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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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THE TERRIBLE DUKES.

II.

THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE BUDGET.

The leadership of the House of Lords in the coming crisis rests nominally with the Marquis of Lansdowne, acting in concert with Mr. Balfour. It is certain that what are termed the "backwoodsmen" or "vacuous hotheads" will insist on an appeal to Caesar. Their insistence is sound statesmanship. It is difficult to see what other course is open to those members of the House of Lords in a position to consider the destiny and circumstances of their country without reference to the sordid jargon of Party. The Front Benches in both Houses of Parliament have much to gain or to lose by a wrong decision. Several of the Dukes are beyond the reach of any reward coveted by successful politicians. The strawberry-leaf contingent of the "backwoodsmen" view the situation with more detachment than is possible to men whose careers hang upon the issue. Were the House of Lords to pass the Budget Bill, by accepting the principle of "tacking," they would enable any Government at any time to introduce into any Budget any measure for the abolition of anything and everything in the Constitution. It is generally agreed that if the Lords were abolished without the agreed substitution of a strong Second Chamber, the Monarchy, the Church, and private ownership of land would vanish with them. The Budget will be rejected not because it is unintelligible, not because it will not work, not because it recognises thirteen different kinds of value, not because it taxes the rich. It is to be flung out because under cover of a finance measure it substitutes revolutionary Socialism for Constitutional law, and establishes a Single Chamber. Before this change is made it is meet for the electors to decide for themselves what they really want. Politicians are fearsome, because always equipped with the quality of caution bordering upon cowardice. It is therefore comforting to know that, among the Dukes, at all events, there is still to be found a backbone or two. Free Trade placemen like Lord James of Hereford, Lord Cromer, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and sitters on the fence like Lord St. Aldwyn are tremblingly anxious to persuade the Peers to pass the Budget. But they have not much influence. The Dukes have the sagacity to see that the passage of the Budget will establish Single Chamber government. For that the country is not ready. It will cease to be a country when it is ready.

The patience of the working-people has been wonderful considering the nature of the contrast between the poorest and the richest. The sumptuous life of wealthy landowners is good for trade, is strictly moral, and is opposed to no law, human or divine; but when that opulent existence is placed side by side with the gloom of the Black Country or the unbeautiful areas of the working-class suburbs of Manchester or Liverpool the difference is so repugnant to many minds as to create moral nausea. The territorial magnate of our age is held to symbolise supreme vice in ownership, although he may be, and generally is, the most efficient guardian of property and of the home life which must rest on property. To paraphrase Lecky's famous passage on the most awful figure that has arisen in Society, we might say of the Dukes that on their noble and illustrious forms are concentrated passions that will yet fill the world with shame. While creeds and civilisations rise and fall the dual high priests of ownership are blasted for the sins of other people. They are lightning-conductors for other owners of property. A poor man's goods are sacrosanct, a rich man's safe; but a Duke may be plundered and defamed by any political Ananias paid £5,000 a year to lie nightly for the good of his party. Whatever may be the sanction for ensuring the sanctity of private property, the human mind is unable to bear the strain placed on it by the spectacle of enormous wealth side by side with men weltering in agony and withering in want. The property of ground landlords of great cities exists in a concentrated form that arouses not merely the cupidity of the vicious but the misgiving of the wise.

Nevertheless, the bewildering contrast between enormous wealth arising from rents and ground rents and the noisome and coagulated poverty is reshaping public opinion on the subject of wealth throughout the civilised world. In their country estates many great landowners have found it their duty to abandon

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the principle that "business is business" and to treat the management on other than purely commercial lines. It may have to come to that principle in English towns. Were all the great territorial Dukes or even one of them endowed with the imagination which distinguished the Whigs of the Revolution we might yet see new principles voluntarily introduced in the management and direction of urban property. It is ill to wait until one is between the devil and the deep sea: or between confiscation and legislation enacted with the consent if not at the instance of the most wealthy. The social revolution would be indefinitely postponed were the Dukes to couple resistance to the Budget with a constructive plan for dealing with the social enigma. So long as the Dukes are set upon by the wolves of Socialism they will be defended by the champions of everyone with property in anything. If land, however, were treated like any other commodity and the wealthiest men in the British Parliament who sit on the Radical side were taxed in the same way as the Dukes are proposed to be taxed, the problem of finding money for the Navy and the pensions will be solved. Wealth, even the Unionist papers admit, must pay, but unless the leaders lead the leaderless nation will stagger into the ditch.

A POPULAR AMERICAN SAILOR.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

Rear-Admiral Sperry, now retired, has served on various vessels in the navy, including the Kearsage, Worcester, Richmond, Quinnebaug, Chicago, Yorktown, New Orleans, Alabama, and Connecticut. At the beginning of the war with Spain he was on duty at the New York yard as ordnance officer. He asked for a command at sea, but was told by the officials in Washington that his services were needed at the yard. In November, 1898, he was placed in command of the Yorktown in Philippine waters. He directed the movements of the landing party on the eastern shore of Luzon. The landing party of the Yorktown was captured by Aguinaldo's men. Some of them were wounded, and all were taken prisoners. Then began the chase of the insurgents and their prisoners through the length of the island, resulting in the release of the men at Aparri, on the northern extremity. From the Yorktown Rear-Admiral Sperry was placed in command of the New Orleans in Asiatic waters, and when his three years of sea duty was at an end, in 1903, he was sent to Newport as president of the Naval War College. He remained at Newport for three years, and then his ability was again recognised in his appointment to The Hague.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Thursday.—In the course of a speech delivered last night by Mr. Joseph A. Pease, M.P., Junior Lord of the Treasury, he stated definitely that the General Election would take place at the beginning of next January. The Government, he said, fully recognised that the Finance Bill would have to gain the sanction of the House of Lords and of the King also. But the House of Commons certainly did not recognise a right of the King or the Peers to reject proposals brought forward by representatives of the people.

LONDON, Thursday.—During yesterday's debate in the House of Commons on the Finance Bill there were several sharp verbal exchanges between Mr. Asquith, the Lord Advocate (Mr. Ure), and Mr. Balfour. Mr. Balfour, it will be remembered, recently delivered a speech at the Junior Constitutional Club, in which he emphatically denounced the Lord Advocate for suggesting that the introduction of Tariff Reform would endanger Old Age Pensions. In the House yesterday Mr. Ure defended himself against Mr. Balfour's charges and, amidst stormy applause from the Ministerialists, recalled a telegram sent by Mr. Balfour to a Conservative candidate last year, in which the leader of the Opposition said that the Radicals had indeed promised to provide Old Age Pensions, but that only the Unionists were in a condition to supply the money necessary for such a measure. In conclusion, Mr. Ure strongly denied that he had ever declared an intention on the part of the Unionists to cut off the pensions. In reply, Mr. Balfour, who spoke with unusual acerbity, said that the question was: Did Mr. Ure believe that any obligation placed upon the country by one political party would be repudiated by another political party. Mr. Ure's statements could be construed only as a declaration that the Old Age Pensions law was in danger.

Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, thereupon replied that Mr. Balfour's attack on the Lord Advocate had never been paralleled in public life, and concluded with the words: "Mr. Ure possesses the confidence of his colleagues and of the majority of the members of this House."

PARIS, Thursday.—The trial of Mme. Steinheil on a charge of murdering her husband and mother began yesterday in the Court of the Seine Department. As a result of the extraordinary measures taken in regard to the issue of cards of admission to the Court, there were only a very few spectators in addition to members of the legal body and representatives of the press. The accused appeared handsomely dressed in black, and appeared quite tranquil. There were no sensational developments yesterday.

NEW YORK, Thursday.—The National Geographical Society of Washington has awarded to Commander Peary a gold medal, at the same time officially announcing its belief that Peary reached the North Pole. The Society has appointed a committee of experts to decide whether it is possible, by the aid of documentary evidence, to prove that the North Pole was reached previous to 1909. The committee will institute a searching examination into Dr. Cook's evidence at the earliest possible moment.

(From our correspondent) NEW YORK, Oct. 24. The newspapers here are still busy with the Peary-Cook controversy. Public interest at the moment is chiefly absorbed by the new dispute as to whether Dr. Cook attained the highest peak of Mount McKinley during his expedition of 1906. His truthfulness and integrity are openly impugned by Commander Peary and his adherents. The alleged affidavit recently published here in which the guide Barrill denied that Dr. Cook had ever reached the summit of the mountain is, according to reports from the West, imputed to the malignants efforts of the Peary party in Montana. Dr. Cook has replied by affirming his intention of again scaling Mount McKinley for the purpose of recovering proofs of his feat. These consist of documents and flags which, he declares, he buried at the summit. Early in the spring this new expedition will start. Dr. Cook will be accompanied by Professor L. L. Dyche, of Kansas State University, and four or five other scientific authorities.

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Copies of *The Daily Record* may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

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Royal Opera House	Symphony concert	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der eingebildete Kranke	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	7.30
	Major Barbara	8
Lessing Theatre	Rosenmontag	7.30
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut	7.30
New Theatre	Der letzte Kaiser	7.30
New Schauspielhaus	Marla Stuart	7.30
Comic Opera	Der polnische Jude	7.30
New Operetta Theatre	Der arme Jonathan	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Schwar der Treue	8
Charlotten-		
burg	Gespenster	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Flaschmann als Erzieher	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	Stettiner Säger	8
Passage Theatre	Henry Bender: Der süsse Doktor.	
	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Rechtlosen	8
Folles Caprice	Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse Augenblick	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.)

ATHENS, Thursday—It is reported that on Tuesday night gendarmes managed to arrest four of the naval officers who fled with Lieut. Typaldos, as they were concealing themselves in a wood at Kakolesi, near Chalkis. These four officers were among the most active instigators of the rebellion, and include M. Domesulica, who acted as Typaldos' aide-de-camp. With the exception of Typaldos himself, all the guilty parties are now in custody.

ATHENS, Thursday noon.—Lieut. Typaldos, with a companion, was arrested early this morning on the road to Kephessia. Typaldos, who was dressed as a civilian, made no resistance to arrest, and declared that he had intended to voluntarily appear before the authorities to justify his conduct. His companion at first attempted to flee, but gave himself up upon the gendarmes firing a shot.

TIFLIS, Wednesday.—The ghetto in the town of Surami has been completely burnt to the ground with all the warehouses and stores. The damage amounts to one million roubles.

PARIS, Thursday.—The Municipal Council has elected a new board, following upon the resignation of the last board as a result of the rejection of its proposal to name a Paris street after Señor Ferrer and to adopt his grandchildren. M. Ernest Caron, a progressist, has been elected President, and all the members of the board are members of the Opposition. They represent dissentient Radicals or independent Republicans.

PARIS, Thursday.—Demonstrations before a large department store in the Rue de Rivoli continued last night. The Police finally intervened and dispersed the crowd, but not before several bombs had exploded in the store.

ROME, Thursday.—The Agenzia Stefani reports from Addis Abeba: On Oct. 30, in presence of all the chiefs, a proclamation of the Emperor Menelik was read, stating that the concord which had always existed between him and his people had materially strengthened the power of Ethiopia; and exhorting his subjects to unanimously and loyally give their allegiance to his appointed successor Lidj Jeassu, and to reject any other pretender to the throne. He invoked the curse of Heaven on any who defy his will. Ras Tesamma is appointed guardian of the Heir Apparent. This proclamation is generally regarded as proof positive of the Emperor's grave condition of health.

ADDIS ABEBA, Thursday.—A slight improvement took place on Tuesday in the Emperor's condition, although he is still dangerously ill. The authorities for a long time past have been taking precautions against disorders in the event of the Emperor's death. Menelik's message appointing his successor has been quietly received throughout the country.

MELILLA, Thursday.—As a result of the meeting between Mulay Hafid's envoys with the leaders of the Riff army several of the tribal chieftains have decided to suspend hostilities until the return of their headmen from Tangier. Mulay Hafid's envoys are warning the tribesmen that any attack on their part is unjustified, and will be punished by confiscation of their firearms and a heavy fine. This explains the present tranquillity in the Riff.

PARIS, Thursday.—According to newspaper reports from Tangier, Mulay Hafid has ordered the expulsion from Morocco of a certain tribe encamped near Fez under French protection, the members of whom refused to pay the Sultan's taxes and appealed to the Franco-Moroccan treaty. The French Consul demands a period of grace for the tribe. This incident is regarded as being extremely serious, since Mulay Hafid has declared that he will pay no attention to treaties concluded between his predecessor and the Europeans.

MOURMELON LE GRAND, Wednesday.—M. Henry Farman established today a new world's record for distance and endurance by his flight of 232 kilometres in 4 hours, 17min., 53sec. with his aeroplane. By this performance he wins the Michelin cup, several art trophies valued at 12,500 francs, and 20,000 francs in cash. The spectators today gave the successful aviator an enthusiastic ovation.

PARIS, Thursday.—Under the chairmanship of M. Doumer, a former President of the Chamber, a specially established league has decided if possible to hold in the second part of July, 1910, a circular aeroplane contest over the following route: Paris, Rouen, Dijon, Belfort, Nancy, Rheims, Lille, Amiens, and Paris. A large number of prizes will be offered in connection with this competition, including one of 100,000 francs from the *Matin*.

LONDON, Thursday.—The annual report of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping states that the serious decrease in the shipbuilding industry which has been marked for so long a time synchronises with a decrease in the total tonnage of vessels classified by Lloyd's in the course of this year. The total tonnage is very much lower than that of last year, which maintained a high average.

THE CATHOLIC SPIRIT OF SPAIN AROUSSED.

The Catholic journal *America* prints the following letter from its correspondent at Tortosa, Spain:—
The Catholic spirit of Spain is aroused. The disorders of Barcelona and some neighbouring towns; the desecration of churches and the insults to the national Faith and honour have awakened a spirit of protest that brings joy to those who love the fair land of Spain. More than one thousand associations of every class, both rich and poor, have raised a protest that has resounded throughout the whole of Spain. The Spanish Catholic fighting spirit is awakened, just as it was a few years since against the proposed Association Law. The disorders of the "Sad Week" in parts of Cataluña have shown a com-

mon enemy, irreligion. Carlists, strong in their love for the Catholic Faith; Integristas, claiming to make Spain the most moral and Catholic of nations, howsoever unpractical some may consider their methods; Conservatives, Catholics of every rank and class have risen as one man to show their loyalty to the Church and to denounce the late outrages against religion and order. How these united protests must have pleased the Sovereign Pontiff! The outburst of that same national will which in 1906 crushed the machinations of Romanones and Canalejas against the Religious Orders has been felt once more. The cry of Catholics in Spain is: "Catholic Spain will not be a second France!"

We of other lands are apt to be hasty and even harsh in our first judgments of Spanish political disunion. Upon second thought, when we reflect that the Carlists sacrificed wealth and shed their blood on many a battlefield for the cause they love, and have been ever the first to defend the interests of religion, we pause in our thoughts and cease to criticise. It is the same with the Integrist. When we have met him, strong in his love for the Catholic days of old, and hoping to see those past glories of a Catholic Spain return, we can begin to understand how his refined nature shrinks from the corruption of modern, practical day politics, and finds dissatisfaction with what he considers but half-measures for protecting the interest of the Church. That one and all, irrespective of party principles, have arisen against the attack on religion is the bright, assuring sign for the future. The nation's voice has sounded. "Spain is Catholic!" Radical Republicanism, with its hatred of religion and morality, has been beaten. Its ally, French Freemasonry, which aided the late disorders in more than one way, has found its machinations a second time defeated by a Spanish Catholic people. It made the mistake that many a stranger has made as to Spanish Catholic character. Beneath the refined, pacific exterior of the Spanish Catholic there is a determination the enemy did not reckon with. He thought the peaceful exterior a sign of weakness. He, like many another, has since been enlightened by the recent outburst of the national will.

General satisfaction is felt on the progress of the war in Africa. Thousands are rallying to the colours. Money is pouring in to aid the families of the soldiers killed or wounded at Melilla; private residences are being placed at the disposal of the Government. I was informed by an English correspondent, who had just returned from Melilla, that the spirit and discipline of the Spanish troops under fire was excellent. He had but one fault to note. The Spanish officers impressed him as being too eager to be found where danger is greatest. It is a fault that generals wish to find among their men. It is the old spirit of Spain that has beaten the Moor on a thousand battlefields.

Among the many pastorals and letters of protests from the Bishops of Spain against the late disorders, that of the Bishop of Vich stands out prominently for the beautiful, Catholic spirit it inculcates.

WAR AGAINST THE RAT.

Many and various have been the means of waging war against the rat, and the results have been equally diverse. There is, however, one positive means of bringing about their death, as "accidents" have proved. This is by electrocution. From time to time an electric generating station has suffered a mysterious disruption, and careful investigation has shown that the rodent has been the cause of the breakdown by crawling into the mechanism and setting up a short circuit—which, however, has proved "hard on the rat." A Viennese engineer has now devoted this "accident" demonstration to commercial account. Recently, before a number of interested delegates, he carried out a series of demonstrations at one of the German municipal electricity works with an "electrocution-trap" he had conceived.

The rat is an inquisitive and a gluttonous animal, and the engineer has turned these two failings on the parasite's part to advantage. He has conceived a trap comprising a network of wires, the bait being an electric lamp or an appetising morsel. In endeavouring to satisfy its curiosity or epicurian tastes the pest compasses its own death, for the instant it treads upon the live wires the circuit is completed and it is electrocuted. The device is so contrived that any number of rats may be caught in this manner; and although possibly they may not be killed instantaneously, yet once the circuit is completed they cannot escape, and in from 50 to 60 seconds they are reduced to lifelessness.

The engineer has found that only a comparatively low power is requisite to bring about the desired end, and the invention is so contrived that it can be used with certain success in any rat-infested quarter where electric current is available. It constitutes an ideal system for vessels. Even should no electric supply system be obtainable, an accumulator-battery will bring about the same results. Moreover, by a simple arrangement, the fact that a rat or a number of the species have been caught can be notified to a central point, a signal being transmitted either in the form of the warning ringing of a bell or by a glow-lamp. The most notable feature of the arrangement is that the strength of current which spells death to the rodent is harmless to human

beings or to the usual domestic animals. Certainly the system is more hygienic than poisoning or virus expedients, and is more rapid and positive in its action.

HOW NEWS IS MANUFACTURED.

SOME CANADIAN REVELATIONS.

Mr. Frederick R. Chalmers, of Ottawa, Canada, passed through Dresden this week with his mother, in the course of an European tour. Mr. Chalmers is a well-known Canadian journalist, and is combining the pleasures of touring with a keen study of political and social conditions in the great European capitals.

To a representative of the *Daily Record* he gave some interesting information bearing on journalism in Canada, and emphasised the need for a better and cheaper cable service between Canada and Great Britain.

"At the present prohibitive cable rates," said Mr. Chalmers, "we Canadians have to be content with a hash of English 'news' which mostly percolates through via New York. At fivepence per word, plus land charges, only the most flourishing journals can afford to retain a regular news service with the old country; and, as a matter of fact, most of the Canadian papers have correspondents stationed in New York, who transmit to the Canadian press items of British intelligence which appear in the New York papers.

"Now it goes without saying that the needs of Americans and Canadians, as regards purely British information, are essentially different. The New Yorker apparently loves to read about the sins and foibles of British society, and takes very little interest in political happenings outside his own country. The consequence is that a big New York paper will spend fifty to a hundred dollars on a cable despatch purporting to give details of some 'freak' banquet or ball in London; but a crisis in the British Cabinet, which may have far-reaching effects, is mentioned in two or three lines.

"While in London last month I had a conversation with the editor of *Canada*, a periodical published there for the purpose of informing English people of Canadian conditions. It is doing excellent educational work, and is materially assisting to remove some of the misconceptions under which English people labour in regard to Canada. But the editor confessed to me that English people are by no means the only offenders in this case. He showed me a Canadian paper just received, a column of which was devoted to English 'news,' among which appeared the big headline, 'Society Ladies have a Smoking Contest.' This cablegram said that 'a cigarette-smoking contest for society ladies, promoted by a Royal duke, has lately taken place. The prizes were two richly jewelled cigarette-holders, one for blowing smoke-rings and the other for consuming a cigarette in the fewest whiffs without taking the cigarette from between the lips. A countess was among the contestants, but both prizes were won by a popular beauty moving in the highest circles.'

"The editor of *Canada* remarked what a pity it was that such pestilential nonsense was not labelled 'Made in New York,' since this illuminating paragraph had certainly not been cabled from London at 5d. a word. Such reports might be dismissed as simply absurd, but there is another and more serious side to the case. It cannot be denied that English people are not so popular in Canada as they might be. It is true that the majority of our best settlers are from the Old Country, but there still exists among native-born Canadians a deep-rooted prejudice against English 'wasters' and 'snobs.' This, of course, is mostly ignorant prejudice, but it is supported by English news such as mentioned above. It says much for the dignity of the British press that so little attention is paid to foreign 'society news,' that most fatuous of all twaddle. The average English newspaper reader does not give a half-penny for what is going on in the gilded salons of New York and Toronto, but he is keenly interested in Canadian opinion of an Imperial fleet,—to mention one burning question. Both the Old and the New countries stand in need of education; they want to get to know one another better; but at present their chief medium of communication is New York, which understands neither.

"It is not too much to predict that a drastic diminution of cable charges would contribute enormously to that amalgamation of the British Empire which is the aim of every far-seeing British statesman. The Australian, the New Zealander, the Canadian, and the Englishman are all interested in one another, as common citizens of a great Empire. But knowledge at 5d.—and in some cases one shilling—a word is dearly-bought indeed. The Imperial Press Conference lately held in London has done something towards a reduction, but the cable tariff is still extremely high. It may interest your readers to know that the *London Times* spent over £2500 in cabling accounts of the British Association's meeting in Canada last summer. That is enterprise with a vengeance, but it needs a fat pocket-book."

DRESDEN

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Sheridan, of Jersey City, N.J., are visiting Dresden for a few weeks. Mr. Sheridan is a well known athlete and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Rev. and Mrs. George Abbey Lockner, of Glen Summit, Pa., have arrived here from Berlin, where they spent a month. They leave in a few days for Italy and Paris.

Miss Emily J. Sutphen, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Miss Georgina Carroll, of Fort Wayne, Ind., have arrived for a short stay. They have travelled through a great part of France and Germany, and will eventually sail home from Bremen.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Macdonald, of Savannah, Ga., who spent some time at Weimar owing to the illness of their daughter, are now in town. Miss Macdonald is so far recovered as to travel with her parents, who leave for Paris tomorrow.

Mr. Charles N. Chambers, of the Colonial Society of America, and a business man of Brooklyn, N.Y., is visiting Dresden with his wife and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carpenter, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitley Acres, of London, are among the latest English arrivals.

Mrs. Olive Filmore and her daughter, of Edinburgh, Scotland, left for London yesterday morning at the conclusion of an enjoyable visit.

Mr. Hamilton Pond, of Montgomery, Ala., and a member of the Alabama National Guard, is spending a week with Dresden friends before leaving for Berlin, where he hopes to remain throughout the winter. Mr. Pond is a lover of music, and tells us that this trip is the realisation of an ambition he had cherished for many years,—that of coming for a season to the most musical country on earth. Although he has attended many operas and concerts now his hopes, he assures us, have not been dashed to the ground. He was present during the Wagner performances at Bayreuth.

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

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys etc., which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established: for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5; for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35; and at the Hauptbahnhof.

Frl. v. Spreckelsen German teacher. Hanoverian. Schnorr Str. 47, II. on the right.

Oriental Tours for 1910.
Egypt in February and March. Private dahabeah. Greece and Constantinople in April.
Small select parties under the personal management and escort of Miss I. B. Watson, Gutzkow Str. 3, II., Dresden.
References required. Particulars furnished upon request.

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.

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

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
Friday, November 5th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, November 6th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, November 7th. *Sunday in the Octave of All Saints' 22nd Sunday after Trinity.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Special Offerings for the N. and C. Europe Bishopric Endowment Fund.
Monday, November 8th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, November 9th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, November 10th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, November 11th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, November 12th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, November 13th. 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.

Severin Eisenberger will give his pianoforte recital this year on November 22.
Dr. Roemer, who took the rôle of *Parsifal* at Bayreuth this year, will take part in the second Philharmonic concert on November 23. Prof. Busoni also appears at this concert.
The Ernst Arnold Gallery, of Schloss Strasse, announces that it has established a branch at Breslau (Tautenzien Platz 3), having taken over Franz Hancke's former art salon there.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.
THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmé, Esq.
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 9.30

II. Symphony Concert of the Royal Orchestra. B Series.

- (1) Symphony, C-minor, op. 78 L. Spohr (died on Oct. 22, 1859).
- (2) Overture to the Opera "Der Wasserträger" L. Cherubini.
- (3) Symphony, H-minor, op. 33 (for the first time) F. Volbach.

The general rehearsal of this concert takes place this morning at 10.30 o'clock. Doors opened at 10 a.m.

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 Fiedermäus, 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 Bauernehre, 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 Streladorf, 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 3.30. 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.	—

ALLEGED HUMORISTS.

WHAT PASSES FOR WIT NOWADAYS.

Wife - In a battle of tongues a woman can hold her own. Husband - M'yes, p'r'aps she can; but she never does. -Tit-Bits.

Jarge (at the end of a long discussion) - Wot I say, Bill, is this - there's a lot goin' on as me and you know nothin' about. -Punch.

"That clerk of yours seems to be a hard worker." "Yes, that's his specialty." "What, working?" "No - seeming to." -Boston Transcript.

"The spirit of your husband wishes to speak with you, madam." "What does he say?" "He says that he doesn't have to dress in a cold room." -Bohemian.

Fortune-Teller - You will be very poor until you are thirty-five years of age. Impetuous Poet (eagerly) - And after then? Fortune-Teller - You will get used to it. -The Sketch.

A. - I used a word in speaking to my wife which offended her sorely a week ago. She has not spoken a syllable to me since. B. - Would your mind telling me what it was? -Fliegende Blätter.

Miss Homeligh - Perhaps you won't believe it, but a strange man tried to kiss me once. Miss Cutting - Really! Well, he'd have been a strange man if he'd tried to kiss you twice. -Illustrated Bits.

A young man in Pratt said to the divine object of his adoration: "Do you think your father would object to me marrying you?" She replied: "I don't know. If he's anything like me he would." -Kauas City Star.

"I don't see why you are dismissing me," said his chauffeur, angrily. "Didn't I take you out in your car twice last month?" "Yes," answered the owner, "but you wouldn't take me where I wanted to go." -Life.

Mamma - Edgar, didn't I tell you not to take any more preserves from the jar? Edgar - Yes, ma. Mamma - Then, if you wanted some, why didn't you ask for them? Edgar - 'Cause I wanted some. -Moderna Society.

A youthful versifier sought the judgment of a well-known critic. "Sir," said the poet, indignantly, when the expert had advised him to burn his lines, "poets are born, not made." "Young man," rejoined the critic, smiling, "do not try to shift the blame onto your parents." -Philadelphia Press.

A New Yorker, dining a Philadelphia friend, desired to show him all the delicacies of the season. One dish in particular the Philadelphian exclaimed over in delight. "That is made of snails," said his New York host. "Don't you have snails in Philadelphia?" "Oh, yes," responded the Philadelphian; "but we can't catch the pesky things!" -Lippincott's Magazine.

Mrs. Blecker (upstairs) - Bridget, have you turned the gas on in the parlor as I told you? The New Domestic Jewel - Yes, mum; can't yez smell it? -Christian Advocate.

Cholly Softed - Say, Mr. Killtime, I - er - love your daughter and want to marry her. Is there any insanity in your family? Mr. Killtime - No, young man, there's not, an', moreover, there aint goin' t' be! -Chicago Daily News.

Grade - Oh, Mr. Nocoynce, how lovely of you to bring me these beautiful roses! How sweet they are, and how fresh! I do believe there is a little dew on them yet! Nocoynce - Well, yes, there is; but I'll pay it tomorrow. -Tit-Bits.

Confidence Man - Why, how do you do, Mr. Wilson. I met you last - Westerner - See here, young fellow, my name aint Wilson. My name's John Jones alias Pete Rodney, alias Jim Hall, alias Joe Peters. So you better move on. -Western Times.

Daddy (who always comes for his good-night kiss) - May I come in? Voice of Nurse from inside (reproving) - But you can't receive your daddy in your chemise. Dolly (poking head out of door) - You can come in now, daddy; it's off. -Tit-Bits.

"So this is your daughter's coming-out dinner, is it?" a friend said to the debutante's father. "Yes," the stern old man replied, "and if I hadn't put my foot down on that dressmaker, she'd have been out even further than she is." -Young's Magazine.

"Do you and your wife ever have any differences of opinion?" asked the impertinent acquaintance. "Only once in a while," answered Mr. Meekton, "when Henrietta changes her mind about something and neglects to notify me." -Washington Star.

Mrs. Green - Now I'm going to tell you something, Ethel. Do you know that last night, at your party, your sister promised to marry me? I hope you'll forgive me for taking her away? Little Ethel - Forgive you, Mr. Green! Of course I will. Why, that's what the party was for! -Tit-Bits.

"Witness," said the coroner, "do you know what motive the deceased had in committing suicide?" "Yes, judge, your honour," said the witness pompously. "Deceased told me his motive, sir." The coroner, the court officers, everybody, looked interested. "What was, then, deceased's motive, witness?" said the coroner. "Why, your honour, he said he wanted to kill himself," was the reply. -Troy News.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. North-westerly winds, sometimes cloudy, light frost, no important showers but some snow.

NEW YORK'S OPERA BATTLE.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

Marshalling every available operatic resource at his command, Mr. Oscar Hammerstein is preparing for a battle with the Metropolitan Opera Company to maintain his established position. For three years preliminary skirmishing has been going on, with the one-man director forcing his wealthier rival to strain every nerve to prevent being checkmated in the securing of first rights for new productions and great singers. This season the real struggle takes place and before it is ended the public will have had the greatest array of operatic presentations which the music world has known.

According to the papers, Mr. Hammerstein announces some changes of importance regarding his coming big season, the first being a switch of the opening date from Nov. 15 to Nov. 8. The second change is the abandoning of the proposed tour of the company participating in the preliminary season now in progress and the issue of orders to most of the principals to arrange to remain in New York for the winter. This means that the regular Manhattan company will have the largest and ablest array of principals in its history. "I intend that secondary rôles shall be as well sung and acted, relatively, as the first," said Mr. Hammerstein. The addition of the many principals to the roster of the regular Manhattan company is a step taken, it is stated, to meet the action of the Metropolitan organization, which will carry more artists on its salary roll this year than ever before.

Another indication that strategic moves may be looked for is shown by the waiting game Hammerstein is playing relative to the Philadelphia opening. He held back for the Metropolitan's announcement of dates before deciding upon his own. Now, it appears, he will blazon forth on the same evening, Nov. 9, when "Aida" will be sung by Mazarin, the new French dramatic soprano; Zerola, D'Alvarez Sammarco and others, against Gadske, Homer and Scotti of the Metropolitan. This season Hammerstein's combined weekly expense for giving opera at the Manhattan and in Philadelphia will be \$90,000, a total of \$1,800,000 for the twenty weeks, and not counting the performances he gives in Boston, Baltimore, Chicago and other cities. When it is considered that this is approximately what the Metropolitan will spend, exclusive on either side of anything for new products, the public to which these companies will cater may figure that if they are to furnish just the bare expenses they will have to part with \$4,000,000.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

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. November 13. - Philadelphia, from Southampton, mails due in New York November 20. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, November 11. November 14. - Caronia, from Liverpool, mails due in New York November 22. Mark letters "Via Colon - Queenstown via Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, November 11.

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. La Provence, left New York October 28. On Sunday, November 7, by the S.S. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, left New York October 28. On Monday, November 8, by the S.S. Philadelphia, left New York October 30.

As there are many of our readers who still appear to believe that letters despatched to America under

the new cheap rate - 10 pfgs. for 20 grammes, only by steamer sailing from German ports - are not forwarded by the express steamers, but are kept back for transference by "any old tub," we may state that, on the contrary, such letters are despatched by the first steamer on the schedule, be it an express or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction whatever is made, and full advantage of the cheaper rate may therefore be taken. Such letters may be sent by every steamer sailing from a German harbour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our daily mail list.

DRESDEN

Pension Kosmos Schnorr Str. 14, I. & II. close to Hauptbhf. Anglo-American Home, with home comforts; excell. board 4 marks a day. - English conversation. - English cooking.

A. R. Janson American Dental Surgeon. Modern Dentistry. Correction of irregular teeth a specialty. Prager Str. 10, I. Tel. 8544. Office hours: 9-1 and 3-5 p.m.

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



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Round Trips. Season and Monthly tickets. Beautiful excursions on the Elbe by luxurious passenger steamers between Leitmeritz, Aussig, Dresden, Meissen, and Mühlberg. First class catering - Table d'hôte - Promenade Decks - Cabins free from draught. Railway connection at all principal stations. Comprehensive panoramic views of the beautiful and romantic Elbe valley. - Delightful Trips free from the plague of dust.

Pension von Oertzen

old established house Reichs Strasse 26, I., II., III. Best situation. Highly recommended, comf. sunny rooms, best cuisine.

Tuition for Boys

Preparation for English and American Schools and Universities. Special attention given to German by a German master. Boarders received. J. H. Hallam, M.A. Camb. H. Virgin, M.A. Oxford. Gutzkow Strasse 19, Dresden.

PENSION JAHN, Nürnberger Str. 44, I. Most beautiful location in the city. Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French, and Latin. A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses. Private instruction if desired. Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

PENSION BEHNCKE Lindenau Strasse 11, I. Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

Cabaret Münchner Hof.

Hans Willy Rejall, called the little Otto Reuter, Conversationalist and Author; Elly Organaty, Comédienne, Soubrette; Fritz Berkany, Master-Chansonnier; Fränzi Mensdorf, the Hamburg Sprite; Tilly Tasso, Eccentric Soubrette; Otto Ninow, the King of Concertmasters. Hugoius Richterius, Direktorius.

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