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Office:
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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 CAUSES OF WAR.

BY A GERMAN AUTHORITY.

(Translated from the Nordd. Allgemeine Zeitung.)

The well-known Munich Professor of International Law, Freiherr von Stengel, who took part in the first Hague Peace Conference of 1899 as one of the representatives of Germany, has been busying himself with the problem of eternal peace. Herr von Stengel, whose very significant work, published by Reich & Co., is called *Weltstaat und Friedensproblem*, speaks among other things of the significance of war in the development of humanity, and dwells on the powerful influence which it has had upon the progress of civilisation. Apropos of these conclusions, the author remarks:

"The preceding conclusions do not absolutely mean that States should make war as often as possible in order to realise some of its advantages. War is and always will remain an evil, and no patriot would wish that his countrymen should engage in the dangers and horrors of war without the most urgent reasons. What I wish to do is to combat the one-sided view of the 'Peace at any price' party, and to point out that war, like all other human affairs, has two sides. War must not be judged merely as robbery and murder undertaken from a greed for Empire. Nor must it be placed on the same footing as the crimes of robber bands. It must be regarded as a form of strife in which the deepest feelings of a people find expression. A worldwide historical significance lies in this—that war has from early times been a real factor in the development of humanity, and will so remain even though, in the future, wars will be waged less often, and will last a shorter time than in earlier ages.

"The 'Peace at any price' party are fond of insisting that the people themselves are everywhere disposed to be peaceful, and that the desire for war is only to be found among princes and governments, who, from the beginning, have waged war from a desire to increase their commerce, to extend their territories, to gratify their ambitions, or for other ignoble reasons. It is certainly the case that many wars not merely in the East and in former ages, but also in Europe, and in the last century, have been caused by the ambition and lust for land of a single ruler. It is only necessary to mention most of the wars of Louis XIV. and of Napoleon; but, generally, the people were and are just as anxious for war as the rulers, as can be clearly demonstrated by citing examples from quite modern times, such as the frame of mind of the French during the war of 1870-71, the conduct of the English during the South African campaign, and the enthusiasm of the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese war. This also is quite intelligible. The real reasons for war lie, as a rule, not in the more or less arbitrary designs of the Government, but in the conflict of important interests between the States concerned. When a people considers its honour and its material interests gravely endangered by another people, it flies to arms in spite of all the peace conferences and congresses. But the most important interests of a people are its domestic interests, which ultimately build up the foundations of its being, and mould its development, and for this reason, as has already been shown, opposing domestic interests have often caused wars in the past, and will also cause them in the future. If it is true that wars are not, at any rate as a rule, caused in the interests of or by the caprice of governments or princes, neither can wars be obviated by the increase of Republican Government, as Schücking, for example, imagines. The fallacy of this assertion is shown, not merely by the example of Rome, which under the Republic had continual wars, but by many examples in later and even in the latest times. Even supposing that social democracy triumphed in all States war would not disappear, for the Social Democratic party hates and opposes the present social system; hence the international point of view from which it regards the peace movement. If the States were formed into united 'production spheres,' according to social democratic ideas, then the economic competitive struggle would soon break out among them, and this must necessarily lead to war. Besides, it may be remarked, the Social Democratic party can scarcely gain the victory in any State without a revolution; and this revolution, as the Communist rising in 1871 has shown, will cause little less bloodshed than a war."

Mixed Drinks: Port - Sherry Coblerr
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Towards the close of his book Herr von Stengel deals with the question of the modern peace movement, more particularly in its relation to Germany, and says: "The peace party have frequently deplored the fact that the peace movement has made more progress in other countries than in Germany, but the German people ought rather to be congratulated that they have not been more affected by this movement than is actually the case. Prussia discovered, in the wars of 1806-07, the straits to which a mania for peace and cosmopolitan theories can reduce a State, for, in sober truth, the ruin of Prussia at that period can be ascribed to a great extent to an unwelcome and unmanly sentiment, and to an indifference to all national feeling, brought about by the cosmopolitan, ultra-human, and transcendental ideas of the time which had found their way into every circle.

"Among peoples axedly and decidedly national like the English and the French, it is indeed possible that peace propaganda may do no particular harm, but in Germany we have to watch every appearance of it, not merely with suspicion, but in order earnestly to fight against it, for in the peace movement lies a cosmopolitanism inimical to the national sentiment, and its plausible teaching is at this time finding more adherents in Germany itself than elsewhere. Our heroes in South West Africa have shown, indeed, that the danger is not yet great that Germans should soon lose their joy in arms and their indifference to death. But in these matters it is well said *Principis obsta*. For instance, the 'Peace at any price' party desire that the idea of peace should take root in our growing youths, that the courageous and warlike spirit in our young men should be stamped out, that hatred for military service should become common, and self-sacrifice for the Fatherland be regarded as a folly and a crime. This must be prevented. Should the peace movement make further progress in Germany, and the martial spirit be taken away from the German people, and should consequently a limitation of armaments commence, then most assuredly the respect which is felt for Germany, not in Europe alone, will disappear. Such a course would give rise to the belief among the numerous enemies of Germany that German rights and German interests may be injured with impunity. This must eventually lead to war-like developments, and will bring about the very thing which the peace movement wishes to prevent—for it is clear that it is only because the German Empire is supported by its powerful armaments, and the martial and self-sacrificing spirit of the German people, that it has been able to follow for a whole generation a policy of peace."

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON.—An extremely sad affair marred the shooting party arranged by King Edward for his guests in honour of his Majesty's birthday. While shooting was in progress at Sandringham Mr. Montague Guest, D.L., J.P., one of the King's oldest friends, was seen to fall suddenly to the ground, and it was discovered that he had sustained a stroke.

He died before medical assistance was forthcoming. Mr. Guest was not himself taking part in the sport, but was watching the guns at work in the vicinity of his Majesty and taking photographs of the King and the royal guests, at the same time rendering assistance to a cinematographer who was taking a film of the scene for the Vienna Sport Exhibition, by special permission of King Edward. The stroke came without the least warning, and the unfortunate gentleman collapsed at the feet of his alarmed friends. King Edward ordered the body to be conveyed to Sandringham in one of the royal automobiles, and at once stopped the shooting. The sad incident has greatly agitated court circles and society generally.

(From our correspondent.) LONDON, Wednesday. Certain inspired statements appearing in the Unionist papers leave no doubt as to the definite rejection of the Finance Bill when it comes up for a second reading in the House of Lords on the 22nd inst. According to the *Times*, when the Finance Bill is considered by the Peers on second reading an official Opposition amendment will be moved adverse to the measure. The rejection of the Bill may, therefore, be deemed to be assured. A simple and concise amendment to the effect that the House of Lords consider it inconsistent with their duty to pass the Bill before the country has been consulted upon it is the form of amendment which, in all probability, will commend itself to the Opposition. Meanwhile, all the Unionist journals are giving covert advice to the Peers. That the approaching crisis is of great magnitude cannot be questioned by any one acquainted with the real issues. There is, no doubt, a vast amount of sheer nonsense written for and against the Bill. Its principles—or many of them—are not inconsistent with good finance, while they certainly follow the modern trend of democratic taxation. The most crushing indictment against the Bill, and one that is not refuted by its supporters, is that it has been framed solely for the purpose of excluding Tariff Reform at any price. There was no choice before the Government but a drastic system of fresh taxation or Tariff Reform. Thus the Bill represents a bold effort to avert Protection, and it is chiefly on that account that the Opposition is so unanimously against its adoption. The right of any Government to inflict its economic beliefs on the country under cover of indirect legislation is doubtful. Many people ask why the Liberals are so hostile to an experiment in Tariff Reform when, on numerous occasions, they have themselves proposed measures which verge closely on the same thing. The Patents Act in itself was a piece of unvarnished Protection, and was brought forward by a Liberal Minister,—by Mr. Lloyd George, in fact. But the spirit of Cobden still influences the Government, and they would admittedly rather see a further depression in trade than revoke their allegiance to doctrines which are admitted by most sensible men to be hopelessly antiquated. All the Liberal press fulminations against the Lords may be taken as bluff. The Lords have little to do with the crisis; and there is nothing to show that as a majority they are against the Budget. But their hand is being forced by the Opposition, who are clamouring for a dissolution, in which case the return of the Unionists to power is a foregone conclusion. It is freely predicted that within eighteen months England will have erected a tariff wall no less lofty than those which enclose the home markets of Germany and the United States.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), Thursday.—A violent hurricane which swept over the island yesterday has caused disastrous floods and interrupted all communication between Jamaica and the neighbouring isles.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday.—During a dress rehearsal of the opera "Tristan and Isolde" at the Imperial Marie Theatre here, the heroic tenor M. Andrejff accidentally inflicted with his sword a severe wound on M. Smirnof, a baritone singer.

VANCOUVER (B.C.), Thursday.—A terrible collision occurred on the local electric railroad yesterday, in which no fewer than 14 passengers were killed and seven seriously injured.

The New York *Times* announces that Mr. Taft will introduce into Congress a Bill which sets forth a plan for the supervision and control of corporation issues. Mr. Taft's scheme is of a drastic nature, and goes a step beyond the policy of Mr. Roosevelt. There will be most strenuous opposition to the Bill.

BERLIN

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

FULL REPORT.

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

One topic has been uppermost in the minds of the British Colony the past two days—the extraordinary success of the first celebration of King Edward's birthday in Berlin. Not a single hitch in the arrangements occurred. The success of the celebration exceeded all anticipations. The Adlon Hotel did splendidly, carrying out all arrangements with the faultless taste and irreproachable management for which it has acquired a reputation unequalled in Berlin. The Colony Committee was repeatedly congratulated on having selected and secured the Hotel Adlon for the first King's Birthday celebration.

Not 350, but a full 400 British people assembled for the celebration. The wide corridor and salon leading to the halls in which the dinner was held were filled by eight o'clock with a gay throng of English people, who certainly gave no room for the now threadbare reproach of the "unsociability" of the English Colony.

The dining-hall presented a truly resplendent picture,—resplendent not with the "gilt and garishness" common to hotels, but with the Adlon's proverbial refined and artistic elegance. There was just enough Union Jack display in the highly decorative rooms to lend the necessary note of British patriotism. The table appointments were beyond criticism, the floral decorations, consisting of large chrysanthemums and foliage, being especially deserving of admiration.

The system of reserving tables adopted by the Committee acted admirably, and was a cause of general satisfaction to all who had "booked" in advance. This is only one of the points in which the Committee spared themselves no trouble. How mercifully their patience was taxed on some sides may be inferred from two specimen requests,—one of a gentleman who wanted a table reserved "out of the draught"; the other made by a lady who begged the hard working Hon. Treasurer to secure a table "decorated with red roses."

Despite prognostications to the contrary on the part of Americans, who were astonished at the modest admission fee to the British celebration, an excellent six-course dinner was served. Both as regards cuisine and waiting, all was absolutely *comme il faut*. The menu was as follows:

- Clear Soup
- Barbet Cutlets
- Mushroom Sauce
- Capon à la Casserole
- Potatoes—Salad
- Haricots Verts
- Fonds d'artichauts
- Ice Pudding
- Wafers
- Cheese and Butter

Toasts: The King. The Kaiser.

The Committee cannot be too heartily congratulated upon their success in arranging for a thoroughly first-class dinner, with the small sum of M. 3 giving entrance to the entire celebration. The Adlon agreed upon these terms notwithstanding the fact that, as the Rheingold did not hesitate to point out, "the English Colony is not a thirsty community." The Colony Committee, be it nevertheless noted, is actually out of pocket to the extent of one or two hundred marks for extra expenses, owing to the low price set. This deficit, which certainly should not fall upon the shoulders of the hard-working Committee, could be at once removed if those members of the Colony who have not yet remitted their subscription of 5 marks would do so without delay.

King's Birthday does not offer such temptation to make long speeches as does Empire Day, and the two toasts proposed, "The King" and "The Kaiser," were as brief as they were heartily worded. Count de Salis, the Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy, proposed the health of the King in a short, loyal speech which admirably caught the spirit of the occasion. The Chargé d'Affaires touched upon a similar occasion he remembered during his four years' term of office in the diplomatic service in Egypt. The British residents of Cairo were gathered together to celebrate the birthday of King Edward. It was at a time when "a large piece of the map had just been coloured red" (suppressed cheers) and there was soon to be effaced a great shadow which is ever connected with the names of Khartoum and Gordon. There happened to be under discussion a thick volume, compiled in Germany, entitled "Military Eloquence." Section II. of this volume, devoted to the military eloquence of Great Britain, was, said Count de Salis, extremely short. It simply said, "There is none." (Laughter.)

"In eloquence regarding our own country," the Chargé d'Affaires went on, "we are also rather behind our neighbours. Berlin is in the heart of a very great country, conscious of its own greatness and of its own strength. Everywhere we see the emblems of that consciousness—Imperial standards, spearing eagles, and so forth on every hand. (Visible smiles.) In our country this is less obvious. But while our symbolism may be less rich, less imaginative," the speaker continued, "we have nevertheless probably learned, beyond any other nation, to

regard our Sovereign as the living expression and personification of that Empire of which, though we do not often say so, we are all so proud.

"Gentlemen, we are all alike residents in a foreign country. Our friends in England are sometimes inclined to think that we care too little for our native land. We know that this reproach is unmerited. We may not be so interested in parochial politics as the folks at home. But few are so united in their desire for the defence of their country, or in loyalty to the King, as we British subjects abroad." The Colony rose at Count de Salis' closing sentence, "I have literally only two more words to say to you, *The King!*"

The toast was drunk amid great enthusiasm, after which Mr. J. W. Louth, the eldest British resident present, proposed "Three Cheers for the King," which were resoundingly given, followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

Professor Delmer, as Chairman of the Colony Committee, proposed the health of the Kaiser.

"Tonight our hearts all turn towards England," he said. "They are full of devotion and loyalty to our King. But there is still room in them for admiration of another ruler. All of us warmly admire the Kaiser, that unique personality who governs this country. I ask you to rise and drink to the health of—The Emperor!"

There was noteworthy heartiness in the response to this toast.

The proposal was carried with acclamation that two telegrams should be despatched, in the name of the 400 British subjects assembled—one of congratulation and loyal devotion to the King, the other of respectful greetings to the Emperor.

After the guests had adjourned to the adjoining salons, the hall was cleared for dancing, in which a great number joined. It was after 3 a.m. when the enjoyable function was brought to a finish.

Congratulations on the success of the arrangements are especially due to the Sub-Committee having the celebration in hand: Messrs. Hayman, d'Avigdor, and Twiss; also to the indefatigable Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. A. Ford, to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. L. Hamilton, and Miss Lake, Directress of the Governesses' Home.

The Archduke and Archduchess Franz Ferdinand of Austria arrived in Berlin yesterday on a visit to the Kaiser by special invitation of his Majesty.

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, Stübßen 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.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).
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. Fry, 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.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Zar und Zimmermann at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der deutsche König closed. 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.
Deutsches Theatre	Don Carlos 6
	Frühlings Erwachen 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Gefährtin. Hanneles Himmelfahrt 8
Berliner Theatre	Hohe Politik 8
New Theatre	Wahrheit 8
New Schauspielhaus	Das Exempel 7.30
Comic Opera	Auferstehung 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die erste Geige 8
Charlottenburg	Gespenster 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Flachsmann als Erzieher 8
Kleines Theatre	Moral 8
Urania Theatre	In den Dolomiten 8

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN
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MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany
Americans welcome.
Geo S. Atwood, Secretary.

THE NEW ERA.

VIEWS ON ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

There is little doubt that the signs visible today are most encouraging for the future of Anglo-German relations. That we are on the eve of an agreeable change appears most probable from utterances in the English and German press. There is a general feeling that the practically causeless friction which has characterised intercourse between the two nations for a long time should cease. Its continuance would be detrimental to the best interests of both countries, and could not fail to prejudice the peace of the world. When we seek to discover the origin of this common mistrust our task proves very difficult. Since the Morocco affair of 1905, which culminated in the fall of M. Delcassé, there has been not a single "incident" of any nature between London and Berlin; and even in the Delcassé affair Great Britain was interested only by reason of her indefinite "entente" with France. At no point have Anglo-German interests clashed; on the contrary, leading men in the two countries, rulers and statesmen alike, have been unanimous in testifying to their love of peace and the absence of any contentious questions. But, notwithstanding, the British and German newspapers still maintained a tone of aversion towards one another, which indirectly acted upon their readers and thus created a wholly artificial feeling that all was not well. To the mis-called "panic" which made itself felt across the North Sea during the Naval debate in Parliament last spring we must ascribe a goodly measure of the press polemics. That "panic," in truth, was by no means anti-German. It arose from a feeling of uneasiness in England regarding the nation's defences, and Germany was frequently mentioned solely because she happens to be the next most formidable naval Power in Europe. The decision of the British Government to lay down four extra battleships this year went far towards allaying this uneasiness, and it may well be that it has paved the way for the better understanding which is now looming on the horizon.

One of the happiest contributions to the subject of Anglo-German relationship appeared in a recent number of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, a paper which, as we have already pointed out, is working energetically to bring about the desired change. The *Tageblatt* commented upon utterances in London journals to the effect that a cordial understanding could only be concluded between the two nations if the two peoples were actuated by friendly feelings towards each other; and it was hinted that such a feeling did not exist among the German masses. The *Tageblatt* courteously but firmly repudiated this insinuation, declaring that, on the contrary, the great majority of the German people entertain nothing but feelings of sympathy and friendship for their English neighbours, and that the slight symptoms of Anglophobia which are visible from time to time must be ascribed exclusively to the misdirected enthusiasm of the Jingo party in this country,—a party which, as the *Tageblatt* points out, possesses neither influence nor official sanction.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Wednesday evening comments on the situation as follows:

"Our relations with our great commercial and shipping rival across the North Sea have considerably improved since last spring. We hope that Secretary of State Dernburg will carry home with him a conviction that it will not be England's fault if Anglo-German competition does not continue to be of a peaceful nature."

The *Westminster Gazette* of the same evening writes:

"The finish of Anglo-German newspaper quarrels is an unmixed blessing. Both countries were suffering from over-strained nerves, and it was high time that they had a rest. If only this repose continues sufficiently long, and if the statesmen of both countries utilise the period of grace for a thorough investigation and settlement of questions which divide them, it may be that a good deal of empty fear and ungrounded suspicion will be eliminated."

The French view of Anglo-German relations is voiced by the *Paris Temps*, in a leading article on Wednesday evening:

"It is certain," says this leading French journal, "that an undeniable relaxation of Anglo-German tension has now occurred." And it concludes by remarking: "It is neither the business nor desire of France to meddle in the affairs of her two neighbours. But France, herself peaceful and composed, is sincerely desirous that all who want peace should actively concern themselves in its maintenance. If England and Germany are striving for mutual harmony and friendship, their efforts have our best wishes."

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

SYDNEY (N.S.W.), Thursday.—Prime Minister Wade, in reply to a question, stated that he profoundly regretted the strike of the miners which was affecting innumerable inhabitants of Australia and causing them untold losses and inconvenience. He urgently counselled a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the dispute. Public opinion, he said, had even greater power than Parliament, and as soon as the people came to realise that they were the real victims of this strike, they would make use

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of their power. The dispute was seriously interfering with the passenger and goods traffic, thereby rendering impossible the transport of wool, wheat, and provisions for the people,—a matter of extreme gravity. In conclusion, Mr. Wade said that the people might rely on the Government's doing its duty and caring for popular interests.

PARIS, Thursday.—The Senate Committee for the Encouragement of Aviation held a meeting yesterday afternoon presided over by M. Destournelles de Constant at the Luxembourg Palace. Numerous parliamentarians, scientists, and well-known aviators were present, including MM. Blériot, Latham, Farman, Santos-Dumont, and the Comte de Lambert. M. Destournelles de Constant, in the course of an address of welcome which was received with great applause, pointed out the remarkable and successful enterprise of aviators and aerial navigators, and paid a hearty tribute to the work of Count Zeppelin. This address was followed by a lecture from Professor Painlevé dealing with the progress of aviation. He exhaustively examined the various types of flying machine and dirigible balloon, including the Zeppelin, and said in this connection that Germany had attained an unquestionable superiority so far as dirigibles were concerned, even though he (the speaker) was by no means convinced of the excellence of Count Zeppelin's system. He affirmed that the Gross and Parsival balloons during the recent trials at Cologne had proved themselves superior to the Zeppelin craft. He cited as an example worthy of imitation the self-sacrifice displayed by the German people in the interests of aerial navigation, and eulogised the economic methods and care which characterised the endeavours of the Germans in this sphere.

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.
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 Winkelman Strasse.
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.
Communion service is held every third Sunday in October, January, March and June.
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister

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 Giffney, Esq

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.
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-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.
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.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Strong westerly winds, cloudy, cool, no heavy showers.

DRESDEN

The Anglo-American Club of Freiberg, Saxony, on November 9th celebrated King Edward's birthday and the anniversary of the Club with a dinner and smoking concert in the club-rooms. Covers were laid for 29. The guests included Oberberggrat Beck, Oberberggrat Kolbeck, and Professor Schiffner, from the Mining Academy. A most enjoyable evening was spent. Speeches were made by the president, Mr. Flügge, and Mr. B. A. Johnson; while Professor Beck replied for the visitors. After the dinner vocal numbers were rendered by various members. Dr. Ochs performed on the violin and Messrs. Egeberg and Melville accompanied on the piano. Messrs. Tanner and Kühn gave several humorous turns which were greatly appreciated.

The bazaar in connection with the Scots Church was opened at the Manse yesterday morning, the attendance being most satisfactory, as was also the case at the concert subsequently held in the Hotel Continental, at which the following artists kindly gave their services: Fräulein Seebe, Königl. Sächs. Hofopernsängerin; Mr. Percy Sherwood (pianoforte); and Herr Johannes Smith, Kammervirtuos. Among those present were the Rev. and Mrs. T. H. Wright, the Misses Watson, Fräulein Baumgarten, Miss Simon, Miss I. B. Watson, Mdle. Decle, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. Barthel, Frau von Naumann, Frau Rohloff, Frau Lutsche, Miss E. Davies, the Hon. Mrs. Hultsch, Mrs. Davis-Bowden, Miss Nisbet, Mrs. J. P. Sym, and Mrs. P. Macnaughton, all of Edinburgh; Mrs. Morrison, of Nebraska; Mrs. Shaw, of Ashfield, S.C.; Mrs. White, Mrs. C. M. Patterson, and Mrs. Hannah; Mrs. Anderson, of Pietermaritzburg, South Africa; Fräulein Schmidt and Miss Giles; Miss Mickleborough, of Canada; Miss Conner, of U.S.A.; Miss Killmaster, of Canada; Miss Ireland, Fräulein Amders, Miss Atkins, the Misses Chirnside, Miss Cowan, Miss Dickie, of Ireland; Fräulein Kerstan, Miss Macleod, Mdle. Schmitt, Miss G. Shaw, Miss Stone; Miss Spence, of Udry, Scotland, and Misses Peterkin, of Lossiemouth, N.B.; and Miss Weir, of Ireland.

We hope to publish further particulars of the bazaar and the concert in a later issue.

It is reported from Plauen (Vogtland) that the seismographic instrument there yesterday morning recorded a powerful earthquake shock at a great distance. The seismograph commenced to vibrate at 8 a.m., the movement lasting for fifteen minutes. The needle was most visibly disturbed at 8.9 a.m. According to calculations, the shock must have occurred about 2,000 or 3,000 miles away, probably somewhere in the interior of Asia.

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.

Two handsomely embroidered sets of table linen, prepared for an American family, are on view today (Friday) and tomorrow in the windows of Messrs. C. W. Thiel, purveyor to the Court, Victoria Strasse 11-13. These specimens of art embroidery will be universally admired. Each of them costs upwards of M.1,000. They bear the monograms of "C. M. M." and "F. M. M." Hand embroidered figures and flowers make these articles at once handsome and costly. Messrs. Thiel have previously filled similar orders for American families, a fact which proves foreign appreciation of German art industry.

On Friday and Saturday
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Artistically Embroidered Table Linen
destined for America,
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Museums, etc.
Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—8. 0.50. Mondays 9—1. 0.50.
Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3 free entrance.
Royal Kupferstich-Kabinet (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.
Royal mathematical-physical Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.
Royal mineralogical, geological and prehistorical Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays 11—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3. Sundays and Holidays 11—1 free entrance.
Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—2. 0.50, Saturdays 9—2. 0.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. 0.25.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.
7 o'clock, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10
For the first time in Dresden:
Madame Butterfly.
Tragedy of a Japanese woman in three acts (after John L. Long and David Belasco), by L. Illica and G. Giacosa.
Music by Giacomo Puccini.
Cast:
Cho-cho-san, known as "Butterfly" Frau Nast.
Suzuki Cho-cho-san's maid Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Kate Linkerton Fräul. Tervani.
B. F. Linkerton, Lieutenant of the U.S. Navy Herr Sembach.
Sharpless, American Consul at Nagasaki Herr Perron.
Goro, a Nakodo or matrimonial agent Herr Rüdiger.
Prince Yamadori Herr Pauli.
Uncle Bonze Herr Ludikar.
Yakusidé Herr Nebuschka.
The Imperial Commissioner Herr Trede.
A Registrar's Office official Herr Schmalnauer.
Cho-cho-san's mother Fräul. Sachse.
A kinswoman Fräul. Stünzner.
The aunt Fräul. Weinert.
The child —

PLOT. The scene of this opera is laid at Nagasaki, Japan; time the present Lieutenant Linkerton, U.S. Navy, has bought a house and is awaiting his Japanese bride, Cho-cho-san, known as "Butterfly." The American Consul Sharpless advises Lieutenant Linkerton to deal gently with his little bride, but gets laughed at for his pains. "Butterfly" appears with her friends, who all make obeisance to the bridegroom. Her relations prophesy evil for this strange match, being jealous of Cho-cho-san, who shows her future husband a knife with which her father committed "harakiri," or suicide. They are subsequently married. In the midst of the resultant festivities the bride's uncle, Bonze, raises lamentations because "Butterfly" has renounced the religion of her fathers and adopted her husband's faith. Her relations curse her, but she is consoled by her husband. The second act reveals "Butterfly" alone, Lieut. Linkerton having been absent three years. She still believes in his fidelity, and refuses an offer of marriage from Prince Yamadori, who has long loved her. Consul Sharpless appears, having received a letter, and warns her never to expect her husband's return, but to accept the prince. She refuses, and shows her child to the Consul, begging him to write and tell her husband that his child awaits him. Her maid tells her of a report current that the child's father is unknown. "Butterfly," at first furious, calms herself and waits patiently for the ship bringing back the traitor Linkerton. The third act finds them still waiting, but "Butterfly" is drowsy and falls asleep. A knock comes and Sharpless and Linkerton enter, the maid signing to them not to awaken "Butterfly." Sharpless counsels the maid to break the bad news to the deserted wife and Linkerton, touched by signs of his Japanese bride's love, renounces her and leaves the scene. Linkerton's new wife, Kate, sees the child and offers to adopt it, when "Butterfly" awakes and knows by instinct that her husband has been near. Seeing Kate, she suddenly understands the truth, and says she will only give up the child if Linkerton comes himself. Left alone, she seizes her father's knife and commits "harakiri," sinking to the ground lifeless just as Linkerton's voice is heard calling her.

Nov. 7 to 14	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Sizilianische Bauernchöre. Der Bajazzo. 7.30 p.m.	Eugen Onegin. 7.30 p.m.	Mignon. 7.30 p.m.	Der Trompeter v. Säckingen. 7.30 p.m.	Die Regimentsstochter. 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 Wassertraum. 7.30 p.m.	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.	—

THE "ROUND THE WORLD TOUR."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Can this be taken independently,—that is, can it be taken without employing the services of a courier, which means, to say the least, a very heavy expense; or without joining a personally conducted party, which means conforming to an already determined itinerary, as one of its minor objections.

To this question the writer would reply without hesitation: It can, and with great pleasure and comfort, as it was in this way that he made it himself. For instance, if the start is made from New York, you could take one of the fine Mediterranean steamships direct to Genoa or Naples and then, with but this one change, take another equally large and comfortable boat right through to Yokohama without change. From this port you cross the Pacific, and then go by rail to New York, with English spoken from the beginning to the end of the journey.

But as these steamers stop at many important places on the way you can, by the use of guide books, see as much as you desire, by taking tours from any or all of these ports.

If you have already visited Europe, the tour as far as Egypt is a comparatively simple matter, and even at Port Said the agents from the leading hotels of Cairo, who meet you at the steamboats, will attend to everything for you, so that all you have to do is to take the train to Cairo and the carriage to the hotel; and as for traveling in the rest of Egypt, it is now nearly as easy as it is at home or in Europe.

In Ceylon also it is much the same, but in India the writer would suggest employing a competent native servant, though they are by no means absolutely necessary, and many travel without them, but for the average tourist they save time and money, as well as increase comfort.

A good one only costs a rupee and a half a day, out of which he pays all his own traveling expenses, with the single exception of his third class railroad fares, which are very low.

They speak English, are generally between thirty and fifty years of age, and some of them have been over the ground many times.

A good one becomes a sort of courier, valet de place, and body servant, in short he practically attends to pretty much everything for you, and renders an itemised account of each day's expenses, paying all fees at all places of interest and hotels; indeed, in this latter respect alone, he probably saves all the costs, for no tourist would venture to give the small fees he bestows. Moreover if there any rows with porters, cabmen and others, and they may be of frequent occurrence, you have nothing to do with them, for they are readily settled by your servant, to whom they are a mere pastime. This same boy will also go with you to Burma if you desire, though it is a very simple matter to get one after reaching there.

At Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai your guide book, supplemented by directions from your hotel and jinriksha boy, is sufficient; but a visit to Canton, one of the most interesting of all, requires a special guide, and Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son had, and probably still have, special arrangements with the best and most reliable guides in Canton.

You can leave Hongkong, preferably by the best English line, at night and arrive in Canton in the early morning, when your guide comes aboard, makes all arrangements, and shows you the sights of the city in time to permit of your returning by the same steamer that night, and reaching Hongkong the following morning. Visits to the interior of China also require a guide.

In Japan, however, it is very nearly as easy to get about as it is in Europe, for hotel agents will meet you at all the stations, your guide book will tell you what to see, and the hotel porters and jinriksha boys will do the rest. As a rule it is better to write or telegraph in advance.

In India the station masters—generally Englishmen—are very obliging and helpful, and in Japan, if by any chance the hotel men fail to meet you, you need only give your luggage to one of the boys with a red cap, who will conduct you to the interpreter at the entrance of the station, and when you have told the latter where you wish to go, he will give you the number of your jinriksha and tell you what you are to pay for yourself and your luggage.

Another question many would like to have answered is: What does such a tour cost? This naturally depends largely upon the experience and tastes of the traveller, but one couple told the writer that the total cost of their tour was less than that of many a single traveller, and another couple claimed that their expenses during the year they took this tour, were less than they had been the previous year which had been passed in Dresden and Switzerland. But it is quite certain that the number taking this tour will increase rapidly when it is realised how easily it can be made, and the object of this article is to show the many who are able to go, but do not feel quite certain of its feasibility, how easily it can be done.

It would be a pleasure to try to give some idea of a few of the many delightful experiences one has,

as for instance at Agra and Delhi, but that would be another and much longer story.

Should the reader happen to be in Europe—in Berlin—for instance, the following itinerary could be followed: Take one of the east-bound steamships from either Bremen or Hamburg, and go as far as Southampton.

This will take six days, but the stops at Rotterdam and Antwerp are long enough, not only to see these places, but to visit The Hague and Amsterdam from the former, and Brussels and Bruges from the latter. From Southampton you can see as much of England, Scotland, and Ireland as you wish, and can even cross over to Normandy and Brittany.

On your return to Southampton you take another steamer of the same line for Gibraltar, from which port you can visit Spain and Morocco.

You then continue by a later boat for Algiers to go to Constantine and Biskra, or keep right on for Genoa, to take the tour in Northern Italy and the Riviera.

Should you desire to do so, you can visit all of Italy by rail, and pick up a later boat at Naples, or you can return to Genoa and take a steamer from there to Naples. Here you are in easy reach of all the fascinating points of Southern Italy, with Sicily not far away, and from here (Naples) you can go to either Port Said or Alexandria for the Egyptian tour, which is sure to prove a sort of revelation, to all who have made a proper preparation in advance.

Returning to Port Said you take the steamer through the Canal, touching at Suez, and the Red Sea on to Aden, and thence to Colombo, where a week, a month, or a season can be passed without realising the night of time.

On leaving Colombo you can cross in a few hours to Southern India, and go by rail to Bombay and Calcutta, stopping at all the places of interest on the way, or you may take a steamer to Bombay and then go on by rail.

At Calcutta you take another line of boats to Burma and Penang without any additional cost, as these tickets are issued in place of your own from Colombo to Penang. This latter place is more than likely to prove another delightful surprise, and if you have time to go to the Crag Hotel, which is between two and three thousand feet above the level of the sea, you will be rewarded by a view of well-nigh unrivalled loveliness.

Thence to Singapore for a day or so, whence you go to Java, or keep on to Hongkong, which has a harbour that is considered by some to be one of the most beautiful in the world.

Then comes Shanghai, where you take a smaller boat up the river to Hankow, to go by rail to Peking, and on through Corea to Fusan, to cross the Straits to Shimo-no-seki in Japan, or you can take a steamer from Tientsin back to Shanghai, to sail by your own line to Nagasaki in southern Japan, and so on through the beautiful Inland Sea to Kobe, from which port all the interesting places in this, to many most fascinating country, can be visited before leaving Yokohama for Honolulu, with its wonderful climate, and San Francisco.

From the Pacific to the Atlantic there are several routes each of which has features of world wide interest to commend it; or, if you have time, a tour can be arranged that will combine most of the more important.

There now remains nothing but crossing the Atlantic, which is so familiar to most travellers as to call for no comments.

Nor is it the intent of this article to give all the details of a "Round the World Tour," but if the writer has succeeded, in any measure, in making his readers feel that it can be taken independently with pleasure and comfort, he is well content.

For the benefit of any who can read German—possibly it may have been translated into English—there is an excellent guide book by Meyers that covers much of this tour, and gives the various practical details, as to prices of hotels etc., such as make a Baedeker so useful.

For instance, the writer tested one of the suggestions at a certain port, by engaging his own boatmen and porters in going ashore and to the hotel, with the result that the expense was only a fraction of the sum charged by the hotel. Still, even that was a very small matter, and unless you have some knowledge of the language, it is far more comfortable to place yourself in the hands of the agents of the hotels.

It is hardly necessary to add, in conclusion, that tickets for these tours can be had of some of the Tourist Agents, and also of certain of the Steamship Lines.

The writer took his from the Norddeutscher Lloyd for several reasons, not the least of which was, that you can go on the boats of this line all the way from Bremen or Hamburg to Yokohama without change, and from New York with but one change.

(Rev.) F. Ward Denys.

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