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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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10 PFENNIGS.

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A BRITISH INDUSTRIAL TRIUMPH. FREE TRADE'S SINGLE VICTORY.

The Motor Exhibition now proceeding at Olympia, London, is unique in that it represents perhaps the only British trade which has thrived under the generally depressing influence of Free Trade. The story of motor manufacture in the United Kingdom is one that every Englishman should read with pride. How the home manufacturers, entering the competition under a tremendous handicap, confronted on every hand by a stream of foreign cars pouring in duty free, with practically every record held by French, Italian, American, or German cars,—how they set their shoulders to the wheel and, by dint of true British perseverance and skill, succeeded in evolving a series of British-built cars second to none in capabilities of speed, durability, and general efficiency, would make a splendid narration. The accomplishment of this great feat is partly described in a letter printed by a London contemporary from a trade correspondent, as follows:—

The epoch-making motor show now open at Olympia presents the most striking evidence in favour of Free Trade as opposed to Protection, under whatever name it may masquerade, which the nation has seen, perhaps, since Free Trade was introduced. It will be well within the memory of those of your readers who have taken an interest in the motor trade since its inception in this country that British motor engineers were regarded as handicapped by the antiquated regulations regarding speed and other matters which were then in force in the United Kingdom, while their French rivals were not only free from such restrictions, but were encouraged by their paternal Government and by a generous Press. It thus befell that French engineers, with their historical association with internal combustion engines and their well-merited reputation as skilful mechanics, had several years' start of our engineers, who were prevented from testing their vehicles on the road and had no market had they succeeded in producing them. The restrictive "Act" was repealed—Emancipation Day, 14th November, 1896, arrived, and the memorable scramble to Brighton heralded the birth of a new British industry. Promptly the British engineers, with Napier at their head, with all his unrivalled experience in exact workmanship, stepped into the arena, and, undaunted by the handicap against them, challenged the supremacy of their rivals in the field which they had regarded as their own.

A stern chase is proverbially a long chase, and this was no exception. Principles had to be evolved, tools had to be designed and made, operatives had to be trained, and, feeling that some compensation was due to them for the position in which they were placed, it is small wonder that British engineers should have suggested that some encouragement and support should be accorded to the infant industry in the shape of a tax upon imported cars. In view of Colonial practice under similar circumstances the proposal seemed reasonable, but the principles of Free Trade were, and are, too sacred to be violated even under such exceptional conditions, and it is to the eternal credit of British engineers that with no adventitious advantages at home, and with tariffs against them abroad, they have, by their skill and enterprise, overtaken and passed their competitors, and have caused British cars to be accepted as the standard of excellence for design and workmanship wherever, all over the world, motor-cars are in use. And now, while we sympathise with the French engineers under the altered circumstances, we cannot fail to recognise that, despite their old prestige and accumulated experience, they have taken the second place; their trade, sick unto death; their great races, abandoned; their "Salon" closed; while we find at Olympia this week the greatest motor show that the world has ever seen.

Now I venture to think that the altered relations of the motor trade in the two countries are mainly due to their respective fiscal arrangements. The decadence of the French trade is, I believe, mainly due to Protection, for, although I do not know the duties payable upon the materials of which cars are made, it is safe to assume that whatever portion is imported must pay both "Douane" and "Octroi," while the report of the Board of Trade inquiry (Cd. 4512) upon the cost of living in France has

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 (au petit Bazar)
 Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

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Pfund's Dairy, Dresden.

shown us how heavily food is taxed in that country. But apart from these matters, which affect the cost of producing a car, the trade is to a still greater extent handicapped by the cost of running it, which is so great as to be prohibitive except in the case of very rich people, a limited number in all countries, and notably so in France. A French gentleman who formerly owned a motor-car in Paris told me recently that he had to give it up on account of the high price, due to duties, of petrol, which he said cost in Paris, I think, about 2s. to 2s. 6d. per gallon, and put the use of cars beyond the power of all men of moderate means. On the other hand, I am disposed to think that the refusal of our Government to assist British motor engineers by putting a duty on imported cars was a blessing in disguise, since it compelled them, as a condition of existence, to devote all their energies to improvement in the quality and reduction in the cost of their cars, while the low price of petrol in this country, despite the small duty which is to be expended for the benefit of motorists, permits makers to develop the trade in cars of moderate price for men of moderate means, upon whom the trade must mainly depend for its support and success.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

WASHINGTON (D.C.), Friday.—The Navy Department will shortly propose to Congress the building of two battleships, each of 26,000 tons, and a fleet repair ship. LONDON, Friday.—It is now officially reported that the British Admiralty does not intend to establish a fleet base at Scapa Flow, Orkney Islands, as previously stated.

LONDON, Friday.—This morning's papers report that the Second Division of the Home Fleet, consisting of battleships of the King Edward class (16,500 tons), five armoured cruisers, and 24 torpedo-boat destroyers, will be permanently based on the Orkney Islands from the beginning of next year. The First Division of the Home Fleet, comprising four Dreadnoughts, four other battleships, two Invincible (Dreadnought) cruisers, and two further armoured cruisers, will be stationed at Sheerness instead of Portland, as heretofore. The Atlantic Fleet will be based on Dover. The old Channel Fleet will also probably be reinstated. By these measures the number of

battleships in home waters will be increased from 22 to 28.

WINDSOR, Friday.—Reuter's representative has been accorded an interview by the Portuguese Foreign Minister who is accompanying King Manoel on the present visit. The Minister emphasised the importance of King Manoel's visit which proved the notably excellent relations between Great Britain and Portugal. He expressed a hope that the Anglo-Portuguese commercial treaty, now under discussion, would supplement everything which was still lacking in the relations between the two countries. Between the British and Portuguese administrations in South Africa the best of good feeling prevailed. The rumour that Portugal intended to abandon part of her possessions in Africa was absurd.

(From our correspondent.) LONDON, Thursday.—It is announced today that the Budget must not be regarded as finally killed by the introduction of Lord Lansdowne's amendment. The second reading will simply be postponed until the country passes judgment on the measure, and the Bill may still pass if the Liberals are returned. In any case, a new Budget must be speedily framed if the Unionists get in, and the task will be one of stupendous difficulty. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who will be Chancellor if the Unionists win, is reported to be already engaged on a new Budget plan. It is everywhere admitted that the rejection must produce a temporary period of financial chaos, but the results will not be so far-reaching or disastrous as the Liberal Press is trying to make out.

CARACAS, Friday.—The black plague has reappeared here. Up to the present three deaths have occurred, and several other cases are under observation.

CHERRY (Illinois), Friday.—The shaft of the St. Paul mine was reopened last evening to permit of the descent of a rescue party, including three inspectors. In one of the galleries they came across a large number of dead bodies, the removal of which is now proceeding. The death-roll is now estimated at between 350 and 400. All the men must have been dead for over four days, and in some cases the recovery of the bodies is doubtful. State experts and firemen have been on the spot since Tuesday. The resealing of the shaft had to be carried out because, the moment the pit was open, fierce flames shot up into the air. It was at once closed, and carbonic acid gas pumped through a small aperture to extinguish the blaze. Many relatives of the entombed miners gathered round the pit-head protested strongly against the resealing of the shaft, which they took to mean that all hope of rescue was at an end. In some cases they attempted to forcibly prevent the work of the men detailed to close the mine. The cause of the disastrous explosion is still unknown. The inspectors say that recently the electric installation in the mine failed to work, and the men were accordingly equipped with electric torches, one of which caused the disaster. The affair is shortly to have a thorough investigation at the hands of a Government commission.

SALONIKA, Friday.—The Villa Allantini, the residence of ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, is now completely surrounded by high walls. The former Sultan is thus cut off from all communication with the outer world.

WASHINGTON (D.C.), Friday.—An incident which may have sensational developments has occurred between the United States and Nicaragua. According to reports which reached here last night, two American citizens who took an active part in the revolutionary movement against President Zelaya and were captured in one of the fierce fights last week, have been condemned to death by the President. One cable message says the men have already been shot. The State Department is taking vigorous steps in this matter, and two United States warships are leaving this morning with orders to proceed at full speed to Nicaragua, the senior commander being temporarily armed with plenipotentiary powers. In consequence of the incident, the reception by President Taft of the new Nicaraguan Minister has been indefinitely postponed. Travellers arriving at New Orleans state that more than 500 persons, suspected of sympathising with the revolutionists, were summarily shot, and that President Zelaya has ordered many other executions to be carried out.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

All social and other items intended for publication in this column should be sent to the Berlin representative of *The Daily Record*:—Miss C. M. Hook, Kalckreuth Strasse 11, W. 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.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* is responsible for the following anecdote: The recent Palace festivities on the occasion of the confirmation of the Kaiser's youngest child and only daughter, the Princess Victoria Louise, were enlivened by an incident of which the British Ambassador was the victim. The usual orders had been given that as each member of the Diplomatic Corps left the Schloss and entered his carriage the National Anthem of his country should be played. All went well until the British Ambassador made ready to depart. According to British custom, his Excellency stopped his carriage as the strains of "God Save the King" were heard, and, standing by the step, waited till the last bars were reached. Then he re-entered his carriage; but no sooner was he seated than the air began anew. Again the carriage was stopped, again the Ambassador stood patiently listening to the too assiduous musicians, and again he took his seat. A third, a fourth, and a fifth time this process was repeated, with increasing embarrassment, not to say annoyance to all concerned; and it might apparently be going on still but that the Kaiser appeared opportunely on the scene. His Majesty, having explained to the Ambassador, peremptorily ordered the band to stop, and then apologised to the other waiting diplomatists. There had been an innocent collision between British and German etiquette—nothing more serious. For while the custom of our country is to listen to the National Anthem bareheaded and standing, the Germans play their honoured guests out of sight. Berlin society is chuckling over the contretemps.

A Thanksgiving Service will be held in the American Church tomorrow (Sunday) November 21. The Church will be especially decorated, though very simply. Special music will be provided, and the sermon will be appropriate to the spirit of the day.

Dr. Guy Potter Benton, President of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, has come to spend the winter in Berlin, accompanied by his family. They are temporarily located at Frau Dr. Winckler's, Tauentzien Strasse 19A.

The Miami University in Ohio celebrated its 100th anniversary last June. It is the college from which some of the most eminent men in America have graduated, including Professor David Swing, one of the greatest American preachers; Benjamin Harrison, a former president of the United States; Whitelaw Reid, the present American Ambassador to the Court of St. James; and President Taft. President Taft's wife is the daughter of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Miami University.

Dr. Benton was at one time connected with the faculty of Baker University, Kansas, of which Rev. Dr. Murlin is President. A warm friendship of many years' standing exists between the Presidents of Miami University and the present American pastor in Berlin.

The Board of the American Association of Commerce and Trade has fixed Tuesday evening, November 30, as the date for the annual general meeting of the Association in its rooms at Friedrich Strasse 59-60, for the election of officers and directors.

Miss Geraldine Farrar has just concluded a most successful concert tour in America prior to opening the Lyric Opera Season at the New Theatre in New York City.

Mrs. Edward D. Winslow, wife of the American Consul-General at Stockholm, has taken an apartment in the Kaiser Allee, with the intention of making a lengthy stay in Berlin. Mrs. Winslow is accompanied by her daughter, who will be placed in a German school.

Mr. Frederick W. King, Berlin representative of the Aerograph Company, has for the last three weeks been on an extensive business trip to Essen, Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Frankfurt-on-Main.

Professor Geo. Curris-Martin, Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society, has been spending a short time in Berlin en route to China. Professor Martin came to Berlin to visit his niece Miss Hetty Dewar, a Bristol girl who is studying piano in Berlin.

Mrs. P. J. Knudsen, of San Francisco, who with her two daughters is living at Pfalzburger Str. 10, entertained at a small tea on Wednesday afternoon, the guests of honour being Miss Geraldine Brandenburg and Master Willie Somerville. Mrs. Ernest Brandenburg, Dr. Edith Hale Swift and Mrs. Somerville of Georgia were among the guests. Mrs. Somerville is one of the number rescued from the recent wreck of the Slavonia.

Dr. C. L. Babcock is spending a few days in Ober-Ammergau, at the home of Anton Lang, the "Christus" of the Passion Play, with whom the Bureau of University Travel has arranged for the accommodation of all its patrons next spring and summer.

OSTEOPATHY.

W. J. E. Dillabough, graduate formerly N.Y. City, Pension Ludwig, 39-40 Markgrafen Strasse.
Underground Station Friedrich Str. Tel. Amt 1, 1475.

We hear from Munich that the brilliant English pianiste, Miss Amy Hare, has been winning fresh laurels wherever she has played this Autumn, and the critics are unanimous in her praise. Last Tuesday evening, November 16th, she gave a most successful recital in the Konzert-Saal of the Bayrischer Hof, which was filled with a distinguished audience. On this occasion Miss Amy Hare was honoured by the presence of H.R.H. the Princess Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria and the Princess, her daughter. The artist received great applause and was recalled several times. On Monday evening she was commanded to play before H.R.H. the Princess at Schloss Nymphenburg, and the Princess expressed herself much gratified with Miss Amy Hare's performances. After the great successes she has had we await with pleasure Miss Hare's pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on December 9th.

Munsoor Moosi, the Persian missionary, who was greatly helped by the American Colony in Berlin, sailed for Liverpool from Rotterdam last Tuesday en route for Canada.

A number of Americans were among the callers last Sunday at Fräulein Klatt's usual weekly reception at Bayrischer Platz 11.

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.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg at 7
Royal Theatre	Der deutsche König 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	As you like it (Mr. Lawrence) 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Don Carlos 7.30
	Major Barbara 7.30
Lessing Theatre	Tantris, der Narr 8
Berliner Theatre	Hohe Politik 8
New Theatre	Monna Vanna (S. Despres) 7.30
New Schauspielhaus	Das Exempel 8
Comic Opera	Der polnische Jude 8
New Operetta Theatre	Miss Dudelsack 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Kabale und Liebe 8
Charlottenburg	Wallensteins Tod 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Lisclott 8
Kleines Theatre	Hinter'm Zaun 8
Urania Theatre	In den Dolomiten 8

Every evening until further notice.	
Lustspielhaus	Der dunkle Punkt 8
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue. 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sänger 8
Passage Theatre	Henry Bender: Der süsse Doktor. 8
	Spezialitäten 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Maria Stuart 8
Folles Caprice	Mobilisierung — Der gewisse Augenblick 8.15

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1 — Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1. — Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office 10-3 hours.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

WASHINGTON, Friday p.m.—The United States Government has refused to guarantee protection from attack by insurgents to a steamer which has just left New Orleans with arms and munitions for the Nicaraguan troops. This refusal signifies that the State Department recognises the insurgents as lawful belligerents. The State Department has just sent a note, couched in very peremptory terms, to the Nicaraguan Chargé d'Affaires, demanding a complete explanation of the circumstances attending the execution of the two Americans, Messrs. Grace and Cannon. A cable to hand from Managua states that Grace and Cannon, who were captured last week, were tried by court martial on a charge of having attempted to sink a Government steamer laden with arms for the troops. The Government declares that both men confessed their guilt.

PARIS, Friday.—M. Miquelot, of the Chamber of Deputies, has introduced a Bill in consequence of the Steinheil trial. The Bill provides that accused persons in all criminal proceedings shall have the right of calling upon their advocates for assistance when being examined by the judge.

PARIS.—The resolution passed the other day by a congress of English working men, inviting the workers of Europe to make a stand against the crime of war and its crushing financial burdens, is but one among a hundred symptoms of the prevailing democratic tendency. The attitude of the French Chamber of Deputies towards the Cochery Budget is another. Liberals, Radicals, and Socialists are agreed that the rising expenditure of the State cannot be met by increased taxes on articles of prime necessity to the labouring masses; and all parties in the Chamber are impressed by the reasonable, businesslike, and extremely able exposition of the financial situation given recently by the Socialist Deputy, M. Groussier. At least 40 per cent. of the increase in the annual expenditure of France for the last 30 years has been due to disbursements on the Army and Navy. Taking Europe as a whole, it may be said that 7s. in every 20s. of taxation is spent upon preparations for war, which the masses of the European population have no interest in waging, and which they abhor as a crime. In Tuesday's debate, M. Leroy-Beaulieu complained that France, in spite of her huge expenditure, has not made a beginning with the social reforms in which Great Britain and Germany are making such great progress.

PARIS, Friday.—Until a late hour yesterday the Chamber of Deputies continued the debate on M. Cochery's Budget. The most notable speech of the afternoon was that by M. Jaurès, the well known Socialist leader, who attributed the universal increase of Europe's naval and military budgets to the rivalry between England and Germany. He still believed, however, in a friendly solution of this rivalry, because, in case of war, Germany would have her fleet and her commercial interests at stake, while England would run the danger of having to face insurrection in the Colonies. M. Jaurès then referred to the popular German outcry against the new taxation scheme and the Budget conflict in England, from both of which circumstances he concluded that England and Germany had the strongest interest in maintaining peace. He warned France against indifference to the development of Anglo-German friction, since in case of a war France would be made to serve as a hostage. The speaker eulogised French foreign policy in general, framed as it was on honourable, peace-loving lines, and paid tribute to the attitude of Alsace-Lorraine, whose leading men for more than thirty years had been hoping that the wrong inflicted by Germany's annexation would be set right, but who refused to free themselves by force of arms, preferring to advance their country's interests by industrial and other peaceful means. They laboured loyally within their own frontiers in the hope that some day or other France and Germany would clasp hands across Alsace-Lorraine. M. Jaurès proclaimed himself an advocate of military reform, and criticised the proposal of a two-year period of service on the ground that it would entail a shortage of men. He demanded that the cost of Old Age Pensions be met entirely from revenue raised by Death Duties, and advocated a spirit monopoly and the introduction of income tax.

MADRID, Friday.—According to official reports from the town of Garachico, Teneriffe, a volcano in Las Flores mountains is becoming active. Loud subterranean rumblings make themselves heard, streams of red-hot lava and dense smoke issuing from the crater. Two steamers have been despatched to the scene to render assistance if required. Garachico has important agricultural and commercial interests.

(From our correspondent.) **NEW YORK, Nov. 5.**—Mr. Orville Wright, the aviator, expects to have as a fellow-passenger in his aeroplane before very long no less a notable than Emperor Wilhelm of Germany. At least that was the direct inference that the ship-news reporters got from his conversation yesterday as he came up the bay on the White Star liner Adriatic. "Well," he said in reviewing his experiences abroad and especially in the land of the Teutons, "I have taken up in the air the Crown Prince of Germany,

and I expect in the near future to ride with a much more important personage."

"The Kaiser?" asked all the ship-news men at once. They knew the Emperor had wanted to go up many times, and had been restrained only by judicious advice.

Mr. Wright swung himself about on his heel and laughed with real enjoyment. "Just wait and see," he replied. "You're all too eager." But when they pinned him up against the rail of the Adriatic and put the question to him again, he would not deny it, although, at the same time, he refused to be cornered into a definite "Yes."

Mr. Wright had his sister, Miss Katherine, with him. He said he expected to make his home in this country permanently hereafter. His trips to Europe will be frequent, though brief. He went over on business entirely. The aviator displayed his usual dislike of being interviewed, but he was finally willing to tell about some of his recent flights. "There is nothing very remarkable about the flights that I made at 1,500 feet. It is safer to be high in the air than lower down," he said. "The currents there are more steady and tractable. There is not greater danger because if the motor should give out the machine would glide down safely. The whole question is one of a safe landing place."

(From our correspondent.) NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—At yesterday's monthly meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, which has under consideration the report of its special committee on the revival of the American merchant marine, there were two speakers. Lewis M. Nixon, the shipbuilder, spoke for half an hour in favour of the adoption of the substitute to the report of the special committee, which he introduced two weeks ago. Senator Chauncey M. Depew addressed the gathering of representative financiers, merchants and manufacturers and business men generally in favour of the report.

The Nixon substitute approves the general provisions of the Senate bill passed March 20, 1908, providing for an ocean mail service between the United States and South America, the Philippines, Japan, China and Australia, but proposes the enactment of a law permitting the regulation of American commerce by discriminating tonnage taxes and duties, and that treaties and conventions inconsistent with such regulation shall be abrogated.

In view of the introduction of the substitute, the Chamber, after listening to Senator Depew's answer to the Nixon argument, postponed further consideration of the subject until the December meeting.

Senator Depew frequently was interrupted by applause as he replied point by point to Mr. Nixon.

"I speak now," he said, "from a study of this question in the Senate for ten years, during all of which time I have worked to the best of my ability to secure legislation which would give to the United States a merchant marine. I was told by a captain of the American line that he cannot find enough efficient men to comply with our present rule, which compels him to hire a certain proportion of American sailors. The reason is that we are not educating the men. We are losing every day that body of our citizenship who would make up the American merchant marine. The most lamentable position in which we stand in this respect was illustrated when our battleships went around the world. I talked with statesmen of other countries. They laughed at us as a world power when it comes to having a navy which would take care of us in the event of war with a foreign nation. We had our battleship parade, and it proved that we had a magnificent fleet of ships. But a battleship is as useless as the City Hall would be floating down the harbour unless it can get coal, and three-quarters of the colliers are under foreign flags."

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Saturday, November 20th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Sunday, November 21st. Sunday next before Advent. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.—Special Offerings for Missions to British Seamen in the Baltic. Monday, November 22nd. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Tuesday, November 23rd. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice. Wednesday, November 24th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Thursday, November 25th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. Friday, November 26th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice. Saturday, November 26th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L. Strehliener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Sunday, November 21st. Sunday next before Advent. 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. Thursday, November 25th. Thanksgiving Day. Services 8.0 a.m. and 11.0 a.m. Friday, November 26th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Women's Auxiliary 10.30 a.m.

This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited. The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,

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

DRESDEN

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

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Woollen underwear.

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Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies,

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Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts,

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Novelties of the season.

(Gewerbehaus) Orchestral Concerts.

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

proved a great disappointment. Not because, as some declare, the letters are forwarded by 'any old tub,' but simply because they must wait for a German steamer; and if one does not know beforehand the exact moment when 'the last whistle' sounds to catch such a steamer, much time is lost. Moreover, if one forgets to mark cheap rate letters 'direct way' or 'via Bremen or Hamburg,' the recipient has the pleasure of paying the penalty fee, or the sender, in case of rejection, the disadvantage of receiving back his letter in course of time. In many cases, therefore, where time is an important factor, one pays the old 20 pfg. rate." Needless to say, these remarks have our complete sympathy, although we endeavour, by means of our daily mail bulletin, to advise readers as to the best direct boats and the times of posting.

We have pleasure in offering birthday congratulations to our enterprising little contemporary "System" and its no less enterprising publisher, and shall follow with interest the career of a periodical which at least has the rare merit of originality.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The following programme will be rendered at the Vespers Service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon: 1. Max Reger: Choral Prelude "Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme," for organ from work 67. 2. Joh. Seb. Bach: "Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme," Cantata for chorus, solo, orchestra, cembalo, organ and the congregation (Cantata No. 140 in the Bach-Gesellschaft edition). The Church Choir conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Königl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Fraulein Doris Walde, concert singer (soprano), Herr Hans Rüdiger, Königl. Hofopernsänger (tenor), Herr Paul Ludikar, Königl. Hofopernsänger (bass), Herr Rudolf Bärtich, Königl. Hofkonzertmeister (violin), Herr Ritter Schmidt, Königl. Kammervirtuos (oboe). At the organ Herr Alfred Sittard. Orchestra: Members of the Allgemeine Musikverein.

The programme of the fifth Symphony Concert at the Gewerbehaus this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock will be as follows:—1. E. Orleg: Im Herbst. Ouverture. 2. C. Saint-Saëns: Konzert für Violine mit Orchester in H-moll (Solo violinist M. Blanco Recio). 3. A. Dvorak: "Aus der neuen Welt." Sinfonie. 4. R. Wagner: Vorspiel zum Bühnenaufführungsstück "Parsifal." 5. E. Chaprier: "España," Rhapsodie (for the first time).

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear next week: Vol. 4,154: "The Adventures of Captain Jack," by Max Pemberton.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10

Die Afrikanerin.

Opera in five acts by Scribe. Music by Meyerbeer.

Cast:

Don Pedro, President of the Council of the King of Portugal Herr Nebuschka. Don Diego, admiral Herr Büssel. Ines, his daughter Fräul. Siems. Vasco de Gama, naval officer Herr v. Bny. Don Alvar, member of the Council Herr Löschcke. The grand-vicar of Lisbon Herr Puttlitz. Neluseo, } slaves (Herr Plaschke. Selika, } Frau Wittich. The high priest of Brahma Herr Lordmann.

Anna, Ines' companion Fräul. Sachse. A priest of Brahma Herr Paull. A court official Herr Wolf I. First sailor Herr Piehler. Second sailor (Herr Mildner.

PLOT. Vasco de Gama returns to Lisbon from unknown seas to find his betrothed, Donna Ines, about to be forced to marry Don Pedro. Vasco, for asserting the existence of countries not mentioned in Scripture, is imprisoned, together with two slaves, Neluseo and Selika, whom he has brought back with him. The latter loves Vasco. Neluseo, in a fit of jealousy, tries to kill Vasco, who is saved by Selika. Ines announces to Vasco that she has procured his freedom at the cost of giving her hand to Don Pedro. Vasco presents her with the slaves. Neluseo is made pilot of Don Pedro's ship in the Indian seas, but plans treachery. Vasco pursues and overtakes them, but, on his warning Pedro is bound and ordered to be shot. The vessel strikes on the shore, and cannibals board her, intent on massacring everyone on board, but are restrained by Selika, their Queen. Selika, in order to save Vasco, tells the natives he is her husband; but as he is still true to Ines, she determines to kill the latter, but relenting she puts her and Vasco on a homeward bound ship, and the herself lies down to die under the poison-tree. Composer: Meyerbeer, born 1791, died 1864.

Table with 9 columns: Day (Nov. 14 to 21), Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Rows include Royal Opera House, Royal Theatre Neustadt, and Residenz-Theatre with their respective plays and times.

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THE CHANGING EAST.

The British Consul at Foochow, Mr. Playfair, in his annual report, just issued, has the following interesting remarks on the remodelling of China:

"The process has, at some points, an influence on the course of trade. When Japan set her house in order 40 years ago the transformation took place suddenly. It was like a conjuring trick; the magician waved his wand, and the alterations were effected in the twinkling of an eye. In China no such celerity has characterised the movement.

"We are accustomed to look on China as the type of a conservative country par excellence. Some of her institutions have existed from time immemorial, and to most of us, who consider the matter at all, it seemed as if these unchanging features might continue without alteration to the end of time. Such, for instance, was her system of competitive examinations whereby admission was gained to the hierarchy of officialdom. Yet since 1900, which appears to have been the turning point of China's existence as a nation, she has abandoned, not the system itself, but the curriculum of study on which it was based. No longer can candidates satisfy examiners by a parrot-like knowledge of a dozen canons and classics. The science of the West has now to be included in their purview and their horizon has been very considerably widened.

"One consequence is that the schoolmaster pervades the land. Schools have sprung up everywhere at least in the fringe of land bordering the sea and the Great River which has been leavened by the presence of Europeans. Here the new knowledge is inculcated and to these schools the youth of China is flocking. It is proposed to establish constitutional Government in China; this implies the election of representatives by the people to form a national assembly or provincial councils. It has already been decided that the franchise shall be extended to the pupils of Government schools but to no other students.

"Another national movement of an extraordinary nature is what rulers and people have done to demolish the national vice of opium smoking. The stimulus came from above in the form of an Imperial Edict, but it is doubtful whether even a Decree of the Emperor would have done effectual work had not the people shown they were heart and soul in the crusade, and that they were determined the mighty enterprise should succeed. There is, at least, in this part of China, evidence that rulers and people are sincere, for streets of opium shops have been closed and myriads of pipes and other smoking paraphernalia have been committed to the flames."

EUROPEAN MATRIMONY.

Sir J. A. Baines gave his inaugural address before the Royal Statistical Society in London on Tuesday, his subject being "The Recent Growth of Population in Western Europe."

The population with which the president dealt numbered in 1900 about 239,000,000. The Teutonic element had risen from 53 to 58 per cent., and the Latin fell from 44 to 40 per cent., Ireland alone having an actually declining population, the decrease being over 17 per cent. The general increase was just under 31 per cent. Only 948 girls were born to 1,000 boys in the early seventies, and neither more nor less thirty years later.

In the South a woman seemed to have the best chance of a husband, though from Denmark southwards Central Europe was apparently on the upgrade in this line. The increased avoidance of matrimony was most marked throughout the United Kingdom and North Scandinavia. The decreasing fecundity in Great Britain, the speaker continued, had been the subject of comment for years past, and the rate of decline had been relatively greater even than that in France.

With regard to the birth-rate, until the present generation it was in France alone that the systematic adoption of the limitation of offspring without abstinence from marriage permeated the whole of society. The English age returns showed only too plainly that we had here, in the green, the state of things we could appreciate in the dry across the Channel, viz. an increasing preponderance of the population in or past its prime over that which is to succeed it. There had been a universal improvement in the case of infant mortality. In the serial order of natural increase Germany, which, from seventh in the seventies, stood third in the nineties, won its position by persistence in outbreeding its high mortality.

People married a little more than they did a generation ago, and, in most of the countries reviewed, they married earlier; but the growth of the relative number of the married had been accompanied by a material decline in the output of children. The community was almost everywhere becoming an older one, with a gradually decreasing basis for the coming generation.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute

Mild north-easterly winds, less cloudy and cold, generally dry.

NEW YORK SOCIETY CRITICS.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

What the robust West thinks of the effete New York society is summed up in the following editorial from a Californian paper:—

According to the newspapers the junior W. K. Vanderbilts have come to the one agreement possible between them—they have agreed to disagree. Young Mrs. Vanderbilt with her children will live in one house; young Mr. Vanderbilt with his mistresses will live in another—or others. All of which is notable only because the family has such a lot of money and because the domestic history on both sides has been so checkered. Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister was separated from her husband; her brother, after a life of notorious irregularities, married disreputably; and prior to all this the father and mother of the group had severed all family relations. On the other side the domestic history is not much better. Vanderbilt's sister, who married abroad, has broken with her husband; his father and mother, after a stormy matrimonial career, separated, each now being married again. Really it is hardly surprising that young persons bred in such an atmosphere should fail to regard the marriage tie seriously. All of which reminds us that the attempt to found an aristocracy in New York and thereabout on the basis of wealth has come to a miserable and acknowledged failure. An aristocracy in any country, if it is to have sufficient cohesive power, sufficient vitality to sustain its pretensions, must have some elements of superiority above other orders of men. It must, of course, have wealth; but in addition to wealth it must have the high qualities of courage, self-control, self-assertion. The New York group has had nothing of all this—nothing at all except mere wealth. It has not even aimed at the attainment of culture; it has not nourished self-control through any species of discipline; it has not even given itself the labours of attention to its own business affairs. On the other hand it has taken wealth to imply moral license; it has abandoned itself to frivolities and vices; it has bred up its younger generations in a demoralising and enervating luxury. Even its pretensions have now collapsed.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES

November 23.—Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen, mails due in New York November 30. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, November 22.
November 25.—Adriatic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York December 3. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, November 22.
November 25.—Amerika, from Bremen, mails due in New York December 4. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, November 24.

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.

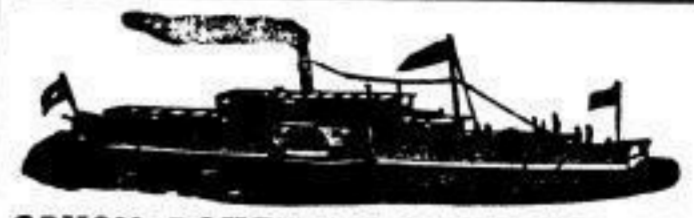
On Saturday, November 20, by the S.S. La Savoie, left New York November 11.
On Monday, November 22, by the S.S. New York, left New York November 13.
On Wednesday, November 24, by the S.S. Lusitania, left New York November 17.

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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