

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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PROTECTED "FREE" TRADE. THE PECKSNIFF PRESS.

In an article recently published we pointed out the inconsistency—to use a very mild term—contained in a charge made against the Unionist press by the London *Daily News*, which classed together its politically hostile contemporaries and labelled them the property of a few selfish capitalists. This charge, as we remarked, recoiled with equal weight on the *Daily News* itself, which is run by a syndicate of wealthy men whose policy entitles them to be regarded as the legitimate descendants of Pecksniff the immortal. We have since received a note from a correspondent, who defends the *Daily News* and argues that there is a vast difference between a philanthropist like Mr. Cadbury (one of the syndicate) and men like Harmsworth and Pearson, who are making their money out of the papers they control. "Cadbury's money," continues our correspondent, "is sure, whatever happens to the *Daily News*, but the case is not the same with the genuine newspaper capitalist." Let us hasten to confess our inability to see the force of this argument. If a man risks his entire capital in a newspaper, he is fairly certain to take a stronger interest in its welfare than is a man who simply puts some spare cash into the enterprise as a hobby. The genuine newspaper capitalist cannot afford to risk the undertaking in which his money is locked up by running contrary to the general opinions, political or otherwise, of his public; and we may argue with equal logic that he will make a strong point of reflecting as far as possible the views of his readers in his paper. Obviously, therefore, the Harmsworth and Pearson journals, which are solidly Unionist, are more representative of public opinion than the *Daily News* and other Liberal organs.

We have, however, no fault to find with a man who runs a newspaper from disinterested, philanthropic motives: but to such motives the proprietors of the *Daily News*—who are also proprietors of four other Free Trade organs—cannot in common decency lay any claim. We propose to briefly demonstrate this fact.

Mr. Winston Churchill stated in a recent speech before the House of Commons that the Prime Minister condemns the duty on cocoa as "Protection." Will the *Daily News*, almost exclusively owned by millionaire cocoa manufacturers, now cease to denounce Tariff Reformers as the oppressors of the poor? If Protection is so good for the industry carried on by the proprietors of the *Daily News*, why should it not be as good for other industries? Under Protection Mr. Cadbury's firm have idealised the condition of their workers at Bournville, near Birmingham, where the model village evokes the admiration of every visitor. Why should not all British workers benefit by Protection? The *Daily News*, the *Nation*, the *Sheffield Independent*, the *Morning Leader*, and the *Star*—the principal exponents of Free Trade doctrines—are all owned by the same syndicate headed by Mr. Cadbury and Mr. Rowntree, who have admittedly made their large fortunes by manufacturing a Protected food product! The *Westminster Gazette*, another Free Trade organ, is chiefly owned by Mr. Alfred Mond, M.P., and Sir John Brunner, M.P. These two gentlemen are partners in the large alkali firm of Brunner, Mond & Co., who practice an extremist form of Protection in their business. They have an agreement with Continental manufacturers of their own products whereby the foreign firms refrain from exporting to England goods made by Brunner, Mond & Co. There have been repeated statements that the Free Trade campaign is strongly tinged with hypocrisy. After these facts, can the Pecksniffian character of the leading Free Trade exponents be doubted?

It is scandalously unfair that men who are making millions of pounds by Protected industries, and whose workers are reaping the benefit of Protection, should run newspapers in which the working-man is assured that Protection means the starvation of the worker. Messrs. Cadbury and Rowntree have been frequently defied to prove that their thousands of workpeople have suffered because the cocoa and chocolate industries enjoy Protection. Yet the Free Trade press calls everyone who, by Tariff Reform, desires to bring prosperity and employment back to England a Food Taxer. Cocoa is unquestionably a food; it is a food of the working-classes, and it is a taxed food. The cocoa millionaires, who control nearly the whole of the Free Trade press, are Food Taxers themselves. Has



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only; Pasteurised and purified, therefore
free from bacilli of any kind. Delivered
free. Depots in all parts of the city.
Pfund's Dairy, Dresden, Telephone:
3831 & 3832.

there ever been more convincing proof that Pecksniff, the arch-hypocrite, is immortal? The theory of re-incarnation seems to fit in remarkably well as far as the owners of the *Daily News* and allied papers are concerned!

THE NEW YORK ELECTIONS. ROUT OF TAMMANY HALL.

As predicted by our New York correspondent in an article published yesterday, the New York elections have resulted in an unquestionable defeat for Tammany Hall and corrupt government. Our correspondent said that, in all probability Judge Gaynor would be elected, but that the rest of his fellow nominees, all of whom were frank Tammanyites, would be defeated. Details of the election are given in the following cablegram, received by us yesterday:

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—Tammany Hall sustained a defeat at the polls yesterday. With the exception of Judge Gaynor, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, who has been elected, the entire Tammany ticket collapsed. The organisation, having nominated the judge, who has a splendid public and private record, concentrated all its energy on winning the two most important offices, the City Comptrollership and the Presidency of the Council. These two offices between them control the city's expenditure, and had they been filled by Tammany men, New York would have been at the mercy of grafters and boodlers for four years. Mr. Prendergast has been elected City Comptroller, and Mr. Mitchell President of the Council. Both were Fusion nominees. The result of this election, which was chiefly remarkable for the marked diminution of the Tammany vote, deprives that body of all influence in the city's administration.

NO SOCIALISM FOR LONDON.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The final results of the Municipal Elections were made known last night. The Conservatives (Municipal Reformers) have more than retained their large majority won three years ago; the Liberals (Progressives) have lost several seats, but remain at substantially the same strength as before; while the Socialists, who carried on their campaign this year with phenomenal vigour, have sustained a shattering defeat everywhere. As a matter of fact, the result practically wipes out the Socialist element in London municipal administration.

SOMEWHAT "EAREGULAR."

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

Freshmen at Northwestern University, Chicago, recently were called on to spell words in common use, each section having 100 words. Here are some of the words propounded with the spellings given: Irregular—Earegular, iregeler, iregealor. Accessible—Excessable, assessable, axesable. Counterfeit—Counterfit, conterite, counterpheet. Apprentice—Aprentase, aprentis. Chivalry—Shivalery, shivelry, chifalery. Magazine—Magazeen, magazean, magizene. Plumage—Plumnage, plumeage, plumaeg. Anthracite—Anthreecit, anthrisight. Adage—Addage, addige. Municipal—Munisipple, municiple. Glacier—Glassear, glashier. Intelligence—enteligance, inteligence.

Prof. J. Scott Clark, head of the department of English, said after the test that the present mode of education in grammar and high schools was responsible for the large number of poor spellers.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The *Journal* last night published an interview which its Madrid correspondent has had with King Alfonso of Spain, who declared that the demonstrations in France for the late Señor Ferrer had deeply pained him. He would not speak so much as the mouthpiece of the great mass of the people, whose views were ventilated in newspaper articles; but he spoke more for the educated and learned classes. That educated people, who were accustomed to exact evidence on which to base their opinions, had participated in the demonstrations, he could not conceive. How was it possible for these men to protest against a judgment rendered imperative by regard for the law, and delivered by Spanish officers whose honour was at stake? "How are we Spaniards," enquired the King, "represented in France today? To hear certain Frenchmen one would be led to believe that Spain was a nation of barbarians who were waging antiquated religious warfare. I am a constitutional monarch; so constitutional, in fact, that I do not even possess the prerogative of clemency. We have established courts-martial whose honour is unimpeachable. It is to be hoped that those nations who do not thoroughly know us will spare us their criticisms and their advice. France has had her Dreyfus affair; did we interfere in that matter?"

At the conclusion of the interview his Majesty mentioned the Morocco expedition, and said that France and Spain had not forgotten their common agreement regarding Morocco, and they would not forget the obligations imposed upon them by treaties. In reply to a question as to the alleged secret Franco-Spanish Moroccan agreement, the King smilingly answered: "If one speaks of an agreement as secret, then that agreement does not exist. Spain has pledged her word, and that is the surest guarantee France could have. It would have been incomprehensible if France had attributed to the Spanish Government designs which were not in harmony with the obligations undertaken by that Government."

CAMBRIDGE, Wednesday.—The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University has received from Mr. H. F. Tjartes, a partner in the firm of Messrs. H. Schroeder and Company, a letter announcing the writer's intention of donating to the University £5,000 for promoting knowledge of the German language. The money will be made the foundation of one or more scholarships.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The management of a large department store in the Rue de Rivoli announced that in future it would close at 7.30 p.m., instead of at 7, and as a result serious disturbances took place last night. Several labour agitators invaded the store and exhorted the employés to leave their posts at 7 o'clock. The police appeared and cleared the building, and subsequently had a hard task in dispersing the manifestants, who numbered 20,000. Several arrests were made.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday.—Certain powerful tribes who inhabit the Shah and Kara districts near the Caucasus have decided to espouse the cause of the deposed Shah. They are at present besieging Ardebil. Since this decision undoubtedly imperils the Russian Vice-Consulate and Russian subjects at Ardebil, and in view of the fact that Persian troops despatched from Tabriz and Teheran, cannot arrive there before many days, the Russian Government has determined to immediately reinforce the Consulate guard at Ardebil by troops detached from the frontier military district of the Caucasus. No men will be drawn from the Russian detachments now at Kasvin or Tabriz, as more time would be lost by such action. The above telegram makes it clear that in a short period large Russian military forces will occupy three important districts of Persia. There is indeed some justification for that question which is now becoming audible in many quarters: Is Persia to be another Egypt?

TEHERAN, Tuesday.—Brigandage in the south of Persia steadily increases. The route between Isfahan and Shiraz is infested by several hundred robbers, who some days ago wantonly destroyed the poles and wires of the English telegraph near Dechti Ardjan, and as a result telegraphic communication with Bushire was interrupted for 24 hours. The telegraphic service is still working very badly.

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.

The dinner arranged in celebration of the birthday of His Majesty King Edward will be held at the Adlon Hotel (Unter den Linden entrance), and not at the "Rheingold," as previously notified. The arrangement at the "Rheingold" fell through as the rooms could not be obtained at the hour required.

The dining-rooms are on the first floor, where small tables will be laid sufficient to seat over 300 guests. After the dinner there will be dancing in the large suite of rooms on the ground floor. A small orchestra of five musicians has been engaged. Evening dress will not be obligatory, as it is desired to exclude no class of the British community.

All British subjects not already in possession of a ticket (price 3 marks) should apply without delay to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. L. Hamilton, Joachim Friedrich Strasse 40, Halensee, or to Miss Lake, Directress of the British and American Governesses' Home, Potsdamer Strasse 28.

All new-comers to Berlin who are British subjects and desirous of identifying themselves with the British Colony should register their names without delay with the Hon. Secretary of the British Colony Committee (Mr. J. A. Ford, Hohenzollerndamm 15) and forward their subscription of 5 marks.

The latest era of "American exchange professors" in Germany was opened ceremonially in the presence of the Kaiser at the University of Berlin on Saturday when, as we have already reported, President Wheeler, of the University of California, and Professor Moore, of Harvard, delivered their inaugural addresses. The highest dignitaries of the University and several representatives of the Foreign Office were present to support the Kaiser in extending Germany's welcome to the newcomers. President Wheeler sketched briefly the nature of the topic whereon he will lecture three days a week for the next few months, namely, "The Power of Public Opinion in America," and Professor Moore outlined his course, which will deal with the history of religion.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent has reason to believe that, despite the very obvious political importance which the Kaiser attaches to the exchange-professorship idea, there is a very lively desire on the part of both the Government and the University authorities in the United States to keep the "exchange" a strictly academic institution devoid of official, political or diplomatic aspects of any kind. One or two previous exchange professors have very seriously embarrassed the American Government by insisting in a rather ludicrous manner on their "ambassadorial" capacity, and allowing themselves to be feted by eager German hosts on the supposition that the professors had come to Berlin with some other "mission" than the diffusion of American culture. It may be stated at once that neither of the distinguished scholars who made their debut at the University on Saturday labour under any such delusions. Professor Moore's theological topic, quite apart from his own appreciation of the purely academic nature of his mission from Harvard, will keep him off the political ice, while those who know President Wheeler are perfectly sure he will never be guilty of overstepping limitations.

Both professors were formally presented to the Kaiser at the end of the inaugural ceremonies.

The Kaiserin accompanied the Kaiser. Mr. Wheeler's striking exposition of the power of American public opinion created a deep impression. It was exactly a year ago last Saturday that the most violent outburst of public opinion modern Germany ever witnessed took place, following the publication of the celebrated Kaiser interview; and the American professor's explanation of the almightiness of the people's voice in the United States must have been full of meaning for the Kaiser.

Mr. Wheeler said, among other things, that public opinion was the dominant factor in American life. "We have found government by public opinion means neither revolution nor radicalism," he said.

A feature of Saturday's ceremony was the appearance of the speakers and university professors in frock coats instead of evening dress, which hitherto has been compulsory in the presence of the Kaiser.

The innovation is a concession to American customs specially sanctioned by his Majesty.

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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of the *Daily Record*. Letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.)

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, BERLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Sir,—Adverting to your report in your issue of the 2nd inst. of the Harvest Festival at the above Church and to the Revd. Mr. Fry's protest against the thoughtless habit of wealthy visitors, who come to Berlin, attend the church and put a coin in the collection plate which they would not dare to give to one of the servants at their hotel, I consider it nothing less than a scandal that these wealthy visitors contribute so little to a church which deserves their support, and which is for their benefit, but prefer to spend their money in extravagant living at the most expensive hotels, go to the operas where they take the most expensive seats, attend all the well known theatres, drive about in cabs when they could easily walk, and dine at the best known restaurants where they drink the most expensive wines, and on Sunday expect a Church, which they can attend and worship, and which they assume can be kept up free of charge, to be at their use and the pews of the church at their disposal. I consider the Revd. Mr. Fry's protest has come none too soon, and it is to be hoped that these protests will be heard a little oftener, should occasion require; and especially during those months of the year when these wealthy visitors come to Berlin.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

International.

Berlin, November 2.

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.

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Geo S. Atwood, Secretary.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Margarete	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der deutsche König	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theatre	Hamlet	7.30
	Clavigo	8
Lessing Theatre	Tantris, der Narr	7.30
Berliner Theatre	Alpenkönig u. Menschenfeind	7.30
New Theatre	Der letzte Kaiser	7.30
New Schauspielhaus	Das Exempel	7.30
Comic Opera	Auferstehung	8
New Operetta Theatre	Der arme Jonathan	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Gespenster	8
Charlottenburg	Der Schwur der Treue	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Skandal	8
Kleines Theatre	Hinter'm Zaun	8
Urania Theatre	In den Dolomiten	8
Every evening until further notice.		
Lustspielhaus	closed.	
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue.	at 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Sittlicher Sänger	8
Passage Theatre	Henry Bender: Der süsse Doktor.	8
	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Hüttenbesitzer	8
Folies Caprice	Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse Augenblick	8.15

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

PARIS, Wednesday.—The special correspondent of the *Matin* reports from Athens: The King of Greece declares his intention of remaining on the throne as long as affairs take a constitutional course. In general the public desires that the King should remain, as by his abdication a situation which even now is gravely complicated would assuredly become hopelessly involved.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—The local Nicaraguan Consul has received from President Zelaya a cablegram stating that the Government troops have inflicted a crushing defeat on the revolutionists at Boca San Carlos.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—United States Government revenue during October amounted to \$57,176,000, and expenditure to \$59,100,000. The National Debt increased by \$12,822,000. The Treasury reserve amounts to \$1,366,278,000.

ODESSA, Tuesday.—M. Gilbert made a trial flight today with his airship in preparation for his coming journey across the Black Sea. He landed not far from the Roumanian frontier, after having covered 300 kilometres in ten hours.

ROME, Wednesday.—Lieut. Rovetti, who was killed by a blow from the propellor of the military airship, was buried today. The King's aide-de-camp, the Minister of War, many high military officers, and the foreign military attachés followed the coffin, on which lay a wreath presented by the King. In spite of the heavy rain, a crowd of about 50,000 had gathered to watch the procession.

(From our correspondent) NEW YORK, Oct. 22. Mr. Wilbur Wright refuses to make public the ways and means by which the aeroplanes invented by him and his brother are to be brought on the market. It is, however, reported that there is a plan for establishing a limited company for the building of aeroplanes, which will be organised by Mr. Charles R. Flint, of New York. Large aeroplane factories will be established at Dayton, Ohio (the birthplace of the brothers Wright), Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. The financial advisors of the brothers Wright have carefully examined their patents and are of opinion that these are such as to render feasible an absolute monopoly in aeroplanes. As a first step the company is reported to have instituted legal proceedings against the aviators Blériot and Curtiss, and all builders of similar flying-machines will be proceeded against.

(From our correspondent) NEW YORK, October 20.—America is at present inundated by applications for patents. Since the establishment of the Patent Office at Washington no fewer than 9,000,000 patents have been taken out. During the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1909, 73,026 patent applications were registered, or more than 4,000 than in the preceding year. Of these, 62,800 were for mechanical appliances, and 35,215 patents were granted. The Patent Office during the year earned \$1,887,443, of which \$888,476 was clear profit. In his annual report the Commissioner of the Patent Office, Mr. Edward B. Moore, recommends the passing by Congress of new laws rendering patent specifications more simple than at present. At least 2,000,000 foreign patents have been registered at Washington, and the surplus of its revenue since 1836, the year of its establishment, totals more than \$7,060,517.

PARIS, Wednesday.—It is reported from Algiers that the five deserters of Casablanca, whose act was the cause of an "incident" between France and Germany, and who some months ago were pardoned but dismissed from French territory, left Oran on October 21st and have arrived at Algiers in a state of complete exhaustion. Two of the men are Germans, one Swiss, one Russian, and one Austrian. They will be forwarded to their respective countries by their consuls at Algiers.

AMSTERDAM—Messages to the Vaz Dias Agency report a sensational incident during Monday night at Velzen, near Ymuiden, arising out of a strike of men engaged aboard the steam trawlers. It appears that a British subject, who did not wish to cease work with the other men, was intimidated, and sought protection from Mr. Reygersbergen, the British Vice-Consul at Ymuiden, who has a house at Velzen. The circumstances enraged the strikers, who gathered round the Vice-Consul's residence in force and threw several stones. One of the missiles broke a window, whereupon Mr. Reygersbergen appeared with a revolver and fired five shots. It is not stated whether anybody was injured. The police promptly took energetic measures to prevent a grave disturbance and drove the strikers away. The Vaz Dias Agency adds that the facts of the case have been communicated to the Government, and to the British Minister at The Hague.

MEDICINE IN CHINA.

Much is heard in these days of the awakening of China, and undoubtedly progress is being made in various directions. But medical science, as it is known to the native practitioner, remains pretty much in the condition described in the memoirs of Le Comte, published in the seventeenth century. In urging the need for thoroughgoing reform the *North China Herald* points out that for centuries medical knowledge has been at a standstill, and that the population has been at the mercy of the ignorant charlatans who pass themselves off as doctors. "In spite of over half a century of close contact with Europeans, the Chinese doctor of today remains ignorant of the rudiments of anatomy and physiology, and has the most ludicrous notions of the functions of the internal organs and the causes of disease."

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

SOCIALISTS ADVOCATE FREE TRADE.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Wednesday.—The Finance Bill came up for the third reading in the House of Commons yesterday, the debate lasting until a late hour. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in the course of a telling speech, advocated the rejection of the Government's proposals. While admitting that certain obnoxious clauses had been eliminated from the Bill, he maintained that the Opposition's principal charges still held good. He reiterated his criticism of the Land and Concession taxes, and declared that the chief defect of this Budget lay in the fact that particular burdens were imposed upon particular classes who were being subjected to deliberate persecution by the Government. The Opposition believed there were better ways to be found of meeting the nation's financial obligations. Mr. A. Chamberlain concluded with the words: "Let us learn from the experience of our Colonies and foreign lands! (Ironical applause from the Ministerialists.) Let the luxuries of the rich carry their own share of taxation, by all means; but let the enormous quantity of goods imported from abroad carry their share of taxation also; let them pay tribute to the market on which they have flourished for so long!"

In reply, the Attorney-General said that the Government, in examining the scope for increased taxation, had considered three different means to the end, and the choice had not proved difficult. The three means were: (1) A tax on unearned and often completely unexpected increment; (2) a tax on industry, and (3) a tax on labour in the form of a tax on the general consumer. The Government had decided that unearned increment was the most legitimate object of taxation, but he (the Attorney-General) now knew that Mr. Austen Chamberlain favoured a tax on commerce and labour. He denied emphatically that this was a Socialist Budget. The proposals before the House raised finance to a high sphere. England had entered upon the path of progress; she had turned her back on the bad old times when the poor were exploited for the benefit of the privileged few. It was against this sort of policy that the present Budget was directed. The Opposition might work to frustrate these proposals, but the more they worked the more clear would their motives become, and the more definitely would the English people see the necessity of endorsing the Budget. And that endorsement might well occur in such a way as to arouse among Unionists the liveliest regret that they had ever opposed it.

Mr. Snowden (Labourite) contended that the Budget was only slightly Socialistic; it was anti-revolutionist; and had been framed with the object of averting a revolution. The present Parliament had to do something to readjust the gross inequality existing between rich and poor, between luxury and poverty. In the further course of his violent attack on Tariff Reform, Mr. Snowden drew attention to the recent elections in Germany, which he said had been fought out exclusively on the new taxation laws. All German Socialists were Free Traders as a result of painful experience. If it were possible to make an adequate income by taxing the foreigner, why did not Germany take such a course? The new German taxes were exclusively home taxes, and in spite of the country's pressing need of more money, there had been no talk of increasing the tariff on foreign imports. Why, then, should Tariff Reform be a remedy for England's pecuniary difficulties?

DRESDEN

Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert Hall, of Worcester, Mass., are paying visits to old friends in Dresden and the neighbourhood, after an absence of five years. From here they visit Leipzig, where Mr. Hall studied many years ago; and Berlin is also on their programme, which concludes at Hamburg next month.

Mrs. Douglas Mackenzie, of Philadelphia, Pa., is paying a short visit in town before leaving for Italy, whither she will be accompanied by her niece, Miss Eva Knowles. The two ladies expect to become regular members of the winter colony at Florence.

Mr. Burke Simmons, of Sydney, New South Wales, is visiting Dresden with his family in the course of an extended holiday in Europe. They have been to England, Egypt, Italy, Switzerland, and France, and will finish their travels on the Continent by a fortnight's stay at Stockholm.

Dresden friends will be interested to hear that Dr. James Townsend, a young American physician, of Detroit who visited here some three years ago, has been appointed a surgeon in the United States Army. Dr. Townsend won golden opinions by his researches in the field of tropical diseases, in which he is specialising. He will soon depart for Manila, P.I.

Mr. and Mrs. George Haviland, of Norfolk, Va., paid a flying visit to Dresden on Tuesday by automobile from Leipzig, where they are staying.

Miss Gertrude Lambert, of Toronto, Canada, is staying here for a few days before leaving to join her sister at Munich for music study.

Among the latest arrivals at Pension Görnemann, Reichs Strasse 1, are Miss Edith Fitch, of Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. Fanny Crum and Miss Mercedes Crum, of Long Branch, N.J.

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

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

Concert Agency Adolph Nagel (Arthur Barnstein), Hannover

Monday, November 15, 7.30 p.m., Vereinshaus,
Single Concert
Mischa Elman (Violin)
(before his American tour).
At the piano: **Percy Kahn**.
Tickets at M.4, 3, 2, 1 from F. Ries and Ad. Brauer,
9-1, 3-6.

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH
Wiener Strasse.
Thursday, November 4th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, November 5th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, November 6th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.
Strehlener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Friday, November 6th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.m.
Sunday, November 7th. 22nd Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
Friday, November 12th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Women's Auxiliary 10.30 a.m.
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

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

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of this (Thursday) evening's concert at the Gewerbehaus is as follows: 1. Slavischer Marsch, Tschalkowsky. 2. Ave Maria, Schubert. 3. Chansonette, Godard. 4. Nocturn, Scherzo und Hochzeitsmarsch aus "Ein Sommernachtstraum," Mendelssohn. 5. Ouverture "Euryanthe," Weber. 6. Romanze für Violine, Ambrosio. 7. Tonbilder aus "Tannhäuser," Wagner. 8. Zwi-chenspiel z. Op. "Toreadore" (for the first time). 9. Fackeltanz, Flotow (for the first time). 10. Barcarole aus "Hoffmanns Erzählungen," Offenbach. 11. Wiener Madeln, Walzer, Ziehrer.

Prof. Gustav Schumann (pianoforte), in conjunction with Herren E. Warwas, and A. Zenker (cello), will give a chamber-music evening in the Künstlerhaus on November 10, in which works by Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, and Schumann will figure.

Herr Alfred Sittard gives an organ recital in the Kreuzkirche on November 11. The programme includes works by Rheinberger, Franck, and Reger.

Luise Ottermann and Doris Walde have chosen for their song and duet recital in the Vereinshaus on November 13, songs by Brahms, Schubert, Wolf, Reger, Draescke, Franz, and Wetz; and duets by Loewe, Haydn, Becker, and Hermann. Herr Karl Pretzsch will accompany.

Herr Erich Hanstaengl gives a song recital on November 18 at 7.30 p.m. in the Neu-lädter Ca-fé.

Rudolf Feigert will give his single pianoforte recital this season on the same evening at the Palmengarten.

Sven Scholander, the modern troubador, appears on Nov. 19 in the Palmengarten.

In the same hall Olga von Schmid gives a song recital on November 21, in which Herr Karl Pretzsch will accompany.

On the same evening Helene Melar (song) in conjunction with Barbara Thornley (piano) will give a concert in the Neustädter Kasino.

Herr Adrian Rappoldi (violin), who by invitation has played before the Mozart Verein of Munich, and the Philharmonic societies of Milan, Turin, and Naples, gives a recital on November 20 in the Künstlerhaus.

Tickets for all the above concerts may be obtained from F. Ries (Kaufhaus), and Ad. Brauer, Haupt Strasse 2.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Mild westerly to south-westerly winds, dull, cool, occasional showers.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10
Tiefland.
Musical drama in one prologue and two acts after A. Guimera.
Music by Eugen d'Albert.
Cast:
Sebastiano, a rich landowner Herr Perron.
Tommaso, the oldest inhabitant Herr Puttlitz.
Moruccio, a miller's man Herr Büssel.
Marta Frau Krull.
Pepa Frau Eibenschütz.
Antonía Fräul. Tervani.
Rosalia Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Nuri Fräul. Keldorfer.
Pedro, a shepherd Herr Sembach.
Nando, a shepherd Herr Löschcke.

A priest Herr Holder.
A peasant Herr Fiehler.
PLOT. Sebastiano, a supposedly wealthy landowner, finds it necessary to wed a rich girl in order to free himself from financial embarrassments. The girl's father insists upon the suppression of certain rumours regarding Sebastiano's relations with Marta, who is in his service. With this end in view Sebastiano induces Pedro, a mountain shepherd, to come down to the Tiefland, the Lowlands, and marry Marta. In the first act the marriage takes place. During the night Pedro sees a light in his wife's room, but she persuades him that he is dreaming. The second act finds Pedro, upon awakening, convinced that he has married Marta's hated of him turns to love when she is satisfied that he has married her for her own sake and not for money. She opens her heart to Tommaso, an octogenarian, who counsels her to tell her story to Pedro. Everybody has been deriding her husband, and upon her telling him that she has belonged to another and accusing him of having sold himself, he stabs her in the arm. She appeals to him to kill her, but he fondly embraces her and persuades her to return with him to the mountains. Sebastiano appears and asks Marta to dance for him. This Pedro forbids, whereupon Sebastiano strikes him, and Pedro is prevented from retaliating by being forcibly removed. Sebastiano then attempts to make love to Marta, but Pedro returns,—having learned in the interval that Sebastiano was in his wife's room on the bridal night,—and strangles him.
Composer: E. d'Albert, born 1864.

October 31 to Nov. 7	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Der Freischütz 7.30 p.m.	Tannhäuser, 7 p.m.	Amelia, 7.30 p.m.	Die Fledermaus, 7.30 p.m.	Tiefland, 7.30 p.m.	II. Symphony Concert. A Series, 7.30 p.m.	Tristan und Isolde, 6 p.m.	Sizilianische Bauernchöre. Der Bajazzo, 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Götz von Berlichingen, 6.30 p.m.	Herodes und Mariamme, 7.30 p.m.	Der Graf von Gleichen, 7.30 p.m.	Tantris, d.Narr 7.30 p.m.	Faust, 6 p.m.	Mrs. Dot, 7.30 p.m.	Des Pfarrers Tochter von Strelsdorf, 7.30 p.m.	Robert und Bertram, 7.30 p.m.
Central-Theatre	2 Variety performances, 3.30 & 8 p.m.	closed.	Joseph Kainz: Sodoms Ende, 7.30 p.m.	Joseph Kainz: Iphigenie, 7.30 p.m.	Joseph Kainz: Jüdin v. Toledo, 7.30 p.m.	Die Dollarprinzessin, 8 p.m.	Joseph Kainz: Der Verschwender, 7.30 p.m.	Die Dollarprinzessin, 3.30. Fidele Bauer, 8.
Residenz-Theatre	Ein Walzertraum 8.30. Frauenherz, 7.30.	Frauenherz, 7.30 p.m.	Frauenherz, 7.30 p.m.	Frauenherz, 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel, 7.30 p.m.	Frauenherz, 7.30 p.m.	Frauenherz, 7.30 p.m.	—

"SHIPS THAT PASS..."

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

If you are accustomed to pass along particular streets at a particular time of the day, you naturally meet other people who are afflicted with the same monotonous habit. As you go to and from the place where your daily-bread making plant is situated, you encounter others following a similar routine. By-and-bye these people become as intimately endeared to your soul as the landmarks in your native township. You begin, unconsciously, to look out for them, to build up, from their appearance and manner and moods, little theories concerning their lives. When they do not respond to the familiar routine you miss them, and are relieved when they are restored to it. Occasionally you meet them elsewhere, in a theatre, in the country on Sunday excursions, or in cafés, and in such circumstances the mutual recognition is always accompanied by a shock of surprise, as if your Universe, in a small particular, had been wantonly disarranged. In a mechanical sense, even, they are useful to you, because, when you are proceeding to business (a grandiloquent term which we are accustomed to apply to the grindstone), you can invariably tell whether you are late or early by the "routiniers" whom you meet at different points of the journey. If you have a shade of romance in your make-up, it is impossible not to be interested in people whom you meet more frequently than some of your best friends. Chance, sometimes, even makes you acquainted with them, and firm friendships may even be founded. How many men have met their wives in this way? I dare swear that a considerable number would acknowledge the correctness of the impeachment.

If you are a susceptible young man, and you frequently are, and if she is a particularly nice girl, and she often is, you are really compelled to feel, after some five hundred or more daily encounters, that you are in some degree acquainted. You play a small but definite part in each other's lives. A pleasant face, seen in the early morning, may act upon you throughout the day as a temperamental tonic. "A beautiful maid," as Koko used to sing, "is a cheerful sight to see." In these circumstances, it is almost a slight to see her, some morning, walking along with another man. The first sign of really awakened interest is when you turn simultaneously to glance at each other, and turn away again, with mutual confusion, on finding that you share the same thought. After that, the management of circumstances may be left to Providence and your own enterprise. She may let something fall, it doesn't matter what, a handkerchief will do as well as anything else,—and, naturally, you hasten to restore it. Very probably you are late for business that morning, but you are not overwhelmed by the fact. The next morning you halt boldly, and an exchange of preliminary confidences takes place. The long and short of it is that another romance has started. You have definitely entered each other's orbits. It may not be the way they do things in high society, but it frequently occurs amongst those who share the heritage of Adam, and to me it all seems particularly human. I have a case in mind.

I used to meet them both in the Avenue de l'Opéra. It is not a thoroughfare which you would associate with romance, but then we have it on excellent poetic authority that some of the most charming flowers waste their sweetness on desert surroundings. She, I think, was a "mignonette," one of the "little twelve o'clocks" who give such vivacity to the central streets of Paris. I was not acquainted with *him*, the other party to the romance, but we usually walked along more or less abreast on the broad pavement. He was tall and dark, with large, eloquent eyes. I should say that he was a clerk of the steady, trustworthy, machine-made type. Our routes joined at about 8.50 a.m. opposite the Comédie Française. At 8.55 we passed the "Gagne Petit" establishment, and there we usually met her. She was one of those slim, graceful, fairy-like, little creatures in which Paris abounds and, greatest attraction of all to a naturally dark race, she was a blue-eyed blond. Not even the mephitic atmosphere of the first arrondissement had dismissed the colour from her cheeks or the sparkle from her eyes. She left the Avenue de l'Opéra at the Rue des Pyramides, accompanied by our admiring gaze.

FEMINE INDIFFERENCE.

She did not notice us at first. Her attention was wholly engrossed by the shop-windows. I thought that she was professionally interested in the displays of artistic confections, but closer observation convinced me that she was merely studying her reflection, because she frequently stopped to adjust some little thing, the set of her hat, the "hang" of her dress, a disarranged curl, or the angle of a hatpin. Gradually it dawned upon her that my fellow-routineer anticipated her coming, and she became immediately interested. They got into a way of dawdling as they approached the "Gagne Petit," and loitering about until the other hove into sight, when they pretended to proceed automatically. He also took to glancing into the shop-windows, and fixing his hat, or settling his tie, with nervous particularity. This state of things continued for quite a long time and became one of my daily interests. I knew that they were certain to become acquainted, I felt convinced of it, but I

could not see how it was going to be brought about. Once she came along with another man. There was a note of defiance in the deliberate laugh with which she responded to a remark made by her companion as she passed us. I shared the pang of jealousy which stabbed my unknown friend, and felt inclined to whisper to him that perhaps, after all, it was only her brother. These continual encounters, with their interchange of interrogative glances, seemed as if they might go on endlessly, but one morning they smiled. (The day was one of those bright, inspiring ones which, now and again, manage to make their influence felt even in the core of a big city.) It was an irresistible smile, as if the humorous side of the situation had dawned on them simultaneously, and then I knew that the bonds of social etiquette were in imminent danger of snapping. On the following morning they did not smile or, rather, *she* did not. She passed us with a stare of haughty indifference, as if, after all, there were such things as conventions. In her heart of hearts she knew that her indifference was merely coquetry. Subsequently they began to smile regularly and my last anxiety was removed. Providence could interfere as soon as it liked and, as it happened, Providence appeared in the shape of an auto-cab driver. I recollect that his number was 280-YX.

In these great crises of existence it is always the little things that one remembers. They had just completed their morning smile and she was about to step off the sidewalk to cross over the Rue des Pyramides. 280-YX swung round the corner, out of the Avenue, with the cataclysmal rush peculiar to his kind. In another moment she would have been within the reach of disaster. My companion, like the opportunist he really was, at once saw his chance. He stepped forward and, firmly grasping her arm, held her safely until, and a little after, the human juggernaut had passed. She thanked him prettily, and he, with words which his looks belied, spoke severely about the management of the vehicular traffic in Paris. Having thus been introduced, through the medium of 280-YX, they walked on together down the Rue des Pyramides. I regret to state that I halted to watch them. My sensations were those of a huntsman who has had the good fortune to come in at the death. My direct interest in the romance is ended, although, judging from the signs, theirs is only just beginning. They wait for each other outside the "Gagne Petit" establishment and, linking arms, walk with the slowest of steps, down towards the Tuileries, with their heads close together, talking in whispers. I do not see them so frequently, as I believe that they meet earlier than they used to do. Unknown to them, and this is the most romantic part of all, they have furnished excellent material for a few journalistic commonplaces.

G. A. A.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

November 7.—*Lusitania*, from Liverpool, mails due in New York November 12. Mark letters "via Köln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Thursday).
November 6.—*St. Louis*, from Southampton, mails due in New York November 13. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Thursday).
November 9.—*Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, from Bremen, mails due in New York November 16. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, November 8.
November 11.—*Oceanic*, from Liverpool, mails due in New York November 18. Mark letters "Via England," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, November 8.

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 MAILED IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

On Wednesday, November 3, or Thursday, November 4, by the S.S. *Lusitania*, left New York October 27.
On Friday, November 5, by the S.S. *La Provence*, left New York October 28.
On Sunday, November 7, by the S.S. *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, left New York October 28.

:: DRESDEN ::

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