. It is the American personality as much as the American voice which fits him to take rank among the world's best opera-singers."

Professor Lamperti's walls are decorated with many old photographs of American singers of past days, — all well known, one or two of them famous. The faded inscriptions indicate that they date from the seventies and eighties—a time when to come from America to Europe for study was a much more serious undertaking than now. The old maestro shows early photographs of Emma Howson, the great coloratura; of the famous "Elena de Vascho," of Chicago (her Italian name was bestowed upon her by Lamperti); of Agnes Huntington, who made her debut in 1884 with Sarasate in the Gewerbehäus in Dresden, etc., etc. Naturally Lamperti exhibits with especial pride his photographs of Marcella Sembrich, one of them dated 1879. One modern photograph of a beautiful young American singer Signor Lamperti made a point of producing. It was that of Miss May Scheider, of New York, who on October 2 scored an immense success as *Violetta* in "Traviata" at Zurich. Lamperti predicts for Miss Scheider a great artistic career.

"Lamperti the younger" is frequently confused with his celebrated father, the founder of the Lamperti method, and many famous pupils of Lamperti junior have been inaccurately credited to Lamperti senior. This error has been most pronounced in the case of Marcella Sembrich, who really owes to the younger Lamperti practically all her vocal training. With the elder Lamperti Sembrich studied for two months only; with the son on and off for nearly eight years.

After twenty years' of teaching in Dresden, Lamperti settled in 1904 in his present home in the Münchener Strasse, Berlin, where early this week flowers and telegrams of congratulation were steadily accumulating. Some little doubt exists as to whether the maestro is seventy years old on October 14 or 16. Lamperti himself cannot throw definite light on the subject, though he "believes" his anniversary is today. Signora Lamperti, his charming German wife, is sure, however, that October 16 is the correct date. And she should know.

A good deal of speculation is on foot at present regarding the probable changes in the life of the British community involved by the appointment of a British Consul-General in Berlin.

That a certain stimulus will be given to the social life of the English Colony can hardly for a moment be doubted, although it is not thought probable, by those in a position to judge, that any British Consul-General, even though an Englishman, would be likely to take his social responsibilities towards his fellow-countrymen in Berlin as seriously as the American Consul-General is practically bound to do.

The regrettable possibility exists of one very unwelcome change in the course of the general reorganisation of the Consular office. It is by no means certain that the able and popular British Pro-Consul, Mr. Anthony Steffen, will remain a member of the consular staff under the new régime. The British Government will no doubt desire to appoint a Vice-Consul in Berlin, and it would certainly seem only natural for the choice to fall upon Mr. Anthony Steffen, who has already completed nineteen years of valuable service in the British service in Berlin.

It must be remembered, however, that the innovation of replacing German consular servants by British will be an expensive change on the part of the British Government,—which is not often reproached, in any case, for extravagance in remuneration of its public servants. The query is, whether Mr. Steffen, should he be asked to assume the post of British Vice-Consul in Berlin, will be inclined to sacrifice personal interests and accept such a vice-consular salary as can be offered—necessarily modest even at its maximum

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figure—or whether he will prefer to work in a more remunerative post, continuing, for instance, in the service of Bleichröder and Co.

The cast for Mr. Arthur Nevin's Indian opera "Poia" has already been drawn up by the Royal Opera authorities. Herr Kirchhoff (tenor) will sing the title rôle, while Frau Hempel will take the leading soprano rôle, *Natoya*. Rehearsals have been scheduled for next week, and the work of preparing the elaborate scenic equipment and Indian costumes will also be taken in hand immediately. The Intendant is expecting to stage the work by the end of December.

Mrs. Paul Hauser and Mrs. Mathias Holl, of St. Paul, Minnesota, are among the new arrivals. They expect to spend the winter in Berlin, stopping at Tauentzien Strasse 18.

Mr and Mrs. Wm. Imbush, of Milwaukee, are spending a month at the Hotel Adlon at the close of an European trip. From Berlin they return to America. Mr. Imbush is a well known business man of Milwaukee, being a member of the firm of Imbush Brothers.

Mrs. Jessie L. Gaynor with her daughters has arrived in Berlin and is again stopping at Motz Str. 33 for the winter, having taken the apartment formerly occupied by Dr. MacFarland.

Mrs. Platt Rogers and daughters, of Denver, Colorado, have taken an apartment at Bamberger Str. 16 for the winter. Miss Rogers is in Berlin to study voice.

Miss Martha Tibbals, of Erie, Penn., who spent the past summer at Pension Belmont, Victoria Louise Platz 10, has left to visit American friends at Freiburg, Baden.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Vanderpool, of Orange, New Jersey, who recently spent ten days in Berlin at the close of a Continental tour, sail today (Saturday) for home from Liverpool, by the S.S. Cedric. Dr. and Mrs. Vanderpool, who take a trip to Europe every four years, were guests at Pension Belmont while in Berlin.

Mrs. Bell, formerly of Aschaffenburg Strasse, has decided to spend another winter in Berlin and has taken an apartment at Stübben Strasse 3, near Bayerischer Platz.

Mrs. Bell's sister, Mrs. W. H. Paton, of Louisville, Ky., will also be in Berlin for the winter, and is at present situated at Victoria Louise Platz 10.

Members of Dr. Babcock's class for the study of Painting will assemble on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, at the foot of the grand stairway in the entrance to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum. The museum is closed to the public at that hour.

### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

**St. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.**  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B

Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).

Fridays: 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
11 a.m. Litany.

Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion

The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Pky, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

**THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.**  
Nollendorf Platz.

Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School.  
11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.

Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.

Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.  
3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.  
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.

For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6.  
Dr. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, Minister in charge.  
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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### This evening:

Royal Opera House	Dalbor	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Makkabäer	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Geigenmacher von Mittenwald	8
Deutsches Theatre	Hamlet	7
	(Kammerspiele) Die Zuflucht	8
Lessing Theatre	Hedda Gabler	8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut.	8
New Theatre	Das Urbild des Tartüffe	8
New Schauspielhaus	Das Exempel	8
Comic Opera	Auferstehung	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Macbeth	8
Charlottenburg	Die erste Geige	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die goldene Eva	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Urania Theatre	In den Dolomiten	8

### Every evening until further notice.

Lustspielhaus	Man soll keine Briefe schreiben	at 8
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Sittlicher Sänger	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Michael Kohlhaas	8
Folies Caprice	Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse Augenblick	8, 15

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:** Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir F. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:** Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq. Consulate Friedrich Strasse 59/60 Office 10-3 hours

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

A curious archaeological discovery has been made in the Russian province of Poltava. It consists of two antique coronets of cast bronze. One is 5½ inches in diameter, about one inch high, and has 20 denticulations, and the other five inches in diameter, 1 3/4 inches in height, and has 17 denticulations. Both are made in two pieces, joined together by a hinge. The fine rust with which they are covered, and their general character, leave no room for doubt as to their authenticity. The articles were found in the possession of a Russian peasant, but where and how they were originally unearthed is unfortunately not known.

A telegram from Christiania states that the Norwegian airship society on Wednesday night held its first sitting in the festival hall of the University. The King and his suite were present. Professor Hergesell delivered a lecture on aerial navigation and described the scheme of Arctic exploration which he and Count Zeppelin had worked out. The expedition would first become possible when the projected airship had a radius of 2,500 kilometres and was capable of making a journey of three or four days. In two or three years from now the expedition would be ready to start. An airship for that purpose would, it was hoped, be ready by the end of next year. Extensive trials would be made during 1911, and the departure for Spitzbergen was contemplated in the following year. Cross Bay, near Spitzbergen, would be the headquarters of the expedition. This would consist of two airships; one of these would remain at Spitzbergen in reserve, and in case of need would be ordered by wireless telegraphy to join the other. For the purpose of scientific Polar exploration, two airship journeys are to be made in the summer of 1912. After the lecture the Union gave a banquet in honour of Professor Hergesell.

### BRITAIN'S NEW NAVAL HARBOUR.

According to telegraphic advices from London, the Prince of Wales yesterday opened the new naval harbour at Dover, the occasion being observed with considerable ceremony. The Prince was greeted by salutes fired from a special squadron of warships in the new harbour. The naval harbour, which took more than ten years to complete and cost 3½ million pounds, is such that huge warships of the Dreadnought type are able to enter or leave it at all states of the tide.

## THE DEATH OF FERRER.

### STRIKES AND RIOTS CONTINUE.

The long tale of demonstrations, riots, and strikes contained in the telegrams we published yesterday is continued in later messages. We subjoin despatches which arrived during yesterday:—

From Barcelona.—The body of Señor Ferrer has been buried in the citizens' cemetery here. The funeral was conducted with great secrecy and expedition by the authorities, and no demonstration occurred.

On Thursday night a bomb exploded in one of the squares of Barcelona. No one suffered injury, and it is now stated that the explosion took place as the infernal machine, which had been found in the street, was being conveyed to the police station. From Paris.—In the Latin Quarter on Thursday night huge concourses of people assembled, but the

gendarmarie were able to disperse the crowd without much trouble. At Lyons the same evening a noisy demonstration was held before the Spanish Consulate. Certain roughs attempted to forcibly enter a café, whereupon the police drew their weapons and put the crowd to flight. Shots were fired amidst the tumult, several people being injured.

On Thursday afternoon the gendarmarie posted in front of the Spanish Embassy at Paris were reinforced. Premier Briand has stated to a reporter that Wednesday night's rioting attained such alarming dimensions owing solely to the fact that the rioters were able to make use of the underground railway to convey them almost to the door of the Spanish Embassy. The report circulated on Thursday night that the Spanish Ambassador had instituted criminal proceedings against several Parisian journals for libels on King Alfonso is now officially denied. The committee of the Paris Municipal Council has decided to introduce at the next sitting a proposal to name a street in the city "Francesco Ferrer," and further to suggest that the education and care of two grandchildren of Señor Ferrer, who are now staying in Paris, shall be undertaken by the municipality.

From Trieste.—As a protest against Ferrer's execution the scholars of the Trieste high schools on Thursday left their studies, and attempted to coerce pupils of other educational establishments into joining them. The general strike which had been proclaimed for half a day was carried into effect without exception by midday. Practically every store, bank, café, and theatre was closed. Demonstrants were repeatedly dispersed by the police, who were stoned heavily by the angry crowds, and had to use their weapons. The disturbances continued all through Thursday night. In the evening a large crowd—which did not, however, include the better elements—gathered before the Spanish Consulate, but was broken up by the watch. A detachment of roughs then paraded the town, playing havoc with windows and firing occasional pistol shots, which did not do any damage. One policeman was seriously hurt by a stone, and the rain of missiles became so heavy that a large force of police were finally exasperated into making a charge. From every window and roof they were pelted with stones, bricks, slates and other missiles, and minor injuries were numerous. Some fifty-four arrests were made during the evening.

From Rome.—Florence was the scene of dangerous riots on Thursday evening. A large crowd, gathered before the Spanish Consulate, came into conflict with the police and military. One officer, four soldiers, and four policemen, besides a rioter, were hurt. Hand-to-hand fights occurred at Milan between the police and crowds who were demonstrating before the Spanish Consulate, and a police official was seriously injured. In Rome business activity was completely suspended.—There is a persistent report that the Pope himself had sent an urgent telegram to King Alfonso, requesting that Señor Ferrer should not be executed, but that the wish of the Vatican was over-ruled by the Spanish Premier and his Ministerial supporters. Every demonstration has assumed the character of an anti-clerical movement, and popular opinion inclines solidly to the belief that Ferrer fell a victim to the malevolence of the Jesuits, who were extremely incensed at his being allowed to conduct his anti-clerical school at Barcelona.

From Paris.—On Thursday evening violent demonstrations took place in several provincial towns. The Mayor of Cherbourg, M. Manieu, who is a Socialist, has returned to the Spanish Ministry the Commander's Cross of the Isabella Order recently conferred upon him, with a note to the effect that he would feel himself dishonoured by wearing it any longer. Two hundred workmen at Toulon appeared before the Spanish Consulate, singing the "Internationale" and shouting "Down with the murderers!" They then visited the cathedral, ejected all the worshippers, hurled the praying-stools and benches about the building, and damaged many of the fittings. Gendarmes cleared the cathedral and made some arrests.

From Madrid.—The Spanish Foreign Minister, in conversation with a reporter, stated that he was painfully moved by the occurrence at Paris, where brave defenders of order had fallen victims to the fury of the crowd. Such demonstrations might have been expected as a result of the excitement caused by false reports of Ferrer's innocence. The foreign press maintained two opinions: one favouring the Barcelona revolution, the other refusing to hear anything concerning Ferrer's participation in the riots. His participation in the revolution was amply confirmed by the Court Martial, and before the evidence on this head the best informed Spanish opinion bowed. Foreign public opinion which had not been poisoned by the spirit of rebellion would soon recognise the justice of the sentence. "We hope," concluded the Minister, "that the riots abroad will be prevented from again occurring by legal measures, and that the justice of our procedure will in time be recognised everywhere."

A Barcelona telegram reports that another bomb exploded in that city on Thursday night, directly opposite the Bishop's palace.

**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong south-westerly winds, somewhat cloudier, little change in temperature, generally dry.

**DRESDEN**

Lady Rosemary Leveson-Gower has come to Dresden in company with her cousin, Lady Enid Fane, who is her junior by rather more than a year and is the eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Westmorland, the latter a younger sister of the Duchess of Sutherland. The two cousins thus add to the already immensely long list of young English girls who during the past few years have spent a more or less long time in finishing their education on the Continent. Dresden, in particular, of all the well-known German centres, in educational advantages appears to rank high as a favourite resort for English girls desirous of studying en pension, with or without their own private governesses, as the case may be, who in many cases, escorting their young charges, abroad, eventually remain on with them during the whole of their sojourn in foreign lands.

Mention, says a London contemporary, may be made of many well-known young ladies of English birth and parentage who were sent to Germany ere making their debut at Court. Of these were the two youngest daughters of the present Viceroy of India and Lady Minto—namely, the Ladies Ruby and Violet Elliot, now respectively Lady Errington and Lady Charles Fitzmaurice. For the purpose of their putting in some months at least at Dresden before being presented in London society they made the long journey from Canada, where at the moment Lord Minto reigned as Governor-General. About the same time Lady Eileen Wellesley, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, was studying at Dresden, as also was Miss Mary Vesey, only daughter of Mary Lady de Vesce, whilst amongst Miss Vesey's countrywomen also there at the same time were two of the younger daughters of the late Lord Conyngham, Lady Hersey Conyngham (now Lady Hersey Baird), and her sister, Lady Edna Conyngham.

In the Scots Church, Bernhard Strasse, the Rev. T. H. Wright will conduct the services tomorrow (Sunday) at 11 and 6 o'clock. In the morning the Communion of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated, when members of any other Christian church are invited to participate. In the evening the concluding lecture on "Foundation certainties of Christianity" will be delivered.—The argument from Christian experience.—All visitors to Dresden and all residents are cordially invited, and students are specially welcomed.

On following Sunday evenings lectures will be delivered (1) on the problem of the Holbein Madonna, and (2) a series upon the "Purgatorio" of Dante.

The friends of the Scots Church have arranged to hold a sale of work on Thursday and Friday, November 11 and 12. The traditions of this sale, formerly held annually, will be well maintained, and good supplies of Shetland shawls, etc., direct from the makers, Scottish shortbread and Edinburgh confectionery, will be provided. Stalls will also be arranged for plain and fancy needlework, objects of art, flowers, and refreshments. The sale will be held in the Manse, beginning on Thursday, Nov. 11, at 11 o'clock a.m.

A concert will be given on Thursday, Nov. 11, in the Hotel Continental, with a specially attractive programme, for which tickets may be obtained privately from members of the Congregation or at the Manse, Bernhard Strasse 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cross, of San Francisco, reached Dresden yesterday from Hanover in their automobile, and stayed in Dresden over night, leaving this morning for Vienna.

**CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.**

**Royal Opera House.**  
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.15  
**Zar und Zimmermann.**  
Opera in three acts. Music by Albert Lortzing.  
Cast:  
Peter I., Tsar of Russia, under the name of Peter Michaelow, carpenter's mate . . . Herr Perron,  
Peter Ivanov, a Russian carpenter . . . Herr Rüdiger,  
van Bett, burgomaster of Saardam . . . Herr Lordmann,  
Marie, his niece . . . Frau Nast,  
General Lefort, Russian Ambassador . . . Herr Büssel.

Marquis de Chateaufeuf, French Ambassador . . . Herr Soot,  
Lord Syndham, English Ambassador . . . Herr Ludikar,  
Mrs. Brown, carpenter's widow . . . Frau Bender-Schäfer,  
An officer . . . Herr Ernst,  
An officer of the court . . . Herr Markgraf.  
PLOT. Peter, Emperor of Russia, is employed as a carpenter in Saardam, under the assumed name of Peter Michaelow. Ivanov, a Russian renegade, in love with the burgomaster's daughter, Mary, is his friend, but jealous of him. The French and English ambassadors are trying to find Peter and bribe the burgomaster. The French ambassador, Marquis de Chateaufeuf, finds the Tsar out, but Lord Syndham is led by van Bett, the burgomaster, to suppose that Ivanov is Tsar. The Russian consul comes to summon Peter back to Russia, and he returns, leaving a free pardon for Ivanov.  
Composer: Lortzing, born 1803, died 1851.

	October 10 to 17	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
<b>Royal Opera House</b>	Die Walküre. 4 p.m.	Margarethe. 7 p.m.	Der Walfenschmied. 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.	
<b>Royal Theatre Neustadt</b>	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.	Des Pfarrers Tochter von Stralendorf. 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.	
<b>Central-Theatre</b>	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.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	2 Variety performances. 3.30 & 8 p.m.
<b>Residenz-Theatre</b>	Die lustige Witwe. 8.30. Ruh oder Müde. 7.30.	Soldaten. 7.30 p.m.	Der Generalkonsul. 7.30 p.m.	Bubod. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.	Bubod. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.	Der Generalkonsul. 7.30 p.m.	Bubod. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.		

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**Meissen.** Schloss Albrechtsburg. KÖNIGL. BURG-KELLER. First-class Restaurant.

Among the recent arrivals at Pension Görnemann, Reichs Strasse 1, is Miss Sarah Finlayson, of Victoria, British Columbia.

Tomorrow (Sunday) the D.S.C. football team Number 1 plays a match on their ground at the Nossener Brücke against the Fortuna football club of Leipzig. The visiting team brings with it a great reputation, and the game, which commences at 3 p.m., is certain to attract much interest.

In consequence of the indisposition of Fräulein Hélène Adamian, the pianoforte recital of the sisters Adamian, originally arranged to take place at the Palmengarten this (Saturday) evening, has been unavoidably postponed. Tickets already sold will remain valid for the recital, which will now take place at a later date.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1. Pionier Battalion No. 12, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

**DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICE.**

The following programme will be rendered at the Vespers Service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon: (1) Orgelvorspiel. (2) Gustav Schreck: "Erleuchte meine Seele," achtstimmiger Chor, op. 23. (3) Max Reger: "Wenn in bangen, trüben Stunden," geistliches Lied für eine Singstimme mit Orgel. (4) J. L. Nicodé: "Erbarme," Hymnus für eine Singstimme mit Orgel, op. 33. (5) Johann Kaspar Aiblinger: Psalm 100 für fünfstimmigen Chor.—Mitwirkende: Der Kreuzchor. Soli: Frau Anna Schabbel-Zoder, königl. Hofopernsängerin (Sopran), Orgel: Herr Alfred Sittard. Leitung: Herr Otto Richter, königl. Musikdirektor.

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

### UNIONIST EXPECTATIONS.

In view of the dramatic climax attained by the political situation in Great Britain, the following article—for which we are indebted to a London contemporary—may be reproduced with profit:—

Political interest is now shifted from the House of Commons to the constituencies. Whether the Budget passes or not, all agree that the General Election cannot be postponed beyond three months at the outside. One of the striking features of the present situation is the unwillingness of the prophets to commit themselves to a definite forecast of the result, but there is a consensus of opinion in the House of Commons that the Radicals will lose enormously in London, in the rural districts, and in the large manufacturing towns of the North of England. Practically all the constituencies which were consistently Unionist up to the last General Election are expected to return to their allegiance. This calculation is based upon the view that the circumstances of that election were abnormal.

When the next General Election takes place there will be no "Chinese Slavery" posters to appeal to the emotions of the electorate. The light will be between Socialism, as represented by the Budget proposals, and the Tariff Reform programme of the Unionist party. In such a contest the Unionist leaders have everything to gain and nothing to lose. The wildest Radical partisan can hardly expect to win a single seat now held by the Unionists. The calculation of the Radical Whips is that the present 150 Unionist seats will remain Unionist, so that in estimating the constitution of the next House of Commons we may fairly start from that point. In order to secure a working majority, the Unionists must win some 200 seats from their opponents. If this is accomplished the Unionist party would return to Parliament with 366 members, leaving the remaining 304 seats to the various parties that go to make up the present Radical majority. The task looks almost impossible, but it is not insuperable. An electorate that can transform a Unionist majority of 72 into a Radical majority of 358—as was the case in January, 1906—can also four years later reverse the process, Budget bribes notwithstanding.

The results of the by-elections have shown that the change has been taking place with remarkable consistency for two years. Since the present Government came into office they have not won a single seat from the Unionist party. On the other hand, the Opposition have won a series of notable victories, of which Peckham, North-West Manchester, and Central Glasgow are typical instances. It is remarkable that no by-election has taken place while the Finance Bill has been before the House of Commons. Bermondsey will be the first constituency to record its vote on the issue now before the nation—Socialism or Tariff Reform; and as that great London division is regarded as an "index" constituency, the result of the pending contest will be of special interest to all politicians. In making calculations as to the result of the General Election, it is obvious that England, and England alone, will be the determining factor. The representation of Ireland will remain much the same as at present. In Wales the Unionists will probably win three or four seats; in Scotland there will be a nice crop of Unionist victories; but these alone could not materially affect the general result. If the Unionist party is victorious at the polls it will be because the English constituencies have rallied to the Constitutional cause.

In London the Radicals anticipate a heavy defeat all round. The organisation is in a parlous condition, and there is practically no real preparedness for the fight. We may fairly anticipate that all the seats which were lost to the Unionist cause in 1906 will return to their allegiance, and there is much ground for believing that several "safe" Radical seats will be captured. The chances are that the number of Radicals returned for London at the next appeal to the country will be less than a dozen. There is neither money in their coffers nor enthusiasm in their counsels.

In the Home Counties the same change is anticipated. Nothing was so surprising at the last election as the defection of some of the extra-suburban constituencies from the Unionist cause—divisions like Harrow, Brentford, and Reigate. The portents are that all such constituencies have had enough of Radicalism and Socialism.

In the distant provinces it is certain that counties which are now entirely and almost exclusively represented by Radicals—such as Northamptonshire and Norfolk—will not be so again. The Midland Counties and East Anglia will probably furnish a strong contingent to the Unionist party in the next House of Commons. The Unionists are expected to score heavily in the North, where the advance of Socialism has thoroughly alarmed the moderate Radicals.

To all intents and purposes the old Radicalism is dead north of the Humber. In the future the fight there, more than anywhere else in the United Kingdom, will be between Unionism on the one hand and Socialism, fortified by a diminishing Radicalism, on the other. Ten years ago Mr. Samuel Sturges, formerly the archpriest of Radicalism in Durham and Northumberland, now the Tariff Reform candidate for

Sunderland, declared that Radicalism was being swallowed up by Socialism. The results in the North of England will show that he was well within the mark. But Unionist successes are dependent on the energy and enthusiasm which must be thrown into the approaching conflict. Above all, the working man must be vividly impressed with the truth that the Budget will neither put a penny into his pocket—though taking many out—nor secure him permanent employment.

### SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST DR. COOK.

Signs are not wanting that Dr. Cook is suffering heavily at the hands of the Peary party, who are leaving no stone unturned to cast discredit on his claim to have first reached the North Pole. It will be remembered that, in connection with the alleged Polar discovery, the question of the ascent of Mount M'Kinley was revived. Three years ago Dr. Cook set out with a small party to scale this famous mountain, and eventually returned with a large amount of data to prove that he had achieved his object. His claim, however, was never officially recognised by American scientific bodies. A new and startling phase of this controversy is contained in the following cablegram, received by us yesterday from New York.

Mr. Parille, the guide who accompanied Dr. Cook on his ascent of Mount M'Kinley, Alaska, in the year 1906, has made on oath an affidavit in which he swears that the highest point attained by Dr. Cook was at least 14 miles distant from the summit. As a matter of fact (continues the affidavit) Dr. Cook did not reach a greater height than 10,000 feet, whereas the mountain is 20,464 high. Mr. Parille further affirms that Dr. Cook persuaded him to alter and rewrite a portion of the diary of the journey, so that it should coincide with his (Cook's) claim to have arrived at the summit.—This revelation, which bears every apparent mark of authenticity, has created a profound sensation. It is now stated that the photographs entitled "the summit of Mount M'Kinley" which appear in Dr. Cook's book were really taken at a height of only 7,000 feet. Other illustrations and occurrences, as recorded in the book, do not correspond with the facts. Dr. Cook's photographer, a Mr. Miller, confirms Parille's statements in a subjoined sworn affidavit.

Dr. Cook professes to be extremely astonished at Mr. Parille's revelation, and says that he will not be in a position to answer the same before he learns under what conditions Parille was induced to make such a statement. He strenuously denies the allegations, and says that if an expedition will ascend Mount M'Kinley it will find on the summit the articles and papers which he deposited there in 1906.

### LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

#### TO THE UNITED STATES

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.  
October 21.—Amerika, from Hamburg, mails due in New York October 30. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, October 20.  
October 24.—Mauretania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York October 29. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, October 21.  
October 23.—St. Paul, from Southampton, mails due in New York October 30. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, October 21.

#### 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 MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN

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.

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### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse  
Saturday, October 16th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Sunday, October 17th. 10th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.  
Monday, October 18th. S. Luke, Evangelist. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Tuesday, October 19th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.  
Wednesday, October 20th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, October 21st. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, October 22nd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.  
Saturday, October 23rd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L. Streblener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.  
Sunday, October 17th. 10th 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 recital 5.30 p.m.  
Friday, October 22nd. Litany 10.0 a.m. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.m. This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.  
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelman Strasse.  
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion service is held every third Sunday in October, January, March and June.  
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister