

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
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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 WAY THEY HAVE IN THE ARMY.

In a recent number of the London *Observer* there appeared an amusing account of the soul-shattering experiences of a Territorial officer, who had just gone through the first week of a course of instruction at the hands of a battalion of Guards at Chelsea Barracks. His story is interesting and instructive. It throws a strong light on the subtle differences which must always prevail between the volunteer—keen as he may be—and the trained soldier, and it goes far to disprove the contention of the Peace Party in England that, in case of national emergency, a patriot army would appear as if by magic, equal in numbers and prowess to the trained legions of Europe.

We think the following paragraphs will bear reproduction:—

"Alas, my poor pride! Not a rag left, not a thread, not a button. Looking back over the awful vista of the last appalling week, I find myself a changed and chastened man. Only a week ago—one little week—I regarded myself in my military capacity with some self-satisfaction. Now I know that I am a worm, a contemptible worm. Verily, my name is mud.

"With what innocent enthusiasm, I strode into the barrack-yard on that fatal first day! How cheerfully I acknowledged the salute of the sentry at the gate, how gaily I stepped into the sudden bewildering maelstrom of rebuke, upbraiding and biting sarcasm. I saluted the commandant, feeling full of the milk of human kindness. I carried—oh, folly of triple brass!—one glove in my left hand. How dare I not salute in the proper manner? How dare I come on parade 'improperly dressed, sir'? What did I mean by it? What explanation had I to give? None. I merely shrivelled.

"A company of Guards was lined up in the barrack square—huge, healthy men with columnar necks and broad shoulders and faces carefully expressionless. Among them was I placed, a mean, diminutive creature in drab among the white tunics and crimson shoulder straps. Now this is where my education began. I had led a company on Salisbury Plain. I had drilled in the Territorial ranks. I had studied the instruction books. I thought I knew something. Poor fool!

"In front was a sergeant-major attacking us with strange epithets. Behind us prowled a sergeant, scrutinising, correcting, and advising. Somewhere close by were the commandant and adjutant inspecting and venting an occasional sarcastic comment. 'Now then, Mr. Smith, sir,' shouts the sergeant-major, 'don't stick your stomach out, sir, when you stand at ease, sir—hours behind the men, sir. Head up, sir; shoulders back, sir. Swing your arms as you march, sir. Don't shuffle, sir. Gentlemen, you're all asleep. Do wake up. Put some life in it. Not like that, sir. May do in the Rifles, sir; not here, sir. Try again, sir. As you were. Once more, and a little smarter, sir.' And so on, while the sergeant in the rear keeps up the same monologue in a minor key, and the privates of the Guards, looking bored but alert, move with marvellous precision.

"There was one compensation. One unlucky officer, having, as he told me afterwards, been up nearly all night, arrived twenty minutes late on parade on the first morning. Looking sleepy, he approached the commandant and saluted clumsily. The result was positively frightful. The commandant looked at him and inquired witheringly, 'Who are you, sir?' He wilted—simply wilted, like an orchid struck by an Arctic breeze. A few more inquiries dropped like nitric acid on his naked soul. Somehow, he knows not how, the interview ended. What were my sufferings to his? I gloated on them.

"But it does us good, and on the whole we like it. Between the drills are lectures, which it is good to listen to. And at the end of the month—we are just beginning to get into our stride—our battalions won't know us. And in three months our companies won't know themselves. It will all be passed on to them, to their great improvement, and to the higher efficiency of the Territorial Force. When I think of all the things I've got to say to my own company—well, no, I'm not sorry for the company."

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong north-westerly winds, cloudy to very cloudy, cool, occasional showers or snowfalls.

DRESDEN CHINA
:: Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::
:: Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::
A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse
succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Eib.
Trade Mark. Establ. 1848.

Pfund's unskimmed milk. 1st quality
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.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The following cablegram to a London contemporary from its New York correspondent is interesting as depicting English opinion of German policy in the United States:—

NEW YORK.—The newspapers here attach extreme importance to the speech made at Philadelphia on Saturday evening, by the German Ambassador Count Bernstorff. Some go so far as to suggest that it was directly inspired by the Emperor William, and was intended to pave the way to an amicable settlement of the various outstanding commercial questions between the two Governments. The German influence in this country is very powerful, both politically and socially, and there can be no doubt that for some reason the Emperor attaches immense importance to a friendly understanding between the Berlin and Washington Governments. The State Department is doubtless actuated by the same sentiments, but this has not prevented American diplomacy from putting up a very stiff back whenever negotiations have been on foot.

American business men do not regard as a serious menace the commercial rivalry of England, because they know that the Washington Government can always protect them against the undue competition of British imported goods, without fear of retaliation, while the British market is always free and open. It is otherwise in the case of Germany, because the Berlin Government can, and often has, hit back disagreeably hard, a fact to which Chicago in particular can testify. Apart from this aspect of the situation, German rivalry in Brazil and other South American Republics has become almost a menace to American enterprise in that part of the world, where German diplomacy, too, is invariably energetic and aggressive.

Count Bernstorff's soothing words will not, therefore, be taken as indicating any lessening of either form of German activity. Nor will they have the effect of modifying the asperity of American diplomacy in the course of the commercial negotiations. Uncle Sam will certainly not give something for nothing to Germany or other Powers, no matter how friendly their or his sentiments may be.

Cablegrams from New York make it clear that the Columbia University benefits by the will of Mr. John S. Kennedy, the Scotch-American millionaire, to a much greater extent than was first apparent. The University, which is, with one exception, the wealthiest in the States, receives a direct bequest of two-and-a-half million dollars, but it receives also, for various purposes, another two million dollars.

A telegram from the Austrian Ambassador in Washington announces the death at Denver, Col., of Baron Vetsera, the brother of Baroness Marie Vetsera, who was found dead in a hunting-box at Meyerling by the side of the body of the Crown Prince Rudolph, the Austrian Emperor's heir, on January 30, 1889. The Baron was one of the witnesses. It is understood that Baron Vetsera had written a volume of memoirs, but that before his death he committed the manuscript to the flames, in accordance with an agreement he had made with the Austrian Court.

MANCHESTER, Wednesday.—In the course of a breakfast in honour of Herr Dernburg, the German Colonial Secretary, given by the merchant community of Manchester, Sir Alfred Jones voiced his satisfaction at the progress of cotton culture in the German Colonies, remarking that the more cotton Germany grew for the world, the better would it be for Lancashire. Herr Dernburg associated himself with this argument, and said that the British and German Governments were both interested in cotton cultivation for the reason that, if colonies were to

be self-supporting, it was necessary that the natives should have assured harvests to earn a livelihood. He was agreeably surprised to find that the workers of Lancashire recognised the necessity of promoting colonial industries, in contrast to the German Socialists. In conclusion, Herr Dernburg declared his intention of prosecuting cotton cultivation in the German colonies in spite of all opposition. The next speaker was Mr. Charles Wright Macara, J.P., chairman of the Committee of International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, who said that to speak of war occurring between Great Britain and Germany was 'nothing short of a crime. In reply, Herr Dernburg commented on Anglo-German relations, describing the "panic" of recent date as "an absolute swindle." At the conclusion of the breakfast, the German Colonial Secretary left Manchester on his return to Germany.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The Lord Mayor's Banquet was held at the Mansion House yesterday, with all the usual pomp and circumstance attendant upon such occasions. A large and brilliant gathering of guests was present, including representatives of the Court, both Houses of Parliament, the Diplomatic Corps, the Army and Navy, the Bar, and other learned professions and trades. Admiral Seymour, responding to the toast of "The Navy," delivered a reassuring speech in which he said that the condition of the Fleet had never been more satisfactory than at the present moment. Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, responded for "The Army," declaring that co-operation between the Navy and Army was absolutely essential for the welfare of the British Empire. Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, made British policy in general the theme of his speech. England, he said, had never pursued selfish interests in the Near East. Her sole aim, the maintenance of peace, had been practically attained, and of the difficulties that remained there was nothing, so far as he knew, which stood in the way of complete settlement with the aid of time and tact. If only the Great Powers set an example of self-control, it would render an easier task mutual diplomatic endeavours towards the removal of all difficulties. Great Britain's ententes and friendships with other Powers were directed against no one, nor did they exclude anyone. "As far as Germany is concerned," continued the Premier, "I know of no obstacle in the way of a complete friendly understanding between us. To promote such an understanding represents the task to which the wisest statesmen in both lands must turn their attention." The final solution of the Congo problem depended on the ability of England to recognise the annexation by Belgium on a basis of common humanitarian laws. England maintained the most cordial sentiments for Belgium and, providing that Belgium would introduce the desired complete change in policy, she (England) would be most willing to recognise the annexation of the Congo territory. On behalf of the Diplomatic Corps, the Japanese Ambassador made a speech, affirming that the Japanese were gratified at the friendship existing between the two island empires. The whole world, he concluded, hoped that the Anglo-Japanese alliance would prove of long duration.

On the occasion of the King's Birthday, Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, has been raised to the peerage. This probably means that his period of activity at the Admiralty is now at an end.

PEKING, Wednesday.—Yesterday morning the ceremonial translation of the body of the Empress-Regent was made to the Eastern Cemetery. In the streets through which the procession passed troops were stationed. The Prince Regent and members of the Diplomatic Corps followed the train for some distance.

TABRIZ, Wednesday.—Reshid Mulk, who was sent here to negotiate with the irregular cavalry leader Rakkhim Khan, reports an intention on Rakkhim Khan's part to march on Teheran and overthrow the Constitution.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—It is reported from Yokohama that during the manoeuvres at Utsonomiya a number of Japanese soldiers attacked and maltreated several Korean military representatives, presumably as an act of revenge for the assassination of Prince Ito.

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, W. 30, Stöbber Strasse 2. All business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the Dresden office:—Struve Str. 5.

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

In presence of their Majesties the Kaiser and Kaiserin, the Crown Prince, Prince and Princess Eitel Friedrich, Prince and Princess August Wilhelm, Prince Oscar, and Princess Victoria Louise, the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece and their daughter Helene, Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, and many other dignitaries, including a number of foreign military officers, the administration of the oath to recruits of the Potsdam garrison took place on Tuesday afternoon. After the ceremony the Kaiser delivered a speech to the troops.

An address of sympathy has been transmitted to the American College in Beirut expressing the deep regret of the members of the Johanniter Orden in Berlin at the recent death of Dr. George Edward Post, the New York missionary and surgeon, reported in the *Daily Record* some days ago. The Johanniter Orden wrote to the American College in terms of highest appreciation of Dr. Post's selfless, untiring and highly efficient work in the interests of the German hospital at Beirut.

Dr. Post, who as already stated is the cousin of Mrs. William Irvin of this city, and who made an extended visit to Berlin two years ago, held a unique position in Beirut, inasmuch as, although himself an American, he was the medical head of a German hospital.

The German hospital in Beirut was founded in 1869. Up to 1872 the hospital was under control of a German medical staff, but owing to lack of funds the Order in 1872 agreed that the American College in Beirut should take over the medical care of the hospital. Dr. Post was the first American medical superintendent installed, and held the position for 37 years, up to the time of his death.

Certain members of the Berlin medical world have frequently expressed dissatisfaction that an American medical staff should control a German hospital, and have even gone so far as to lodge a protest with the Foreign Office, calling for a change in this state of affairs. Such protests have, however, invariably been unsuccessful. The German Johanniter Orden has always replied with the unanswerable argument that while, in the first place, the American régime was thoroughly satisfactory, in the second place funds were absolutely not forthcoming to make any other arrangement. Dr. Post put his able services at the disposal of the German hospital from first to last unremunerated.

At the time of Emperor William's visit to the Holy Land a few years ago, Dr. Post had the honour of acting as cicerone to the Kaiser during his Majesty's inspection of the hospital. Dr. Post's father, Dr. Alfred C. Post, was in his day one of the most eminent surgeons of New York. His portrait still occupies a place of especial honour in the New York hospital.

Mr. Gerald Lawrence with his English Company, who open a short Shakespearean season at Kroll's on November 17, will not arrive in Berlin before Tuesday, November 16. It is understood that Miss Fay Davis will be Mr. Lawrence's leading lady.

This English *Gastspiel* is entirely a private undertaking, with which the *Königliche Intendantur* of Berlin, as proprietors of Kroll's, have nothing more to do than to lease the theatre. The English company's "impresario" or general manager, who is a permanent resident of Berlin, is a personal friend of Mr. Beerbohm Tree.

"Major Barbara," Bernard Shaw's latest comedy, which met with a decidedly frigid reception when produced for the first time at the *Kammerspiele* last Friday night, is being repeated tonight (Thursday) and also next Saturday and Sunday. Fräulein Lucie Höflich is taking the title rôle of "Major Barbara," the young and charming Salvation Army enthusiast, whose father is a millionaire.

Somerset Maugham's "Mrs. Dot" is being given next Monday at Kroll's as the first popular production organised this season by the *Verein für Volksunterhaltungen*.

Tickets for Lieut.-Commander Belknap's lecture on November 23 dealing with the American relief-work at Messina and Reggio are already on sale at the American Church library, and may also be had from members of the Church Committee. Prices are fixed at M. 4, 2.50, and 1. The proceeds are to go to the benefit of the American Church, in which the lecture will be held.

Dr. Hermann Kretschmar, the successor of Dr. Joachim as the Director of the Royal High School of Music, in Berlin, has apparently very decided ideas as to the necessity for a good general education for professional musicians. In a recent article on this subject he affirmed that lack of general education was responsible for the low intellectual niveau of the performances and interpretations, for the lack of ideas in programme making, and for the general blind adherence to formulas. Calling attention to the

new director's views, a well known American musical paper says that it certainly looks as if Dr. Kretschmar was destined to infuse new life into the "rather sluggish pedagogical views" of the institution with which he has become connected.

Miss Lydia Winkler, of New York, President of the American section of the German-American Friendship League for Young Girls, has been received by the Kaiserin, who presented the League with a number of pieces from the Royal Prussian Porcelain Factory. A native American, Countess von Waldersee, is patroness of the German branch of the organisation.

Mme. Ethel Leginska (Mrs. Emerson Whithorne) gave a very successful concert on Thursday last in the Mozart Saal which was attended by a keen audience of fully 700 persons. Mme. Leginska justified the expectations of her listeners, playing with clean technique and an unusual amount of temperament and genuine musical feeling. Only in the last Liszt number (*Mazepa*) did she show herself lacking in the power which the work demands. The programme was particularly interesting, both in arrangement and contents. Rarely does a recital in Berlin commence with the light numbers which Mme. Leginska gave as her introduction. Anglo-Saxon composers, including Emerson-Whithorne, the artist's husband, were given a prominent place on the programme.

Mme Leginska was the guest while in Berlin of Miss F. E. Edman, Luitpold Strasse 37, with whom she also stayed when in this city two years ago.

THE "PERIPATETIC" MUSIC STUDENT.

AMERICAN STUDENTS, TAKE NOTICE!

A well known Berlin music-teacher has expressed himself to me in terms of caustic indignation at what he is pleased to call the "peripatetic American music student," wrote the Berlin correspondent of the *Chicago Musical Leader* in the course of a brief but pungent article recently.

This class of "peripatetics" comprised especially the well known type of students who spend the first month of their stay in Berlin visiting the various studios inquiring as to the "methods" employed by the teacher they happen to be interviewing, and after having consumed a half hour or so of the teacher's valuable time, then take their departure with at least a quasi—often a definite engagement, to come back for a lesson. This engagement is easily broken by letter. Some "peripatetics" omit even this courtesy, and the teacher realises that he has been the victim of another time-wasting and soul annoying individual.

It has become a positive mania with American students to indulge in this species of musical shopping—going about it quite as calmly as they would about an ordinary shopping expedition. The studio becomes the shop; the teacher in charge the patient salesman displaying his wares, and the student the cheerful shopper who "just wanted to look at the things today, but will come back again." The microbes of this especial form of musical mania seem to thrive only in the brains of Americans, for no Russian, German, or pupil of any other nationality would dream of the possibility of such a tour of investigation. His only visit is paid to the teacher of his choice, and the latter recognises that a visitation from any prospective music student, except an American, means business.

Of course, there is the pupil's side to this question, which I heard summed up very conclusively recently: "We have taken a lot of time going about, but it was rather interesting after all to meet the different teachers and see their studios!" The teacher whose just indignation formed the text for this diatribe suggested the only way of removing the evil of the "peripatetic American music student" was to have a consultation fee, just as other scientific and professional people have when their time is claimed for inquiries and investigations. No one would dream of calling upon a physician to discuss with him his method of treating appendicitis, and incidentally to see what kind of a waiting room he has—gratis! Why then should musicians be treated with less courtesy and consideration!

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.

LONDON'S SUBMERGED TENTH.

HORRORS OF THE EMBANKMENT.

Much has been written of the London Embankment by night, but the Embankment by day, so far as the journalist's pen is concerned, is an almost unexplored region. The reason may lie in the fact that the number of outcasts who seek the Embankment by night is greater than that to be witnessed there by day; it may be that misery by daylight does not lend itself to the same sentimental treatment as misery under the electric light; and yet a walk from Blackfriars Bridge to Westminster is a sickening experience at any time of the day.

The first sensation of anyone who visits this spot for the first time, writes a *Globe* representative, must be a feeling of amazement that we have come to accept, as a matter of course, such ghastly sights as are to be seen here. It is no uncommon experience to see a number of people gather round a half-starved or dying cat or dog which, in some strange manner, has found its way into a busy London street and lies helpless on the pavement. Expressions of pity are heard on every side, and ladies are particularly sympathetic in their hopes that "something will be done for the poor thing." Yet here on the Embankment broken men and women, human beings, who in some cases are actually being killed by exposure and privation, are passed by from morning until night without so much, it may be, as a glance of pity.

Almost every bench has its complement of the destitute beings who seem to be flung like wreckage on the banks of the river. On these seats during the daytime they have a chance of going to sleep, whereas at night the police are more strict in moving them on. How many people know the reason of that injunction to these homeless vagrants to move on? It is for fear they should die! If a man were allowed to go to sleep on the benches and in that condition died of exposure, the police-officer on duty at the spot would be blamed at the inquest for allowing the man to sit there and die. So as long as he is physically capable of it, the man must keep "movin' on," and then he is allowed to drop dead, but if it can possibly be avoided, he must not die in his sleep. Theoretically the police should take these unfortunate creatures into custody under the Vagrancy Act, but in practice they do not, because if they did every police-station in London would be full up before the officers had well entered upon their task.

As mid-day approaches we find that nearly a hundred men have formed up in single file near Cleopatra's Needle. You ask one of them what the long poverty-stricken line is waiting for. He looks at you in a weary, half-dazed way, as if privation had deprived him of all hope and energy, and says he hears that some food is to be distributed. How does he know? He shakes his head and can't tell you. All he can say is that he has heard it, and fortunately the rumour proves to be correct. The abstracted, detached air of this man is curiously typical. It is impossible not to be struck by the apparent indifference of these outcasts to everything which is occurring around them. Weirdly silent and unmoved, these people can only be described as a type evolved from their terrible circumstances—a kind of sub-man, who appears to be undergoing a process of mental atrophy.

And so throughout the day numbers of these outcasts are to be seen there on London's boulevards in the last stage of destitution. Organisations like the Church Army and the Salvation Army do something; but as the Central Unemployed Body for London has said, "Nothing will replace a normal demand for labour in each man's particular trade." The winter is close upon us, and the destitution of 1909 bids fair to surpass even that of 1908. Even if the condition of these people on the Embankment is in many cases largely their own fault, their state is a reproach to civilisation; if they are reduced to such depths of misery through lack of work, their existence in such a plight is a national crime.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Siegfried at 7
Royal Theatre	Die Räuber (Kainz) 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.
Deutsches Theatre	Die Räuber 7.30
	Major Barbara 8
Lessing Theatre	Tantris, der Narr 8
Berliner Theatre	Hohe Politik 7.30
New Theatre	Wahrheit 8
New Schauspielhaus	Maria Stuart 7.30
Comic Opera	Der polnische Jude 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Schwar der Treue 8
Charlotten-	
burg	Wallensteins Lager.—Piccolomini 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Flachsman als Erzieher 8
Kleines Theatre	Hinter'm Zaun 8
Urania Theatre	In den Dolomiten 8

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

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—It is announced today that the United States War Department has appointed a Commission of naval and army officers whose duty it will be to inspect the Panama Canal zone and to report upon the best methods of defending the waterway, besides deciding upon the best strategic sites for the erection of batteries.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday.—A circular note issued by the Porte to the local representatives of the Cretan Powers emphasises the necessity of a definite settlement of the Cretan question, which represents a matter of life or death for Turkey. The present moment is peculiarly favourable for such a settlement, since conditions today are such that evil consequences will assuredly follow a continuation of the existing régime on the island, which transgresses Turkish rights. The circular proceeds to reiterate the complaints of Turkey against the aggressive attitude of Greece, particularly against the defiant language of individual Greek Ministers in Parliament and the feverish preparations for arming which can only be intended for use against Turkey at the psychological moment. The Porte must energetically oppose the open or secret participation of a third State in the administration of Crete. Impending perils can only be averted by the establishment of a definite régime on the island, a self-controlled régime under Ottoman sovereignty. The circular concludes by expressing a hope that the Powers, in the common interests of Turkey and Greece, will favourably regard the just demands of the Porte.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, November 14th. 23rd Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Monday, November 15th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, November 16th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Wednesday, November 17th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Thursday, November 18th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, November 19th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, November 20th. 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 12th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Women's Auxiliary 10.30 a.m.
Sunday, November 14th. 23rd Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p.m.
Friday, November 19th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.m.
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),
Bernhard Strasse 2,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann 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 WISHT, Resident Minister

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 Giffrey, Esq

DRESDNER GOLF CLUB.

On Saturday next the ninth Competition will be held and will follow the usual course, over 9 holes of the links, under handicap, in two divisions A and B. It is expected if the present splendid golfing weather is continued that a large number of players will take the field.

DRESDEN

Dresden-A. Berlin W. 66.
Wilsdruffer Strasse 7. Leipziger Strasse 118.

(Gewerbehaus) Orchestral Concerts.
Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister Olsen. Orchestra (52 members).
Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. and Sunday at 4 and 7.30 p.m.
Admission 1 mark. Subscription terms: 6 tickets for 4 marks.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Meiklejohn, of Sydney, New South Wales, are spending a few days in town before leaving for Berlin, where they will stay until Christmas. They are accompanied by their niece, Miss Amy Morrill, also of Sydney.

Miss Frances Elliott and her sister, Mrs. H. G. Ponting, of Berkeley, California, have taken an apartment for the winter at Lüttichau Strasse 30, III.

Herr and Frau Eugen Schüler (née Miss Katherine Elliott) have returned to Dresden at the conclusion of their wedding trip and are now staying at Lüttichau Strasse 20, I.

Among the many attractions displayed at the Scots Church bazaar which commences today (Thursday) in the Mansz, Bernhard Strasse 2, are some particularly excellent statuettes by the well-known Scotch sculptor Mr. H. S. Gamley, A.R.S.A., of Edinburgh. The subjects are: Mary Queen of Scots, Prince Charlie, Walter Scott, and Robert Burns. Although of uniformly miniature size, these statuettes are undeniable masterpieces of their kind. The facial characteristics of the various subjects are delineated with a striking accuracy which testifies to the artist's skill and carefulness. The rugged features of Sir Walter Scott, bearing unmistakable signs of the fierce struggle which his noble spirit waged successfully against heavy troubles, are in themselves a visual history of his life. Equally fine in another sense is the portrait bust of the ill-fated Queen of Scots, whose lovely head is framed in the peculiar coiffeur and ruffle of the times. Prince Charlie and Robert Burns are both life-like to a degree. We understand that in the preparation of these statuettes Mr. Gamley studied historical portraits and death masks to good purpose, the result being an admirable combination of truthfulness and art,—the ideal realism of the true artist.

The national atmosphere of the Bazaar will be well maintained by a choice selection of Scottish products, such as genuine shortbread and Edinburgh confectionery. Shetland goods, appropriate to the chilly season; plain and fancy needlework; objets d'art, Meissen and other china, and flowers are among the array of tempting things which the generosity and goodwill of all concerned in this laudable work have provided. The bazaar today will be open from 11 to 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 7 o'clock; tomorrow (Friday) from 3 to 8 p.m. Afternoon tea will be served. The concert in connection with this bazaar takes place this evening in the Hotel Continental, Bismarck Strasse, at 8 p.m. Artists who have kindly promised their services are: Fräulein Seebe, Königl. Sächs. Hofopernsängerin; Mr. Percy Sherwood (pianoforte); and Herr Johannes Smith, Kammervirtuos. Tickets at M. 3, 2, and 1.50 may be obtained at the Manse if application is made at once.

Herr Ignaz Friedman gave his second pianoforte recital on Tuesday evening in the Künstler-Haus,

which was well filled. Herr Friedman is without doubt a great pianist. He has absolute command of the keyboard. His tone is of a singing quality and, with a variety of touches at his command, he can draw the most sensuous and delicate effects from the instrument. In his interpretations he is not altogether so satisfying. The same mannerisms which marred his performances of Liszt at his first pianoforte recital were also to some extent apparent on Tuesday evening.

The A-minor Rondo of Mozart, one of the most charming and precious pearls in the whole range of piano literature, suffered in this respect. The beauty of this piece, which has been likened to a St. Cecilia, lies in its absolute simplicity of form and fascinating melody. We cannot excuse Herr Friedman for introducing chords and basses of his own and alternately hurrying and dragging the tempo.

The Paganini Variations by Brahms were marvelously played, and in a technical and reproductive sense were the crowning and most brilliant performance of the evening. Chopin's Etude in G-flat, known as "the study on the black keys," was played with great clearness and elegance of style; which might also be said of the same composer's seldom heard Polonaise in B-flat.

A brilliant performance of Pabst's arrangement—or, rather, disarrangement—of melodies from Tschai-kowsky's "Eugen Onegin" closed the programme. The audience was fired with enthusiasm and demanded several encores, to which the pianist kindly responded.

The Blüthner grand was equal to all the demands made upon it in this heavy programme.

H. M. F.

If precedent goes for anything, the coming winter should be an exceptionally mild one. It is proverbial that a glorious summer connotes a hard winter, and vice-versa. The cold spell now prevailing is severe enough to warrant the wearing of heavy coats and wraps, while infusing a strong desire to combat bodily chill by healthy open-air exercise. As mentioned in our golf report published today, the present weather is supremely excellent for golf, and the accounts we publish from time to time indicate how enthusiastically the "royal and ancient game" is being followed by English-speaking visitors and residents and their German friends. Hockey, too, has many ardent devotees, and the large attendances at the two matches on Saturday and Sunday last were eloquent of the growing interest which Germans are now taking in exhibitions of sport. The skating season will soon be on us, and we know of few European resorts where the skater has so many opportunities of enjoying the splendid exercise. Dresden, indeed, offers an equal welcome to lovers of music, art, and sport, a fact that is becoming recognised in all parts of the world. The past season, there is reason to believe, was most successful as far as tourist traffic was concerned, and there are grounds for hoping that the winter season will also be exceptionally good. A survey of the local English and American colonies shows that they will be larger this winter than last.

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.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the first Valse and Operetta evening at the Gewerbehaus this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock will be as follows:—1. Hei Hussa! Zigeuner-Marsch a. d. Oppte. "Die Försterchristel," Jarno. 2. Ouverture z. Oppte. "Der Wahrheitsmund," Platzbecker. 3. Laura-Walzer a. d. Oppte. "Der Bettelstudent," Millo-Ker. 4. Melodien a. d. Oppte. "Die Geisha," Jones. 5. Ouverture z. Op. "Fantasio" (for the first time), Offenbach. 6. Miss Dudelsack, Walzer (for the first time), Nelson. 7. Melodien a. d. Oppte. "Nanon," Genée. 8. Ouverture z. Oppte. "Der Zigeunerbaron," Strauss. 9. Mein liebes Nachtkloak, Walzerlied a. d. Oppte. "Der Teufel lacht dazu" (for the first time), Holländer. 10. Walzerträume a. d. Oppte. "Ein Walzertraum," Strauss. 11. Automobilmarsch a. d. Oppte. "Die Dollarprinzessin," Fall.

Olga von Schmid, the young Viennese vocalist, will give a song recital in the Palmengarten on November 20. Herr Karl Pretzsch will accompany.

Helene Melár (song) and Barbara Thornley (pianoforte) give a concert in the Neustädter Casfno on November 20.

Severin Eisenberger (pianoforte) will give a piano recital in the Palmengarten on November 22. This artist has already earned a name for his fine technique and distinguished musicianship.

Robert Kothe, the Munich singer with his lute, will give a fifth concert in the Künstlerhaus on November 25 with a completely new programme.

The first concert of the Bohemian String Quartet will take place on November 29 in the Palmengarten, the second concert will be given on January 13, 1910. Both subscription and single tickets will be issued for these concerts.

On Saturday, the thirteenth, Miss Watson will give the second lecture on the Italian Art of the Renaissance, taking as her subject Giotto and his followers. The lecture, which is held at Outz-kow Strasse 33, II, from 10.30 to 11.30. Is one of the series which especially fits for travel in Italy. A fine collection of prints and photographs afford abundant illustration.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.45
Marie, die Tochter des Regiments.
(The daughter of the regiment.)
Comic opera in two acts. Music by Gaetano Donizetti.
Cast:
The Duchess of Craquitorpi Frau Lehmann.
Die Marchesa von Maggiorivoglio Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Marie Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Sulpice, sergeant major Herr Nebuschka.
Tonio, a Tyrolean Herr Soot.
Hortensio, steward Herr Erl.
A corporal Herr Büssel.

A notary Herr Markgraf.
A servant Herr Ernst.
A Tyrolean peasant Herr Wolf I.

PLOT. Marie has been found and educated by a French sergeant, Sulpice, and the whole of his regiment worship her. Her lover Tonio is about to be hung as a spy, but Marie intervenes, telling how Tonio saved her life; they relent and Tonio joins their ranks. The Marchesa di Maggiorivoglio appears, carries her away to her castle, where she is surrounded by instructions in singing, dancing &c.—but her heart is with her soldiers. To her delight they arrive, with Tonio who has been made an officer, at their head. The Marchesa still refuses to consent to their marriage, and confides to Marie that she is really her mother. A great festival is arranged to celebrate Marie's betrothal with a young Duke, when the soldiers appear and Sulpice tells the story of Marie's life. The Marchesa relents, Tonio and Marie are united, and the Signorone guests retire disgusted.
Composer: Donizetti, born 1797, died 1848.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Sizilianische Bauernmehre. Der Bajazzo. 7.30 p.m.	Eugen Onegin 7.30 p.m.	Mignon. 7.30 p.m.	Der Trompeter v. Säckkingen 7.30 p.m.	Die Regimentstochter 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Rienzi. 7 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.	Dr. Klaus. 7.30 p.m.	Fuhrmann Henschel. 7.30 p.m.	Die Räuber. 6.30 p.m.	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen. 7.30 p.m.	The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.	Die goldene Freiheit. 7.30 p.m.	Die Räuber. 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Ein Walzertraum 8.30. Frauenherz. 7.30.	Frauenherz. 7.30 p.m.	Die Karlschüler. 7.30 p.m.	Frauenherz. 7.30 p.m.	Bubod. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.	Frauenherz. 7.30 p.m.	Bubod. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.	—

WHEN THE DOOR OPENED.

STEAD, DISRAELI, AND BRADLAUGH.

To the November number of the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. W. T. Stead contributes an article entitled "When the Door Opened—My First Report on the Exploration of the Other World." In the course of the article Mr. Stead describes "The experimental excursions of discovery" which have been carried on by him, under the direction of the late Julia A. Ames, for the last six months. The method employed in "Julia's Bureau" is explained as follows:

"Julia's Bureau consists of two establishments, one in Mowbray House, 14, Norfolk-street, Strand, and the other in the suburbs. In each of these a small permanent staff is maintained for the purposes of the Bureau. The personnel of these two staffs assemble every morning at ten o'clock in Julia's room to meet Julia, receive her instructions, and report progress. This morning meeting is partly religious, partly scientific, and partly devoted to business. The conduct of its proceedings has been strictly laid down in every detail by its invisible Directress, who, clearly visible to clairvoyants, occupies her chair at the table. The meeting is always opened by prayer, and closed by singing the doxology. Each member of the staff presides and conducts in turn.

"After reading a selection from one of the Bibles of the world's literature, the minutes of the previous day's meeting are read and confirmed, after which messages received during the previous twenty-four hours by the automatic writers of the staff are read and passed on to the archives. Julia's decisions as to the applications for the use of the Bureau are then read. They are taken independently at her two offices by automatic writers, who act as amanuenses—and if, which very rarely happens, not once in a hundred times, there should be any variance between these independently recorded decisions, the matter is referred to Julia in person, whose judgment as received by the Clairvoyant is final. After this is done, the door, metaphorically speaking, is open for the admission of visitants from the Other World, whose arrival is seen and reported by our clairvoyants, and whose messages, repeated aloud by the clairaudient, are noted down by the stenographer. It is from the records of the messages thus obtained that I proceed to make extracts which will enable the reader to form some idea of their nature and to speculate as to their origin."

In order that readers not familiar with psychical study may understand exactly what takes place when messages are received Mr. Stead explains:

"What happens is this: 'Men or women who profess to have certain mysterious gifts write or speak such messages all out of their own heads, and that is all there is to it.'"

"The process of receiving messages, as they explain it, is as follows: (1) By automatic writing. The sensitive, sitting alone at Julia's suburban centre, taking a pen in hand, rests it lightly on the surface of the paper, making the mind a blank and allowing the hand to move freely without any exercise of the will in directing its movements. (2) By clairvoyance and clairaudience. The sensitive, sitting in the circle with the rest of the staff, closes his eyes, and shading his face with the hand, makes his mind by an effort of will absolutely passive.... He then senses by his clairvoyant gifts the forms to ordinary sight invisible, either of visitants from the other world or of the living who may be present. He describes what he sees to a stenographer. He then listens to the voices inaudible to others, which proceed from these—to others—invisible forms. He gathers the impression of their thoughts as it strikes upon the placid, mirror-like surface of his mind, and then embodies their thoughts to the best of his ability in his own words, which are also taken down by the stenographer. (3) By trance mediumship. In this case the sensitive goes into a trance. He loses all consciousness of his surroundings, and his bodily organs are then taken possession of and used for the time by one of the disembodied visitants who wish to communicate with the company by articulate speech. The control during trance lasts as long as the controlling intelligence can stay. At its close the sensitive wakes up and remembers nothing of what has passed."

The remainder of the article is devoted to conversations carried on between Mr. Stead and the late Benjamin Disraeli, Charles Bradlaugh, Richard Cobden, and W. E. Forster, with Julia chipping in from time to time. It appears that Mr. Stead was anxious to find out what Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright thought of the present crisis.

"The Clairvoyant said he could sense neither of the persons named. After a message from my son about another matter, the Clairvoyant exclaimed suddenly: 'It is very strange—it is very curious—I have never seen him before, but at the present moment I sense Benjamin Disraeli. He is standing over there beside you.'"

Then follows a long conversation carried on between Mr. Stead and Disraeli by the medium of the clairvoyant. For the full "conversation" we must refer readers to the *Fortnightly*, but the following are some of the most interesting points:

W. T. S.: "Mr. Disraeli, we should very much like to know your views on the Budget."

Disraeli: "It is difficult for me to come into close touch with the earth plane. It will rather surprise you when I tell you who links me up with the political world at present—it is Lord Robert Cecil." On hearing that he used Lord Robert Cecil's eyes, I said: "Really, that does surprise me. Then you see the situation through his eyes in a camera obscura sort of way."

Disraeli: "Yes."

W. T. S.: "Do you advise the Lords to throw out the Budget or not?"

Disraeli: "The conflict in a way amuses me. As you know, I possessed, and still possess, a keen sense of humour, and I can well see the cleft stick into which this present Government has placed the House of which I was an honourable member. My sympathies are with my class, although I have a profound contempt for the great mass of those with whom I worked in the Upper Chamber. Were I still in the flesh I would, as a matter of policy, advise them to pass the Budget, and then to take a General Election as soon as possible, so that the issue, unbiased by the question of the Lords, would be confined to what you are now calling Tariff Reform."

W. T. S.: "Can you see what is going to happen apart from what ought to happen? Lord— is certain that the Peers are going to throw the Budget out?"

Disraeli: "I cannot give you any clear opinion on this matter, as I can only judge through the person I am attached to, but I am of the opinion that at the long last the Budget will be accepted. That is what I believe. Gladstone also concurs with my opinion."

W. T. S. (to clairvoyant): "Are Gladstone and Disraeli on good terms now?"

Disraeli: "Gladstone and I get on admirably, but I seldom see Gladstone, as he is on a different plane of being."

W. T. S.: "Shall I call you Disraeli or Beaconsfield?"

Disraeli: "Either I do not mind."

In reply to a request for permission to publish his interview, Disraeli answered: "Do exactly what you like. In any case they will think you are a fool. Do not worry, but go ahead. You have my entire sanction to publish anything I said. Yes, doubly publish it if you like. I will be with you when you write it, and I will correct it." Mr. Bradlaugh's reason for desiring that his remarks should be published will surprise some people. He said, "By all means publish it. Anything that will tend to break down the intense materialism of which I was once an exponent will be of great use."

The following conversation is recorded:

Mr. Bradlaugh: "I hope that the Upper House will reject the Budget absolutely. It will bring revolution, in which many things will be swept away. I sincerely hope that the Bill will be wrecked, for that will form a rallying cry for the workers, for the people I work with. . . . The monarchy is safe, but the House of Lords will go, root and branch. Yes, an elective senate will take its place. The Established Church will go, and with it one big barrier will be removed. . . . The Union with Ireland, as at present constituted, will go also. Oh, yes, secular education is bound to come. My greatest hope lies in the rejection of the Budget."

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES

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. today (Thursday).

November 14.—Coronia, from Liverpool, mails due in New York November 22. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Thursday).

November 16.—Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, from Bremen, mails due in New York November 25. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, Nov. 15.

November 18.—Teutonic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York November 25. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, November 15.

TO CANADA.

For the information of Canadian readers it may be mentioned that a fast mail steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company leaves Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal direct every Saturday. Letters intended for Canada by this direct route should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursdays, and be marked: "Via Liverpool by Empress steamer." At the same time it should be remembered that Canadian letters can also be sent by one of the New York steamers, and that if mailed by steamers direct from German harbours they obtain the benefit of the 10-pennig rate for 20 grammes.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.
On Wednesday, November 10, or Thursday, November 11, by the S.S. *Mauretania*, left New York November 3.
On Sunday, November 14, by the S.S. *La Touraine*, left New York November 4.
On Monday, November 15, by the S.S. *St. Paul*, and the S.S. *Amerika*, both left New York November 6.

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