

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
DresdenA.  
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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## THE LONG BOW.

That truth is mighty and must prevail is a venerable axiom which is too often overlooked in the heat and stress of electioneering. Just now both great parties in England are preparing for the turmoil of a General Election, the exact date of which is still a matter of uncertainty. Cabinet Ministers and other dignified personages are compelled for the moment to relinquish their ordinary duties to go "on the stump." The enthusiasm of an English crowd is somewhat difficult to rouse. The orator never quite knows how to approach his audience, and the audience themselves rarely condescend to proffer a hint. But there are two or three plain issues before the British electorate today, so plain, indeed, as to allow of no equivocation or side-stepping. The country will be asked for its verdict on two prominent counts: First.—Is it politic to raise money urgently needed for a score of purposes, prominent among which are Old Age Pensions and the Navy, by indiscriminate taxation which introduces a revolutionary element into the national finances; or, secondly, is it preferable to first try the merits of Tariff Reform as a means of increasing the revenue, a system under which two great industrial nations have achieved phenomenal progress in the last generation. These are the plain issues, but there are corollaries of hardly less importance. The trend of the present Government is undeniably Socialistic. The brakes have been removed from the Chariot of State and it is speeding along a course which many people believe to be the road to destruction. It is admitted that a return of the so-called Liberals to power would give an added impetus to the venerable vehicle's mad career; while the Unionists would return to power pledged to set the brakes without a moment's delay. This, we believe, explains the case clearly and impartially, and it remains for the electorate to pass judgment upon it one way or the other.

We have more than once had occasion to complain of the unrestrained language of Messrs. Winston Churchill and Lloyd George, both of whom have delivered speeches hardly calculated to maintain the dignity of the high offices into which a freak of Fate has ushered them. It has remained for another Government official—whose office has for centuries been filled by men who, whatever their political opinions, have fully maintained its lofty traditions and its peculiar dignity—the Lord Advocate, to stretch the long bow to breaking limit, and to deliberately step across the thin but clearly defined line which divides legitimate argument from unvarnished mendacity. Mr. Ure, who so unworthily discharges the duty of Lord Advocate in Mr. Asquith's administration, has been touring the country for more than a month. He has spoken in scores of towns, and on almost every occasion has made the Unionist Party the object of a vile calumny. Not content with hinting, he has openly charged the Unionists with an intention, if returned to power, of putting an end to Old Age Pensions. And this after the Pensions have been guaranteed by the King, the Lords, and the Commons. Mr. Balfour—who in spite of his proverbial open-mindedness never forgets he is a gentleman—has nailed this base insult by a brilliant speech, of which we give a brief resumé, delivered in London on Tuesday. He pointed out that apart from the extreme meanness of such tactics, the Lord Advocate's suggestion must have caused infinite anxiety and distress of mind to the many old people throughout the country whose only stay from destitution is the Government dole they receive. When a Government official stoops to tear the heart-strings of the aged and helpless just to catch a handful of votes for his party, he ceases to command our respect. As Mr. Balfour remarked, there has been nothing quite so despicable as this in the stormy history of Parliamentary controversy.

### MR. BALFOUR'S DENUNCIATION.

It is no exaggeration to say that never in the history of modern politics has utterance been given to so scathing a denunciation of political mendacity as that which Mr. Balfour delivered on Tuesday afternoon, and never before have the circumstances warranted the studied invective with which the ex-Premier exposed the unscrupulous calumny of a political opponent. For twenty minutes by the clock,

**Mixed Drinks:** Port - Sherry Cobler -  
Cocktail, etc. Whisky & Soda,  
Cognac, as well as Port, Sherry etc.  
in glasses! Champagne!  
Cor.-house: Waisenhaus Str. 14. Entrance on Prager Strasse.  
*The Continental Bodega Company*

**DRESDEN CHINA.**  
Own workmanship!  
Clearance sale of **entire** stock at **extraordinary** reductions!  
Inspection invited by:  
**Heufel & Co.,** Bürgerwiese 12.

**Frl. v. Spreckelsen** German teacher. Hanoverian.  
Schneer Str. 47, N. on the right.

**Ladies, wishing German conversation,** will find comfortable board with North German family; good refs., moderate terms. Frau Medem, Sedan Strasse 22, II.

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**A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse**  
succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.  
Trade Mark. Establ. 1843.

Mr. Balfour, with a suppressed emotion, which made a deep and lasting impression on his audience, dealt with the "frigid and calculated lie" which the Lord Advocate has been disseminating up and down the country, and when the right hon. gentleman sat down those who had listened to him felt that he had performed one of the greatest public services of his career, and had used the high position he holds in the estimation of his countrymen with the object of cleansing political life of a real and dangerous growth.

It had been intended that the luncheon which Sir Thomas Wrightson gave to the executive of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations should have been a private affair, but the new and pernicious element which the Lord Advocate had introduced into political controversy moved Mr. Balfour to ask for a meeting which should be open to the Press. In his own words, he "wished to say things which he would not desire to say behind closed doors, and without taking the full responsibility before the general public for what he said among friends and in private." The forms of the House of Commons (a Radical member has put down a "blocking" motion on the subject) had rendered it impossible for the Unionist leader to challenge the calumniator face to face across the floor, and so it came about that in rising to respond to the toast of his health, Mr. Balfour found himself by his own desire confronted by as many representatives of the Press as political associates.

What gave added gravity to his subsequent appeal for decency and truth in the conduct of public controversy was the personal note introduced at the opening of his speech. He had never allowed even the acutest political difference to interfere with private friendships (and here one immediately thought of his close personal attachment to Mr. Asquith), but it was a different thing when a man holding high office uttered such calumnies, "manifestly with deliberation and obviously with intention, and repeated time after time." Then he knew of no language of condemnation which could be too strong to expose that enormity before the public.

The right hon. gentleman proceeded to speak of the long tradition of the office of Lord Advocate, an office the holders of which in olden and often unscrupulous times were guilty of unscrupulous methods. But for long years the traditions of the Lord Advocate had been such as the Bar of both countries might well be proud. The office had been filled by a great line of lawyers and statesmen with honour and credit until they came to Mr. Ure, who had been guilty of a scandalous dereliction of duty.

He had time after time repeated a calumny which he knew was a calumny. His was a double crime. In suggesting to the poor old people that with a change of Government they ran the risk of losing their pensions, he had played on their fear and anxiety. When the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat, the quiet applause which greeted the conclusion of his address was the best indication of the deep impression it had made on the minds of his audience.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

**LONDON, Thursday.**—The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, stated in the House of Commons last evening that the third reading of the Finance Bill would probably be concluded on November 4. On the following day, November 5, the Government would introduce a proposal that the House of Commons reject *en bloc* the amendments made to the Irish Land Bill by the House of Lords. On that day the Lower House will adjourn until November 23. It is now certain that the second reading of the Finance Bill in the House of Lords will not commence before November 22.

**LONDON, Wednesday.**—A balloon which ascended from Nancy, France, yesterday evening with a young Lady, Mlle. Marvia, and M. Garnier in the car, was driven by the violent wind across the North Sea and came into contact with some telegraph wires at Southwold, Suffolk. At the moment of impact Mlle. Marvia, apparently overcome by fright, sprang out of the car, and escaped with only slight injuries to her foot. The balloon, relieved of her weight, shot high into the air, and sailed two miles further inland before colliding again, this time with a plantation of trees, whereupon M. Garnier jumped from the car and landed unhurt on the thick undergrowth. He made his way to the nearest house, where help was procured to save the balloon. Meanwhile Mlle. Marvia had found hospitable shelter in a cottage. The lady, who is a well known athletic enthusiast, states that the journey across the North Sea was most exciting, the car, many times skimming along the top of the waves. Neither she nor M. Garnier contemplated such a long flight when they ascended, but the balloon was at once caught by a strong wind and carried along at a great speed.

(From our correspondent) **NEW YORK, October 18.**—According to reports from San Francisco, the Chinese Government intend to place contracts abroad for the building of several battle ships and a large quantity of ammunition. A sum of \$20,000,000 has been set aside for this purpose. It appears likely that the United States will be afforded a special opportunity of gaining these contracts. A Chinese Commission, headed by Baron Liang, will arrive at San Francisco in a few days. The Commission will visit practically every dockyard and ammunition factory in the States with the object of learning which of these establishments are in a position to fulfil the conditions of the contract.

The second two new American Dreadnoughts, Arkansas and Wyoming, each of 26,000 tons, will be equipped with Parsons turbines. This method of propulsion has been decided upon for the new mastodons after lengthy conferences between the Secretary for the Navy and Admiral Washington Capps, Chief Constructor to the Navy, who has just returned from an extensive tour in Europe, during which he visited and inspected most of the naval shipbuilding yards.

**NEW YORK.**—The past week has witnessed the hottest municipal electioneering of recent years, and all the indications point to the coming week as likely to establish another record. There are, as usual, an enormous number of "tickets" representing a multiplicity of interests, but this does not confuse the experienced voter, although it causes an immense amount of trouble among the alien voters. For practical purposes there are only three tickets, those of the Republican Party, combined to some extent with the Fusionists or Reformers, Tammany, and the Independence League. Careful observers express the opinion that Judge Gaynor has made the most progress, with Mr. Hearst next, and Mr. Bannard, the Republican, some way behind. Tammany Chief Murphy was never more confident of victory than he is today. The customary charges have been made against Tammany of illegal practices; but these are always made at election times, and never proved. As a matter of fact Tammany's strength lies in its perfect organisation, and the most elaborate and continuous nursing of not only every district, but of every street during the intervals between elections.—*Globe.*

**BRUSSELS, Thursday.**—In the hamlet of Boom near Antwerp six deaths from Asiatic cholera and two new cases are reported. A further spread of the epidemic is not anticipated as all possible measures of precaution have been taken by the authorities.

# 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.

All British subjects who are newcomers to Berlin and desirous of identifying themselves with the British Colony should forward their names for registration to the *Honorary Secretary* of the British Colony Committee, Mr. J. A. Ford, Hohenzollerndamm 15, Wilmersdorf.

A subscription of 5 marks should simultaneously be sent to the *Honorary Treasurer* of the Colony Committee, Mr. L. Hamilton, Joachim Friedrich Strasse 40, Halensee.

Mr. Frank Spiekerman, of Philadelphia, has been investigating the splendid system of police dogs maintained in Berlin and other German towns and cities, with a view to their introduction in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and elsewhere in the United States. He has arranged to take a couple of the best German dogs to America and exhibit them before any police authorities interested.

Mr. Spiekerman speaks of the German police dogs as undoubtedly the smartest dogs in the world.

Mr. Jas. D. Lightbody, of the Berlin staff of the Associated Press, has been appointed by the Curtis Publishing Firm of Philadelphia sole representative in Berlin and entire Germany for the propagation of *The Ladies' Home Journal* and other Curtis publications.

Mr. Geo. S. Atwood, Secretary of the Association of Commerce and Trade, enrolled more than one leading Hamburg firm as new members of the Association during his trip to Hamburg last week.

Mr. Rudolph Berger, of the Berlin Royal Opera, the baritone who became a tenor under the guidance of the American teacher, Mr. Oscar Saenger, of New York, has been offered a flattering "guest" engagement at the Imperial Opera in Vienna.

Miss Pinkie Mate, of Brae Springs, New South Wales, who with her mother Mrs. Florence Mate has in previous years been a member of the Berlin Australian Colony, is again in Berlin, in residence at Kleist Strasse 28.

The American Woman's Club announce the first concert of the season on October 30 at 8 p.m. in the club rooms, Münchener Strasse 48.

Miss Louise McKay, soprano, of New York, and M. Jules Wertheim, pianist, have kindly consented to furnish the programme.

Miss McKay and M. Wertheim are both giving concerts here early in November; M. Wertheim leaving immediately after for a tour of 80 concerts in America.

All students are cordially invited.

Regret will be widespread throughout the American and English Colonies that Herr and Frau Kirsinger, whose Saturday salons are so well known in Berlin, will be prevented from receiving further this season owing to the death of their niece, Frau Reinhold Weinreich, the wife of Herr Kirsinger's nephew and business associate.

Madame Kirsinger's weekly receptions will be greatly missed, especially by the innumerable young artists who looked to this hostess' warm-hearted sympathy to give them the opportunity to make a first semi-public appearance in Berlin. For the past twenty years Madame Kirsinger has carried on her generous work in this direction of aiding young artists by means of her Saturday salons. Pictures of young musicians of all nationalities literally cover the walls of Madame Kirsinger's rooms, interspersed, however, by many autograph pictures of celebrities such as Rodin, the great French master-sculptor; Sarasate, who met Herr Kirsinger during his first tour in Chili as early as 1870; Joan Manén shown at various ages, first as a boy of nine years old; even Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is represented in a photograph with a happily-worded dedication to an author-relative of Madame Kirsinger, who had written some timely political articles relating to the Queen.

The Young People's Union of the American Church held a very pleasant reception on Tuesday evening. The following was the programme given:—

- The Lord is my Light . . . . . Alliston.  
Mrs. PEACOCK.
- a) Sunshine and Shadow . . . . . Dudley Buck.  
b) Scherzo Symphonique . . . . . Wm. Faulkes.  
Mr. ENDER.
- a) Benedictus . . . . . Mackenzie.  
b) Air of Bach . . . . .  
Miss PARKINSON.
- a) Song . . . . . Hahn.  
b) My Bairnie . . . . . Kate Vanaugh.  
Mrs. PEACOCK.

Miss Edith Walton, an English pianist who has already been heard in recital in Berlin, will make a second appearance in Berlin next Monday, Novem-

ber 1, in the Beethoven Saal. Her programme will be as follows:—

- a) Konzert im italienischen Stil . . . . . Bach.  
b) Impromptu B-dur op. 142 . . . . . Schubert.
- a) Courante . . . . . Lully.  
b) Pastorale (Angelus) . . . . . Corelli.  
c) Tambourin . . . . . Rameau.  
(Frei bearbeitet von Leopold Godowsky.)
- Sonata H-moll op. 58 . . . . . Chopin.
- a) Der Lindenbaum . . . . . Schubert-Liszt.  
b) Etude Des-dur . . . . . Liszt.  
c) Gnomeureigen . . . . .  
d) Berceuse . . . . . Henselt.  
e) Islamei (Fantasie Orientale) . . . . . Balakireff.

Miss Walton will also give a recital in Vienna, and probably later in Dresden.

Members of the English Community are reminded that the annual Harvest Festival will take place at St. George's Church next Sunday, October 31. Contributions toward the decoration of the Church will be thankfully received by the Chaplain or Churchwardens, and gifts of flowers, fruit and plants will, it is hoped, be sent to the Church not later than 11 o'clock next Saturday morning.

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6, Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 10 15 a.m. Sunday School.  
11 30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4 30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.  
Wednesdays: 4 00 p.m. Mid-week Service.  
DAILY: 2 00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.  
3 30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.  
10 00 a.m. to 6 00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.  
For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6.  
Dr. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, Minister in charge.  
39, II Bayreuther Strasse, Wittenberg Platz.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN  
Berlin W. 8. Friedrich Strasse 59/60.  
MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany  
Americans welcome.  
Geo S. Atwood, Secretary.

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	Figaro's Hochzeit	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der eingebildete Kranke	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Anno dazumal	8
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	8
Lessing Theatre	Der König	8
Berliner Theatre	Alpenkönig u. Menschenfeind	7.30
New Theatre	Der letzte Kaiser	7.30
New Schauspielhaus	Das Exempel	8
Comic Opera	Auferstehung	8
New Operetta Theatre	Der arme Jonathan	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Das Kätchen von Heilbronn	8
	Charlotten- burg	
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Schwur der Treue	8
Kleines Theatre	Das grosse Licht	8
Urania Theatre	Moral	8
	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	Stettiner Sängler	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Relegierte Studenten	8
Folies Caprice	Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse Angenhück	8.15

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

## NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

**LONDON, Thursday.**—During the polling at Bermondsey a number of women forced their way into two of the polling-booths and poured ink on the voting papers to render them illegible. One woman was arrested.  
**LATER:** The liquid poured into the ballot boxes at Bermondsey today by women proves not to be ink, but some kind of corrosive acid. One of the

supervising officials received some of the liquid in his face and was so badly burned that he had to be conveyed to hospital.

(From our correspondent) **NEW YORK, October 18.**—At a meeting just held in Jersey City between the directors of the United States Leather Company and those of the Central Leather Company, an amalgamation of the two concerns was agreed upon. This step means that the formation of a new shoe-leather Trust which was so long mooted is now a *fait accompli*. The Central Leather Company shortly after its foundation managed to secure a major interest in the United States Leather Company, besides purchasing many large tanneries in the West. A general amalgamation of all the rival companies was postponed for a long time owing to opposition from a minority who held preference shares on which dividends were behindhand. This opposition has now been overcome, and the shoe-leather Trust is an actuality.

**VIENNA, Thursday.**—The four Cretan protecting Powers have sent a communication to the Military League of Athens to the effect that, in the event of an attempt to overthrow the Grecian dynasty by violence, they will intervene. The Powers will tolerate no action directed against the dynasty.

**MADRID, Thursday.**—King Alfonso has now ratified the appointment of General Weyler as Captain-General of Catalonia. A second royal decree signed yesterday orders the sittings of the Cortes to be suspended.

(From our correspondent) **NEW YORK, October 18.**—In a recent despatch I mentioned that Mr. David R. Thompson, the American Minister to Mexico, had gained control of the Pan-American railroad by purchasing shares to the amount of nine million dollars. Reports just to hand from Mexico tend to throw a further light on this railroad transaction by an American diplomat. According to these reports Mr. Thompson acted in the capacity of an agent for the United States Government, who, in a secret agreement, pledged itself to take the railroad off his hands after a certain period. For a long time past Mexico has been prosecuting a vigorous railroad policy. The fact that the Mexican Government itself did not take over the Pan-American line is attributed to the heavy financial burdens under which the Republic is now labouring as a result of extravagant expenditure on railway projects. That it was the Government's intention to acquire control of the Pan-American line, owing to its strategic importance, is a matter of common knowledge. A connection had already been made with the Tehuantepec National railway—a Government line—at San Geronimo, and when this line is joined with the Guatemala Central Railroad the Mexican Government will have at its disposal a remarkable and most important system of State-controlled railway communication. It was known that the St. Louis-Californian combine, which built the Pan-American line, intended to gain complete control of it, and the Mexican Government feared that once the railway was in the hands of foreign financiers there would be little chance of regaining it. This furnishes a clue to the purchase of the railroad by the American Minister on behalf of his Government, which will in turn eventually hand it back to the Mexican authorities. In the interval huge sums will be expended in improving the line and all rolling stock. Mr. Thompson has already placed an order for 70,000 new sleepers.

**TOKIO, Thursday.**—The Mikado has issued a special decree ordering a period of mourning throughout the entire country as a mark of respect to the murdered Prince Ito.

**PARIS, Thursday.**—The *Petit Parisien* learns from a good source that negotiations are now proceeding between Russia and Japan towards a comprehensive agreement which will not improbably drastically alter the Far Eastern situation. The late Prince Ito was at Charbin chiefly for the purpose of laying before the Russian authorities the fundamental clauses of this projected agreement.

(From our correspondent) **NEW YORK, October 18.**—As already cabled to you, the representatives of an Anglo-German cotton spinners' syndicate have purchased 250,000 acres of land situate in the Webb, La Salle, and Fisco counties of Texas. The purchasing price is believed to have been four million dollars, and the syndicate's representatives contemplate the purchase of a further tract comprising 50,000 acres. It is their intention to cultivate on this land cotton to be shipped direct to Liverpool and Berlin. The territory in question is contiguous to the German settlements in Texas and also to the railway. The future cotton plantations will be divided into lots of from 5,000 to 8,000 acres, and the growers must bind themselves to ship the crops immediately they are ready to the designated mills in England and Germany. This plan was first mentioned several years ago, but it is only now that foreign spinners have actually been able to purchase territory in the United States. The American Farmers' Union is protesting strongly against this enterprise; but the foreign manufacturers themselves declare that they have purchased the land solely on grounds of economy and that, as a matter of fact, the home planters stand to benefit more by direct sales to foreign mills than under the present system.

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DRESDEN

Geheimrat von Malortie, Court Chamberlain to the late Dowager-Queen Carola, left Dresden on October 16, by command of his Majesty, to convey to Queen Elena the Carola gold medal, conferred upon her by King Friedrich August in recognition of her Majesty's splendid and devoted work of mercy in connection with the earthquake catastrophe at Messina. Geheimrat von Malortie was received by Queen Elena on October 18 in the most courteous manner, and was invited to the Royal table.

The following is the programme of the third Organ Recital at the American Church to be held next Sunday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock:—

- 1. Organ: "Tocatta and Fugue in D-minor" Bach.
2. Violin and organ: "Meditation" J. Massenet.
3. Organ: "Andante religioso" Battison Haynes.
4. Violin and organ: "Angelus" W. H. Williams.
5. Organ: "Allegro in D-minor" Handel.
6. Organ offertory: "Andante in A-b" Brosig.
Organist: Mr. W. Herbert Williams.
Soloist: Herr Carl Braun, Kam. mus. (Violin).

Sunday Evening Lectures in Scots Church, 6 o'clock: on Dante's Purgatorio.

- Oct. 31. The Shores of Purgatory and the Angel Pilot. Cantos 1 and 2.
Nov. 7. Those outside the Gate of Purgatory. Cantos 3-5.
Nov. 21. The Gate of Purgatory. Cantos 8-9.
Nov. 28. 1st Terrace of the Cleansing Mount—Pride. Cantos 10-12.
Dec. 5. 2nd Terrace—Envy. Cantos 13-15.
Dec. 12. 3rd Terrace—Anger. Cantos 15-17.
Dec. 19. 4th Terrace—Acedia. Cantos 17-19. 1910.
Jan. 9. 5th Terrace—Avarice and Prodigality. Cantos 19-22.
Jan. 16. 6th Terrace—Gluttony. Cantos 22-25.
Jan. 23. 7th Terrace—Wantonness. Cantos 25-27.
Feb. 6. Leah, Rachel, Matilda and the Earthly Paradise. Cantos 27-29.
Feb. 13. Dante and Beatrice. Canto 30.
Feb. 20. The Rivers of Paradise and Tree of Knowledge. Cantos 31-33.

Mr. Leonhard J. Schmidt, of Detroit, Mich., who is at present in town, called in to see us yesterday and expressed his appreciation that an Anglo-American daily paper is published for tourists in Germany. Mr. Schmidt informs us that the article recently published from our New York correspondent, dealing with the decline of the German language in the United States, presented only actual facts. "It is true," said our informant, "that the fine old German tongue is rapidly falling into disuse throughout America. Every effort is made by the older Teuton element to promote the language, but the younger generation either lacks the time or inclination to study it. In most of the purely German societies in America English is rapidly superseding the original tongue as the ranks of the elder men diminish and their places are taken by the new order. Even in Milwaukee, which is the most German city in the Union, one does not hear half so much German spoken as was the case ten years ago.

"To us Germans, who are proud of the old stock, this fact may be disappointing, but there is no practical remedy. English is the official and social language of the United States, and it is idle to hope for its supersession by a foreign tongue. There have been repeated attempts to stem the flowing tide, but they

have met with no success. Nevertheless, it is encouraging to note the fluency with which many leading Americans, among whom I may mention Mr. Roosevelt, President Taft, several members of his Cabinet, etc., can speak German. It is being taught in the schools and colleges by native instructors. This is not due to sentiment but because it is coming to be realised that Germany is one of the great commercial nations, and that a knowledge of her language is an indispensable part of every good business man's education.

"The Hudson-Fulton celebrations just over demonstrated the affection and respect entertained by the majority of the American people for Germany. When German sailors marched through the streets of New York they met with a tumultuous reception, and Admiral Koester was everywhere greeted with remarkable enthusiasm. In a certain measure, however, this applied to the representatives of all nations, and I regard the celebration as having contributed immensely to international amity. America is the most peace-loving of all nations. If trouble breaks out in the Pacific, it will not be because we have given the first cause for offence. But I think I am justified in saying that talk of collision between the United States and Japan is rapidly disappearing, and it is now recognised that what friction there was was directly engendered by the newspapers."

Mr. Schmidt, who is accompanied by his wife and son, will leave Dresden early next week for Munich and Vienna. They sail for home two weeks before Christmas.

Among the most recent arrivals at the Pension Görnemann, Reichs Strasse 1, is Mr. Kenneth Girdlestone, of Bristol, England, who is accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. John O'Callaghan.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Monteith, who have been visiting Dresden relatives for some time past, have now left for Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Roosevelt have left for Baden-Baden after an enjoyable stay in Dresden.

Baron Georg von Ompteda, on Friday next at the Vereinshaus, will give an account illustrated by lantern-slides, of an ascent of the Matterhorn. The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to the Children's Hospital in Dresden. This hospital is entirely dependent upon private contributions for its subsistence. It does an enormous amount of good, and merits the support of all who acknowledge an affection for the little ones. We hope, therefore, that many of our readers will apply for tickets in this excellent cause. Tickets, at M. 2, 3, and 4 for reserved seats, and at M. 1 for unreserved seats and standing-room, are to be had at H. Bock's, Prager Strasse 9, and at Messrs. Gebr. Arnhold, Bankers, Waisenhaus Strasse 20, Haupt Strasse 38, and Chemnitz Str. 90.

On Monday next, November 1, at the Royal Conservatory, there will be a performance of opera before the patrons of the institution; scenes from Beethoven's "Fidelio," Verdi's "Il Trovatore" and Mozart's "Zauberflöte" are on the programme.

We were informed yesterday that the balloon Dresden of the Saxon Aeronautical Society, which ascended from Weissig shortly after noon on Sunday,

Miss A. Lawrence Watson, 2, II. Winkelmann Str. Lectures on Current Events. Fridays, 12-1.

Mathilde Dierks, now Reichenbach Strasse 31. Vocal teacher. Pupils placed for leading parts in churches and first-class theatre engagements.

O. Beyer's Lending Library. Proprietor: W. Buchholz. Founded 1889. Dresden-A., Lindenau Str. 28, corner of Werder Str. New books received daily in English, French, and German.

Pension Cronheim, Villa Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Munchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY REICHS-APOTHEKE. ANGLO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT MANAGED BY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST. DRESDEN BISMARCKPLATZ 10. CLOSE TO THE HAUPTBAHNHOF

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has made what is believed to be a record trip. After being seventy hours in the air, it landed at Wednesday noon in Russian Poland. For the greater part of the journey the balloon took a south-easterly direction and was actually over the Ural mountains when the wind changed and drove it back towards the west. It will be remembered that in the account of the Dresden's ascent, which we published on Tuesday, we commented on the unusually large amount of ballast carried, a circumstance which, while it nearly caused a catastrophe at the start, must certainly have been a prominent factor in the balloon's truly wonderful trip.

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

An important success for Dresden football took place last Sunday when the D.S.C. beat the B.C. Sportlust I. by 3 goals to 1. The D.S.C. VI. met their match in the Sportbrüder II. team, losing by 1 to 2. Next Sunday at 10 a.m. the D.S.C. IV. plays the D.F.C. 93 II., and the D.S.C. VI. plays the V.f. B. IV. on the Sport Park ground at the Nossener Brücke.

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

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse

Friday, October 29th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Saturday, October 30th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Sunday, October 31st. 21st Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Festal Evensong and Sermon.

Monday, November 1st. All Saints' Day. Commemoration of the Foundress and Benefactors of the Church. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Choral Matins. 11.45 a.m. Choral Holy Communion. 4.0 p.m. Evensong.

Tuesday, November 2nd. All Souls' Day. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins and Commemoration of all the Faithful Departed.

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 29th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Women's Auxiliary 10.30 a.m.

Sunday, October 31st. 21st 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.

Monday, November 1st. All Saints' Day. Holy Communion 11.0 a.m.

Friday, November 6th. 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. P. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,

at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.

Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion service is held every third Sunday in October, January, March and June.

The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong south to east winds, slightly cloudy in the east, thick clouds in the west, temperature but little altered, generally dry.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6, ending after 10.30

Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg.

Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

- Hans Sachs, a cobbler, Herr Scheidemann.
Veit Pogner, a goldsmith, Herr Plaszke.
Kunz Vogelsang, a furrier, Herr Soot.
Konrad Nachtigall, a tinker, Herr Nebuschka.
Sixtus Beckmesser, the town clerk, Herr Ermold.
Fritz Kothner, a baker, Master Herr Trede.
Balthasar Zorn, a pewterer, Herr Pauli.
Ulrich Eisslinger, an herbalist, Herr Löschcke.
Augustin Moser, a tailor, Herr Quidde.
Hermann Ortel, a soap-boiler, Herr Piehler.
Hans Schwarz, a stocking weaver, Herr Puttlitz.
Hans Folz, a coppersmith, Herr Ernst.
Walther v. Stolzing, a young Frankish knight, Herr Burrian.
David, apprenticed to Sachs, Herr Rüdiger.
Eva, Pogner's daughter, Frau Nast.
Magdalena, Eva's nurse, Frau v. Chavanne.

PLOT. Walther von Stolzing, a young knight, is in love with Eva, the daughter of Master Pogner, a jeweller of Nuremberg. Eva tells him her hand is promised to the winner of the prize for a master-song. David, the apprentice of Hans Sachs, a cobbler, tries to explain to Walther what he must do to comply with the rules of the Guild of Meistersingers; but the rules are so complicated that he resolves to sing in his own way. Beckmesser, a clerk, is confident that he will win the contest and marry Eva. When Walther sings his trial song Beckmesser is made macker, and he gives so many bad marks that Walther falls to obtain entrance into the guild, though Sachs perceives the merit of his song. Walther meets Eva at night outside Sachs' shop. Beckmesser comes to serenade Eva, but Sachs sings at his work so loudly that the other cannot be heard. He implores Sachs to be quiet, and he consents on condition that he be allowed to tap on a shoe whenever Beckmesser makes a mistake in rhythm. The lady at the window whom Beckmesser believes to be Eva is really Magdalena, Eva's nurse, the betrothed of David, and the latter, believing his betrothed is being serenaded, sets on Beckmesser with a cudgel. A general uproar ensues, the apprentices joining in the fight. Sachs pulls Walther into the shop and pushes Eva into her father's house. The next morning Walther sings to Sachs a song which he has dreamed, and which delights the old man; he leaves it on the table, where Beckmesser, who has come in, sees it, and puts it in his pocket. But Sachs discovering this, allows him to keep it, telling him he can sing it if he likes. The singing contest takes place in the afternoon in a meadow, and after the solemn entry of the master-singers, Beckmesser excites universal derision by his performance of the song, in which he gets the words and tune confused with his own serenade of the evening before. Walther then sings the real song, as it should be sung, and is acclaimed victor and rewarded by Eva's hand, while the crowd cheer Hans Sachs.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Table with 9 columns: Date, Day, Venue, Performance Title, Time. Rows include Royal Opera House, Royal Theatre Neustadt, Central-Theatre, and Residenz-Theatre.

## THE DEATH OF FERRER.

### FRENCH OPINION.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

Those who wish to excuse the execution of Ferrer, and they are not numerous, affirm that the fault rests with the people who wrote menacing letters to the authorities.

To my mind there is no more pitiable argument. What would you say to an individual who, having killed his wife, endeavoured to justify the deed by saying that, unless he had done so, somebody had threatened to kill him? "I could not refuse," he might say, "or I should have been considered a coward."

In this fashion the Apaches might also defend themselves. They would say "Why do you menace us with all sorts of penalties if we do such and such things? That is precisely why we do them!"

An act is culpable or it is not. However bad it may be, it does not become good because the author of it had fear of being influenced by fear. I prefer the fear which satisfies the conscience to that which lets it go cheap.

Victor Hugo wrote "Supreme Pity." I pity the poor, little king, so badly advised. What is his life worth now and how can he sleep tranquilly? Good-bye to Paris and its gay pleasures. Good-bye to the nice, little voyages where people applauded and threw flowers. Dame! I should not advise him today to visit the Opera House!

Napoleon, having got rid of the Duc d'Enghien, saw many years go by before punishment came. But Napoleon was Napoleon, and he had all the world at his feet. The long cry of rage which is echoing from one end of Europe to the other, proves that one cannot imitate the great despots with impunity when one is only an insignificant prince.

"Too feeble!" they say in extenuation. I care not for feeble princes. It is always they who do most evil.

(Henri Maret in *Le Journal*.)

#### A Correction.

In the *Daily Record* of the 21st instant there appears a witty and very racily-written contribution, entitled "French Inconsistency," apparently an extract from a private letter. In one or two points it seems to me to be in urgent need of correction. As you have given the article such prominence I hope that the editor and the writer will pardon me if I endeavour to rectify what I can only call the abysmal miscomprehensions on which your correspondent bases his bright remarks.

The principle underlying the popular indignation in Paris over the death of Ferrer is so vital, that it would be a pity to let mistaken views of French feeling obscure or belittle the necessity for that indignation. In the first place I should like to say that the people here who objected to foreign interference at the time of the Dreyfus trouble were not the same as those who demonstrated over the Ferrer murder, (or "execution," if you prefer the euphemism). The party which engineered the Dreyfus impeachment, and resented the outspoken comments abroad, was essentially military and clerical in its composition, in other words precisely the same class as that which, in Spain, hounded Ferrer to death. The demonstrators in the recent riots in Paris belonged almost entirely to the socialistic and working-class organisations, to whom militarism and clericalism are, to put it politely, objectionable. France, more than any other country, is the champion of light. The demonstration, here, is a great feature in labour politics. The authorities recognise it as a very necessary "safety-valve" and do no more than try to keep it within bounds. The leaders of the advanced movements have no intention of endangering their public privileges by wanton damage to common property. Unfortunately, there exists in Paris an extraordinary band of outlaws, called "Apaches," the like of whom would not be tolerated in any other city in the world.

They are at open war with society; it is their chosen "profession," they are sworn to it with fantastic oaths. They take nicknames, borrowed from the vocabulary of "Deadwood Dick" literature, and use such a peculiarly comprehensive slang that it might almost be described as another language. These longshore buccaners haunt the town in gangs, and seek, in the heart of civilised Paris, the sensations which we associate with piratical expeditions on the high seas, or the savageries of frontier warfare in the days of Fenimore Cooper. They are mostly young men, between 18 and 25 years of age, and should not be confused with the criminal unfortunates or the desperate unemployed.

To these desperadoes all public disturbances give excellent cover for reprisals on the authorities and opportunities for plunder. It was these individuals, a compact, fierce, well-armed little band of about 300, sticking closely together, who caused all the damage alluded to by your contributor. They attempted, for instance, to break into one of the banks, which is the last thing that the genuine Parisian demonstrator would think of doing. I assure you that the French working-man has too much class pride and political common-sense to bring the cherished privilege of a demonstration into disrepute by any

such indiscretions. The presence of such a body of Apaches, called at a signal out of the depths, took the workmen by surprise quite as much as the police. Those who stirred the pot of wrath did not expect that they had also sounded the dregs. The labour societies have been wild with indignation at the wilful destruction which these blackguards committed, and if an Apache had been discovered in the ranks of the orderly and most imposing demonstration which took place on the following Sunday, he would certainly have been lynched.

#### France and Spain.

The French protests against the Ferrer affair are not so spontaneous as your contributor seems to think. France is very closely connected with Catalonia—Ferrer was a Catalan—and the separatist group in that province is more than a little inclined to throw in its lot with France. There is a constant stream of communication of all kinds passing to and fro across the Pyrenees. You may not know that there is as wide a gap between the Catalan, and the Castilian or Andalusian, as there is between a Shetlander and a London cockney. Their psychological make-up is totally different, and the native language of Catalonia is almost another tongue. Centuries separate Barcelona from Madrid; as much, almost, as between Birmingham and Chester. I have no wish to enter into the ethics of the Ferrer business, although I am well in touch with the social and political situation in Spain. It is sufficient for me to point out the special bond of sympathy between France and Catalonia. The original cause of the Barcelona rising was the unpopular Moroccan war, and as French capitalists are largely interested in the mining and other concessions for which the war was undertaken, the Parisian public is directly concerned in the matter. The Ferrer tragedy is the culmination of much unpleasantness which has been brewing ever since the Rifian campaign was started. His assassination was, in a sense, a defiance of the popularity of French ideas in Catalonia. Whatever may be said by those in high places, in Spain and elsewhere, it is perfectly wellknown that France, in particular, exercises a tremendous influence in Spain, and the downfall of the Maura ministry, in my opinion, is directly attributable to the indignant outburst of feeling all over France. Spain could not afford to ignore it, as the Spanish people look to France for practically every ideal they possess.

Madrid aspires to be a "little Paris." In some ways, even, France is the voice of Spain. Seventy-five per cent of the Spanish people are illiterate, and the remainder are so throttled that they are compelled to seek expression abroad. French writers and political leaders are well aware of this and, for a long time to come, Spanish affairs will be sympathetically ventilated in France, without much reference to political opinions. Your contributor was in no sense justified in describing the agitation as "absurd." A somewhat analogous situation is that between England and Russia. England is the "spokesman," more or less, of the Russian Empire and, from no motives of inquisitive interference, but simply through the promptings of common humanity, English newspapers frequently lay their columns at the disposal of those who work for the emancipation of Russia. Spain and Russia,—there is not much to choose between them,—are still in the political dark ages. If England, Germany, Italy, etc., demonstrate over the brutalities of the Maura administration, it is their own private affair, but in France the ventilation of Spanish affairs has become a sort of international duty. The sentiment is a chivalrous one and is chiefly based on sympathy with the aspirations of that gallant and progressive individual, the Catalan.

G. A. A.

#### LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

##### TO THE UNITED STATES.

November 2.—George Washington, from Bremen, mails due in New York November 11. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, November 1.  
November 4.—Majestic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York November 11. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, November 1.  
November 4.—Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg, mails due in New York November 13. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, Nov. 3.

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

#### NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (Friday), by the S.S. Majestic, left New York October 20. Tomorrow (Saturday), by the S.S. La Lorraine, left New York October 21.

On Sunday, October 31, by the S.S. Deutschland, left New York October 23.

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