

The Daily Record

Office:
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Telephone
1755.

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

(FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

The problem of the "unemployable" constitutes a rift in the Socialistic lute which is recognised by the thorough-going minds who lead the Communistic movement in Britain and on the Continent. Their remedy is compulsion—a good flogging apportioned to him who will not work. This is one New Way of Life, but it is a worse way than the system that now provides for the human parasites who live on us by suction. These latter are like Plato's disciple, who, having perceived a truth, is "preferred from harm until another period." The essence of freedom is liberty to idle as well as freedom to work; to get drunk or to abstain; to steal or to remain honest; to labour or to cadge. Nothing gets over the fact that political freedom to go one way commotes freedom to go another. When the British working-man understands that the tyranny of the Tudors compared with the tyranny of Lloyd Georgean Socialism is as water unto wine he will cease to vote for the Socialists. The one question that no Socialist can answer satisfactorily is, "What are you going to do under Socialism with the shirkers?" At present the compulsion of n.c. ssity and the hope of gain are sufficient inducements for the majority of the community to apply themselves diligently to labour under the sun. Abolish or abate the existing forms of compulsion and take security from honest gains and the substitution of boatswain bureaucrats with cat-o-nine-tails is the only alternative.

If Mr. Ure were in power in a Socialist State he might retaliate on his aggressor by requiring Mr. Balfour to repair underground sewers and by giving the right honourable gentleman one dozen "of the best" if he shirked work. Queerer things than that have happened, both after the Irish Rebellion, so lately as the end of the eighteenth century, and during the French Revolution. Bermondsey has scotched, but not killed, the policy of using the United Kingdom and its resources for the private benefit of the friends of the Socialist leaders. Unredeemed misery in our country is still the ally of our opponents. Unless we can grapple with that misery and show that our plan is no mere political dodge the Socialists will win, and will deserve to win. Between January, 1906, and September, 1909, £50,000,000 sterling has been paid to parish relief. Six hundred thousand Britons were forced to emigrate in search of work, and £468,000,000 worth of manufactured goods have entered our ports without paying a toll. Of all the piffle of palliatives proposed for the remedy of this state of things the annual vote by Parliament for £200,000 to turn a few unemployed into a few more unemployable is the most futile. The idea that taxation of the rich is not passed on to others and that it does not finally reach the labouring classes is a novel idea to the Liberal Party. Just before the last General Election the Liberal Publication Department issued a pamphlet which contains a passage of sound sense and unanswerable truth:

"Many people seem to imagine that if a tax is paid only by the rich it is the rich only who feel it. That is not so. So far as the question of employment is concerned, the effect of a tax is the same whether it was paid by rich or poor. If the rich man has to pay an extra £50 for income tax he has £50 less to spend on multifarious industries. The people he was employing are thrown out of work."

During the last four years under Free Trade bread has gone up a halfpenny a loaf, beef 3s. a cwt., pork 3s. 6d., butter 4s. 6d., and potatoes £1 0s. 6d. a ton. Unemployment is 7.8 per cent higher in England than it has been for twenty years. The country is spending £35,000,000 upon Poor Law, twice as much as any

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.
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other country in the world. Notwithstanding Old-Age Pensions, the expenditure on pauperism has increased by £250,000 in the first half of the present year. With 60,000,000 inhabitants Germany lost £25,000,000 of trade in 1903. The United Kingdom, with an advantage of position amounting to permanent protection, lost £89,000,000 of trade. During the first six months of this year Germany recovered all her loss and gained £10,000,000 of trade. England gained nothing but lost £17,000,000 less than the previous year. Disraeli said: "Protection is not only dead but damned." The vital facts just cited show that free imports—we never had Free Trade—is damned but not dead. Fifty Britons emigrate for every three Germans, and although the Patents Act brought in by Mr. Lloyd George is a Protectionist measure, the idea of taxing foreign wheat to the extent of two shillings or one quarter of the natural increase in price since the Government manœuvred itself into office is denounced as a crime by Liberals and their Socialist masters.

Socialism is the militarisation of industry. Comparing itself with Christianity, it claims to possess the most powerful means of converting the ignorant. Christianity only tells me to give, while Socialism instructs me to snatch. Mr. St. Loz Strachey has recently reminded us that our Puritan forefathers realised instinctively that men could not keep their bodily and spiritual freedom unless able to bear arms to defend their persons and liberties, therefore they placed the right to bear arms in the very forefront of the Petition of Right.

In these days arms are more complicated than the pikes and halberds of the Cromwellian era. To use arms teaching is required, and unless the British masses are taught the use of arms a Socialist victory, followed by foreign conquest, is our probably destiny. The choice lies between the Puritan and the predatory ideal. The day of the long purse as the means of adequate defence from enemies within and without is gone. Those that think that admirals and captains, generals and colonels, fleetmen and battalions can be hired to save a nation of money-getters from a hungry and efficient nation are the victims of illusion. Material power of fleets and armies is essential. Material power is not the first essential. We need a new sense of jeopardy and willingness to make the sacrifice to avert the nation's jeopardy.

In the New Way of Life let us take our nation as we find it, and seek neither to rend, to remodel, nor to overturn it; only to consolidate and to unite. Whether a man is millionaire, landowner, lawyer, labourer, writer, stockbroker, shopkeeper, or merchant, his service is required to consolidate and to unite those whom our opponents would fain put asunder. We reap today the consequences of Henry the Eighth's confiscation of the monastery funds. The discontent of the people is justified, but the worst misery among them is unspoken—it is unheard on the platform: needs seeking out. Our enemies are to be found not only in foreign aggression and godless Communism, but wherever a mother shirks her motherhood, wherever a rich man idles, a sweater sweats, or a bureaucrat or a politician fears responsibility. Three courses are open: The Socialist plan, drab uniformity by compulsion; the Cobdenite doctrine of labour as a commodity, with commercial competition as the national ideal; there remains a third—the Unionist plan for securing the destiny of a proud, resolute, prosperous, and united people.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

AHMADABAD (Central India), Sunday.—While the Viceroy and Lady Minto were driving through this town yesterday evening a bomb exploded in one of the streets adjacent to the passing carriages. Immediately after the explosion the body of a man, with his hand torn off, was found lying on the ground, and near him a bomb unexploded. This bomb was filled with that powerful French explosive known as melinite. Just as the Viceroy's carriage was passing it was noticed that a Hindu among the spectators raised his hand and hurled some object away from him. (Later).—After this first outrage the carriage containing the Earl of Minto and his wife continued through the city, and a few moments later another alarming incident took place. From out of the dense crowd two spears were thrown, both of which struck the carriage without doing any hurt. It appears that one spectator was injured by the bomb explosion.

BUENOS AYRES, Sunday.—A man aged 20, presumably an Anarchist, this morning hurled a bomb beneath a carriage in which were the Prefect of Police and his secretary. The vehicle was shattered to fragments, while the Prefect and his secretary were killed on the spot. Before the police could seize him the bomb-thrower had drawn a pistol from his pocket and severely wounded himself with a bullet in the head.

CHERRY (Illinois), Sunday.—Early this morning a frightful explosion occurred in the mine belonging to the St. Paul Coal Company. According to an announcement by the mine officials, 400 miners have met their death by the catastrophe. Following on the explosion fire broke out in the pit, and the work of rescue had to be immediately abandoned so that the helpers might concentrate all their energy on extinguishing the fire. (Later).—According to further reports, the disaster was caused by a fire which started in a bundle of fodder. The mine officials believe that at least 400 men have met their death in the burning pit. Five hours after the explosion twelve bodies had been recovered. The manager of the mine reports that it is almost impossible for the entombed men to be still living. Since there are no means of flooding the shaft, it has been decided to close up the mine in the hope of putting out the flames, which continue to ascend as high as the mouth of the shaft. Most of the men entombed are Austrians or Italians. (Later).—It is now stated that 250 miners have lost their lives, this being the number enclosed in the burning pit. It is out of the question to render them any assistance whatever.

BRISTOL, Sunday.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford held a speech here last night in which he declared that the Navy was not prepared for war. Four battleships, cruisers, stores, and dock accommodation were lacking; the Admiralty had no coal reserve and there was a grave shortage in officers and men. The extensive manœuvres of 1908 and 1909 Lord Charles described as farcical. The speech has caused a great sensation.

LONDON, Sunday.—Upon returning from West Hartlepool to his home at Castle Eden, Westmoreland, on Saturday evening, Mr. Dodd, a well known North of England solicitor, found his four children, ranging from six years to eight months old, lying dead with their throats cut. It is believed that Mrs. Dodd committed the horrible deed in a fit of temporary madness, and then took poison. Her body has not yet been found.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE BRITISH COLONY COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Sir:—

I was glad to observe at the King's Birthday dinner last Tuesday that a good deal of criticism was expended upon the execrable taste lately displayed by a correspondent, one "W. T.," who imposed some of his opinions regarding the British Colony Committee on a local Anglo-American paper.

"W. T." raises Philistine objections to long speeches, no doubt referring to the celebration at Wannsee last Empire Day, when surely, if ever, patriotic speeches were the *raison d'être* of the gathering. He facetiously suggests that the Committee should instead "amuse themselves" by introducing people right and left—quite a superfluous suggestion, as recent English gatherings have shown. Finally he complains of the horrifying fact that the tickets for the King's Birthday dinner were coloured pink instead of white (!); and that the old tickets for the Rheingold were utilised for the Adlon Hotel instead of new ones being printed.

This last reproach is, to my mind, the only one with any real justification, for the printing of new tickets would certainly have been a nicer compliment to the Adlon Hotel. But did it never strike "W. T.," who is himself perhaps a gentleman of leisure, that the members of the Colony Committee are for the greater part men whose time is filled to the limit with the calls of their own professions, quite apart from the arrangement of Colony affairs? That the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. A. Ford, for example, who was responsible for the issuing of the tickets, is making a most generous sacrifice of time in taking upon himself the manifold duties of Secretary of the Colony Committee, in addition to his work as correspondent of the *London Morning Post*?

In my opinion, the fine work done by the Colony Committee, all the way round, in the interests of the English Colony should absolutely preclude the possibility of any English resident of Berlin cavilling over such trifling defects or omissions as those above referred to.

Yours, etc.

Berlin.

An Appreciative member of the British Colony.

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.

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.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Madame Butterfly	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Glocke. — Wallensteins Lager.	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theatre	Don Carlos	7.30
	Major Barbara	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Tantris, der Narr.	8
Berliner Theatre	Höhe Politik	8
New Theatre	Wahrheit	8
New Schauspielhaus	Der lateinische Esel	8
Comic Opera	Der polnische Jude	8
New Operetta Theatre	Miss Dudelsack	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die erste Geige	8
Charlottenburg	Gespenster	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Moral.	8
Kleines Theatre	Das grosse Licht.	8
Urania Theatre	In den Dolomiten	8

That next summer is to be a season of phenomenal travel on the part of Americans continues to be forcibly indicated.

The Passion Play at Ober Ammergau must undoubtedly be regarded as the pre-eminent factor in this connection. Americans, in innumerable cases, postponed trips to Europe this year in order to travel in 1910 and take in the famous religious drama. Another factor will be the reaction after the panic. Things are booming in America now, and the travel-tide is likely to be at highwater mark on this account by next summer. The Bureau of University Travel, which may always be regarded as a barometer in this connection, has already over 200 registrations for travel-study next year, whereas fifteen or twenty is the average maximum number at this early hour in the day.

Another factor likely to cause Americans to turn their steps Europewards next summer will be the World's Missionary Conference to be held at Edinburgh in June. Besides the delegates, large numbers of their friends and of Americans interested in the convention will be in attendance, and are making special plans for subsequent extensive European travel. Two other travel factors already referred to in these columns will be the World's Fair at Brussels and, in a minor degree, the forthcoming American Exhibition in Berlin.

Mr. Allison Armour, of New York, well known as the intimate friend of the Kaiser, left Berlin on Friday evening after a four or five days' stay in Berlin, at the Hotel Adlon. Mr. Armour came from London at the invitation of the Emperor to attend the gala performance at the Royal Opera in connection with the Schiller *Fest*, and also attended, at the Kaiser's special invitation, the swearing-in of recruits to the Berlin garrison early in the week. From Berlin Mr. Armour went to Munich and Paris.

The Kaiser showed his high regard for his American guest by sending a State automobile, bearing the Royal arms, to call for Mr. Armour at the Adlon and convey him to the opera-house.

Ambassador and Mrs. Hill continue to enjoy an extraordinarily good time whilst on holiday in America. When last writing to Berlin Dr. and Mrs. Hill were in Rochester, their home town. They left for New York on November 1, and were to spend last week and this week in Washington. Contrary to original intentions, the Ambassador and Mrs. Hill do not expect to be back in Berlin before the middle of December.

Mrs. Joseph C. Grew and her sister, Miss Perry, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Grew for some time in Berlin, crossed to London on Saturday night to see their mother, Mrs. Thomas S. Perry, off to America. They expect to return to Berlin tomorrow (Wednesday) evening.

The Misses Kalman, of St. Paul, and Miss Gertrude Heim, of Kansas City, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Scholle. Miss Josephine Kalman will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Scholle throughout the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Stursberg, wealthy New York Americans, are spending four weeks in Berlin, accompanied by their daughters, at the Hotel Adlon.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sidney Langfeld, who have been members of the American Colony for the past four years, left early in November for America, where they will make their home.

Mr. Joseph E. Metzger, of Detroit, who has lately been so critically ill, is feeling somewhat better for his treatment at the Francisco Sanatorium on Burggrafen Strasse and is hoping before long to enter an American Pension, together with his wife and son.

Mrs. Herbert A. White, of Tauntzien Strasse 9, was at home to a large gathering of friends of various nationalities on Sunday last, November 14.

Miss Anne Burroughs, of Boston, has returned to Berlin for the winter, and is again the guest of Frau Professor Naumann, at her popular Pension at Kalkreuth Strasse 5. Miss Burroughs is accompanied by her sister Margaret.

The possible effect of the new American tariff upon German exports to the United States is causing the liveliest alarm among business men throughout the Kaiser's dominions, says the *Daily Mail's* Berlin correspondent. In view of the fact that the existing provisional commercial treaty between the two countries will expire in March next, the *Berliner Tageblatt* has been conducting an exhaustive inquiry as to the position in which Germany's American exports will be placed in the event of this treaty not being renewed. The *Tageblatt* has come to the conclusion that, if no fresh arrangement is come to between the two countries, the United States will be in a position from March next to impose an increased duty of 25 per cent. on all German goods sent into that country. The only alternative to a ruinous tariff war, according to the *Tageblatt*, appears to be in the way of very substantial concessions by Germany in regard to the admission of American cattle and meat.

Mr. Henry Happold, English Solicitor, has offices at Französische Strasse 43, Berlin. International, Private, and Commercial matters.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

LA PAZ (Bolivia), Sunday.—The drought continues throughout the country. It is greatly feared that the entire crops have been lost.

NEW YORK, Sunday.—The revelations made in regard to the Sugar Trust are daily assuming a more sensational nature. Certain officials of the Customs are proved to have abstracted documents and account books relating to transactions between the Customs authorities and the Sugar Trust, for the purpose of hindering a thorough investigation of the affair.

SINGAPORE, Sunday.—Early this morning a collision took place between the outward bound British steamer *Onda* and the mail-boat *Laseyne*, entering Singapore harbour, the latter steamer sinking inside two minutes. The crew of the *Onda* managed to rescue 61 passengers and sailors from the *Laseyne*, and returned with them to Singapore. Among the drowned are seven European passengers, the captain of the mail-boat and five officers, and 88 natives, some of whom were passengers and others members of the crew. Many of the unfortunate people struggling in the water were attacked and devoured by sharks, which appeared in great numbers immediately after the catastrophe.

COPENHAGEN, Monday.—A violent snowstorm has visited the southern section of Seeland island, doing great damage. Telegraphic and telephonic communication is almost entirely interrupted, and certain parts of the railway line have been rendered unsafe for traffic.

PARIS, Monday.—A dress rehearsal of Wagner's "Rheingold" took place at the Grand Opera last night. Experts privileged to be present say that the impression was a most favourable one. The orchestra, under the baton of M. Massenet, had no small share in the general success of the rehearsal. The performance was throughout a triumph, and in every respect worthy of the best traditions of grand opera.

A telegram from Honolulu to the *Herald* says that the *Hawaii Shimp* publishes a telegram from Tokio purporting to give the text of a protest which is stated to have been presented to the Japanese Foreign Office by the United States Ambassador. The United States is represented as declaring that it considers the Chino-Japanese agreement, and particularly the portions of it respecting *Platus Island* and the status of Manchuria, to be contrary to the spirit of the Japanese-American memorandum of 1908, ensuring equal opportunity of commerce and trade in China, and the integrity of that country. The document concludes: "The Government of the United States therefore desires to open negotiations with Japan, with a view to adjusting the points of difference herein mentioned, to the best interests of both countries, in the spirit of the memorandum already exchanged."

(Continued on page 4)

CABINET MINISTER WHIPPED.

SENSATIONAL SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGE.

LONDON, Saturday.—An unexpected and sensational event happened at Bristol this afternoon, Mr. Winston Churchill being the victim of an assault by a suffragette. The Central News says a stylishly-dressed young lady slashed Mr. Winston Churchill across the face with a whip at the joint railway station, this afternoon. The woman was arrested. Mr. Churchill was not much hurt. The outrage on Mr. Churchill was perpetrated just after he had alighted at the railway station. Sir William Howell Davies, the member for Bristol South, was in the act of introducing his daughter to Mr. Churchill and his wife, when the young woman made a sudden rush and struck the Minister across the face with a whip. She was instantly seized by the police. Mr. Churchill's hat broke the blow. Mr. Churchill was not much injured, but he turned very white.

Another account states that Mr. Churchill, accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, arrived at Bristol at three o'clock. They were met by Sir William Howell Davies, M.P., and Mr. Tom Butler, President of the Anchor Society, which will be addressed tonight by Mr. Churchill. While the party were standing on the platform surrounded by detectives, a well-dressed woman about 25 suddenly dashed through the cordon, and raising a dog whip in her right hand aimed a blow at Mr. Churchill. He partly warded off the blow, and closing with the Suffragette, managed to wrench the whip from her grasp. The woman was immediately secured by Detective-Inspector Tanner and escorted off the station premises. Mr. Churchill, after carefully placing the whip in his coat pocket, was escorted from the station by detectives to a motor car waiting outside. As he crossed the pavement, the suffragette, who was then close by in the custody of the police, shouted: "That is what you have got, and you will get more from British women." Mr. Churchill looked very pale, and his felt hat was dented. He entered the motor car and was driven to the new site of the Board of Trade Employment Bureau, and afterwards visited the Docks Office, where he received a private deputation. The suffragette refused to give her name to the police, but was later found to be Miss Theresa Garnett.

DRESDEN

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

Hugo Borack English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

Fräulein Gertrude Gliemann, who is well known in Dresden as an excellent singer and teacher, gave a very interesting programme of songs and duets, assisted by her pupil, Fräulein Braunsdorf (mezzo-soprano) and Herr Kronke (pianist) on Sunday at the inconvenient hour of 5.30 p.m. in the Künstlerhaus. Fräulein Gliemann proved herself to be a versatile artist in a group of Swedish, French, old English, and German folk songs. We liked her diction and her artistic interpretation of these songs in their respective languages,—notably in "The Three Ravens," "Bergère légère," and the "Wanderlied," by Brahms. A pleasant feature of the concert were the duets with Fräulein Braunsdorf. Of these, Schumann's "Die Schwalben" and "Ich bin hinaus gegangen" were the most charmingly sung, and evoked much applause. Herr Emil Kronke played a minuet in B-flat by Mozart and the well-known "Eccossaisen" in E-flat by Beethoven with artistic taste and expression, and, later, three clever Preludes and a trivial Carreno Valse of his own composition. Herr Kronke was much applauded. Herr Rudolf Zwintscher played the accompaniments in a most satisfactory manner. H. M. F.

Our Hockey correspondent writes: The second match of the season on Sunday ended in a narrow win for the Dresden Academische Sport Club by 2 goals to 1. Baring-Gould bullied off at 11.45 a.m. before a meagre gathering of spectators. The weather was decidedly cold, but those who braved the elements witnessed a very exciting and even game. The first half went in favour of the "Dark Greens," and it was only owing to the superlative excellence of the goal-keeper that several goals were not scored. The second half was equally exciting; the forwards repeatedly putting in hard shots which the goal-keeper stopped. The visitors broke away once and scored, while Jacobi looked on and Knoop failed to clear. Then Dresden attacked, and Melvill steered the leather between the uprights. This brought the score level, and both sides strove hard to obtain an advantage. Bayer was put back and Sandon played centre forward. This put more life into the attack and resulted in a second goal from Melvill, who carried the ball on his stick through the mêlée and completely upset the goal-keeper. No further scoring resulted in a win, as stated.

For the visitors the goal-keeper deserves special mention, and the centre-half was first class. The home team played vastly better than on the previous Sunday. Melvill was as tricky as ever, and was well supported by Beer, Tanner, and Baring-Gould. The wing-halves were very safe, Lindemann doing a great deal of work. Jacobi was at the top of his form. The game was played in excellent spirit, but the home team were far too fond of turning on the ball and shoving with the body when tackling. Baring-Gould and Koch refereed with unusual excellence.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Westminster, Dresden, include: Mrs. John Parke and daughters, of Portland, Oregon; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Taylor, of Altadena, California; Mrs. Charles Bryan and daughters, of New York; Miss Mary Maily, of Lebanon, Penna.; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Eaton, of Boston, Mass.; Madame de Bennich and family, of Stockholm; and Mdlle. Sjoerona, also of Stockholm.

Newcomers to Dresden are: Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Hughes, of Tacoma, Wash., who arrived from Rome; Miss Ivy Blodgett, of New York; Mrs. and Miss Huss, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Mooney and Mrs. Richard Hood, of Columbus, O.; Miss Bertha Lomas, of Washington, D.C.; Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, of East Orange, N.J.

Titled visitors include: The Duchess of Pless, Countess Anna Hochberg, Prince Günther of Schönburg-Waldenburg, Countess Wedel, and Baroness von Magnus, all of whom are staying at the Hotel Continental.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the infantry regiment No. 177, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
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 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. P. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate north-easterly winds, cloudy, cold, occasional rain or snow.

Oriental Tours for 1910.
Egypt in February and March. Private dahabeah.
Greece and Constantinople in April.
Small select parties under the personal management and escort of Miss I. B. Watson, Gutzkow Str. 33, II., Dresden.
References required. Particulars furnished upon request.

For sale!

Most attractive property at Hosterwitz-Pillnitz (Elbe)

near Dresden, Saxony, situated about 300ft. above sea level on a gentle terraced slope commanding extensive and lovely views over the valley of the Elbe. Within 5 minutes walk of tram reaching the centre of Dresden (Schlossplatz and Opera house) in 40 minutes; close to the Elbe steamers.

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DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Miss Watson will lecture today, Tuesday, on Rubens and Van Dyck, and their works in the Dresden Gallery. The class will meet punctually at 10 in the rotunda (tapestry room) of the gallery. Tomorrow, at 11.30, the first lesson on Greek sculpture will be held in Miss Watson's rooms at Gutzkow Strasse 33, II. The lecture will be illustrated by prints and photographs, and supplemented on Friday at 10 a.m. by a lecture in the Albertinum for further illustration. The Friday lecture will deal principally with the temple sculpture of Aegina and Olympia.

NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS:

In order to enhance the usefulness of *The Daily Record* as a medium of communication between members of the English-speaking colonies in Dresden, we cordially invite our readers to send in social items—dealing with new arrivals, social events, and other matters of interest—for publication in our columns. No charge is made for such insertions; on the contrary, we shall feel obliged to everybody who sends them in.

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CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 9.30

II. Symphony Concert of the Royal Orchestra.
B Series.
Soloist: Herr ARTUR SCHNABEL.

1. Tragic Overture (op. 81) Johannes Brahms.
2. Pianoforte Concerto (No. 2, in B, op. 83)
(Herr SCHNABEL.)
3. Symphony (No. 2, in D, op. 73)

The general rehearsal of this concert takes place this (Tuesday) morning at 10.30, doors opened at 10.

Nov. 14 to 21	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Rigoletto 7.30 p.m.	II. Symphony Concert. B Series. 7.30 p.m.	closed.	Carmen. 7 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Die Afrikanerin. 7 p.m.	Die Zauberflöte. 7 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Die Räuber. 7.30 p.m.	Die goldene Freiheit. 7.30 p.m.	Prinz Friedr. v. Homburg. 7.30 p.m.	closed.	Die goldene Freiheit. 7.30 p.m.	Die Räuber. 7.30 p.m.	Der Graf von Gleichen. 7.30 p.m.	Hamlet. 6.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Ein Walsertraum 3.30. Försterchristel. 7.30.	Das Glück der andern. 7.30 p.m.	Die Meiserin. 7.30 p.m.	Urania-Gastspiel (Berlin). 3.30 & 7.30.	Frauenherz. 7.30 p.m.	Liebeschule. 7.30 p.m.	Die Försterchristel. 7.30 p.m.	—

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

CHERBOURG, Sunday.—King Manuel of Portugal gave a banquet this evening on board the yacht Victoria and Albert, to which a number of English and French guests were invited. King Manuel, in proposing the health of the French President, expressed his gratification at being able to visit France before greeting King Edward, a ruler whose friendship for France was proverbial. For a long period, continued his Majesty, France and Portugal had been united by bonds of enduring friendship. The Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg then proposed the healths of the Queen of Portugal, the Queen-Mother, and of King Edward VII.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday.—The Japanese Ambassador, Baron Motono, whose father is dangerously ill, has left St Petersburg with his wife for a short visit to Japan via the Trans-Siberian railroad. Certain rumours that the Ambassador's departure is connected with strained relations between Russia and Japan are, according to the St Petersburg Telegraphic Agency, utterly unfounded.

WASHINGTON (D.C.), Monday.—A telegram from President Zalaya to the local Nicaraguan Ministry reports that the Government troops succeeded in retaking the town of Greytown on the 11th inst. Before evacuating Greytown the revolutionists blew up the two Government steamers Managua and Norma and burned a section of the town.

BRISTOL, Monday.—In the course of a speech delivered here, Mr. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, declared that the Liberals, if they wished to emerge triumphant from the pending General Election, must take such steps as to render impossible proceedings similar to those which the House of Lords now threatened. Liberals could not and would not allow the Peers to meddle in Budget affairs; nor did they concede to the Upper House a right to cause a dissolution of Parliament at will. The Government placed reliance in the wisdom of the British people, who might be depended upon to defend their independence against every attack.

LONDON, Monday.—On behalf of the German Emperor Dr. von Kühlmann, Counsellor of Legation to the German Embassy, laid a wreath on the coffin of Mr. Montague Guest, whose sudden death occurred during a shooting party at Sandringham on the King's birthday.

PARIS, Sunday.—At an early hour this morning it became known that Mme. Steinheil had been acquitted. The proceedings had been delayed for several hours owing to the sudden indisposition of the jury foreman, whose place was filled by a reserve jurymen. After the stormy scene which marked the close of the trial, the accused on being questioned made a brief statement. Mme. Steinheil, whose face was convulsed by grief and stained by tears, and who was shuddering with indignation, with fevered lips, almost exhausted, but still possessing sufficient strength to make an energetic reply, declared: "I can bear no more. It is too odious this heaping up of calumnies and basenesses of idle gossip elevated to the value of proofs against me. They have dared without end and without reason to soil the memory of my father, and to insult my parents' marriage. Today it has been worse still. I have sworn to have courage until the end, but the torture is atrocious. It would be even if I could reply, but I must bear everything in silence, while I feel my whole being rage with indignation." At the moment of being led to her cell by the guards, who were evidently somewhat affected by the grief of Mme. Steinheil, the remark was addressed to her: "Madame, have confidence; you will have justice tomorrow." Mme. Steinheil's reply was: "O, thank you, thank you; I have confidence, absolute confidence, in the jury." The *Matin* states that since Mme. Steinheil is acquitted her friends will take steps to convey her to a residence some distance from Paris. Papers have been posted on the house of the accused, in the Impasse Ronsin, threatening her if she appears there. In order to prevent any possible disturbance, the police have taken special precautions in the Impasse Ronsin.

(Cable to the *Daily News*) **WASHINGTON.**—A sensation was caused at the Convention of the Presbyterian Mission here this (Thursday) afternoon by a silent protest made by Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, against some comments on British rule in India uttered by one of the speakers. President Taft, who arrived back in Washington after his long Western tour last night, attended the convention, and spoke at a laymen's meeting. Afterwards the secretary of the board, Mr. Robert Speer, in advocating missionary activities, touched on the situation in India, and bluntly stated that the natives of that dependency hated the English with a bitter hatred. Mr. James Bryce, who was seated on the platform, immediately rose and left the hall, and two ladies from the British Embassy, who occupied a box, followed him.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday.—The second session of the Ottoman Parliament was opened yesterday afternoon in the throne room of the Tahiragan Palace by the Sultan, who stood before the throne under a canopy while the Prime Minister read the opening speech.

THE ILLINOIS LYNCHING.

HORRIFYING SCENES.

The following further messages have been received in regard to the double lynching at Cairo (Illinois) previously reported in these columns:—

NEW YORK.—Will James, a negro, who was accused of violating and murdering a shop girl, was lynched by the mob at Cairo, Illinois. On Thursday evening an attempt was first made to hang the man, but the rope broke. His body was then riddled with bullets, and the corpse was afterwards dragged a distance of a mile and thrown into a fire, where it was burned to a cinder. A report having been circulated that James had confessed to the crime and admitted that he had had an accomplice of the name of Alexander, the infuriated townspeople set out for the gaol to seize the man, but being unable to find him they started to batter down a steel cage in which a white photographer, named Henry Salzner, who was charged with murdering his wife with an axe, was confined. For an hour the mob tore and hammered at the cage, Salzner meanwhile pleading piteously for mercy and protesting his innocence. At last the stout bars gave way, and the prisoner was dragged to one of the main streets, where he was hanged on a telegraph pole. A volley was then poured into his body. At the time of telegraphing the mob, composed of 10,000 persons, including numerous women who helped in the attempt to hang the negro, was scouring the town for Alexander. The governor has ordered eleven companies of militia to proceed to Cairo to restore order. The local sheriff kept James hidden in the woods for two days, in the hope of saving him from the vengeance of the townspeople. Alexander was safely lodged in the County Gaol on Friday morning by the sheriff's officers, after having been hidden for several hours. The mob soon learned that the negro had arrived at the gaol, but decided not to attempt to molest him for the present. The town is quiet, and the militia are patrolling the streets.

NEW YORK.—Particulars of the lynching affair at Cairo (Illinois) state that when the rope was placed round the neck of the negro James, the latter said, "I killed her, but Alexander took the lead." The mob then shouted, "We don't want to hear him; string him up, kill him, burn him." A notable feature of the lynching was that women held the rope and lit the fire into which the negro was thrown. Salzner's body was left in the street, and claimed by his father early in the day. Before hanging Salzner the mob at first refused to allow him to pray, but the cooler heads prevailed, and allowed him a few moments' respite. His lynching is regarded as a rebuke to the system of postponing the execution of justice, since the people asked for an immediate trial, but the case was put off by the court.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

November 21.—**Mauretania**, from Liverpool, mails due in New York November 26. Mark letters "via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, November 18.

November 20.—**St. Paul**, from Southampton, mails due in New York November 27. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, November 18.

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.

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-pennig 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.

Tomorrow (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kronprinzessin Cecilie, left New York November 9.

On Friday, November 19, by the S.S. Campania, and the S.S. Adriatic, both left New York November 10.

On Saturday, November 20, by the S.S. La Savole, left New York November 11.

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

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

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