DresdenA. Telephone

1755.

The Daily Record

Office: Strave Str. 5, L Dresden A.

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 1,154.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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GERMAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Sir:-With regard to your Freiberg correspondent's account in last Thursday's Daily Record of my recent trial and fine for doing bodily harm to a German peasant, may I present an aspect of the case which, though chiefly of personal interest, is none the less worthy the consideration of every foreign resident in Germany? For it shows how, by the merest chance, he may at any time be subjected to the greatest indignity and suffering by that unfortunate custom of this country according to which the accused is considered guilty and treated as such during the months that may intervene before his trial.

First, I must say that, as for the incident itself, I cannot see how I could have acted otherwise than I did. The man both attempted to carry me bodily to the neighbouring town-had his hands at my throat and hit me with my own stick-before I touched himat all. If I then hit him rather hard and repeatedly, it was in fear of again feeling his hands at my throat.

My arrest followed immediately on my arrival at the Freiberg station; when I was led to the prison and, after being stripped and searched, locked in a small cell,-being refused, beyond black bread and water, any food (I had not dined or supped that day), paper and ink, and liberty to send a message, as well as any explanation of what was going to be done with me. The following two days I clamoured on every opportunity for this explanation, for the right to send a letter, for a doctor, and for better food. No attention was paid to my urgent requests until two of my friends, having heard of my arrest through a Dienstmann, at last managed to obtain permission to visit me. I then obtained the liberty to order my own meals and to write letters, -in German and unsealed. As your correspondent says, I was confined for 12 days. During that time the only exercise or airing which I obtained was one hour in a small fenced area in the prison yard.

This brief statement of facts, which should be of significance to all foreigners in Germany, I have recorded simply from a sense of duty that such facts as these should be widely known. What happened to me, might happen to anyone; and had it not been for the Dienstmann, I probably would have spent in my bare, dim cell, living on prison fare, not 121 days but the whole of the 90 days before the trial took place,-and perhaps the rest of my life in a

lunatic asylum.

I shall be grieved if any person misunderstands the sense and purpose of this letter; for, as regards the sentence, I am uniformly assured, and I myself feel convinced, that not only was it lighter than would be passed on a foreigner in any other country, my own included, but that also it was lighter than called for by the aspect of the case as it must have appeared to the judges. With respect to the treatment, it was indeed hard. But I realise that there is no one to blame, and nothing to do except grin and bear it. It was a misfortune, and there is no place for ill-feel-

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ing or complaint on my part. Only, next time I'll

My Lehrjahr here in Saxony has proved so richly profitable and has been fruitful of so much kindness from all those with whom I have come in contact including my very judges-that, if I thought this letter suggestive of the slightest lack of gratitude to, or respect for, a country and people I esteem so highly, to write it would be my last act. On the contrary, I am convinced that there is no one who will fail in the end to appreciate the publication of these

G. S. Scott, of Toronto, Canada,

Freiberg (Saxony).

The Daily Record does not hesitate to identify itself with that section of our correspondent's letter which deals with his treatment while awaiting trial, since we, in conformity with an overwhelming weight of public opinion, cannot but condemn the treatment of a suspect as a convicted person. This method constitutes one of the gravest defects of German criminal law, and is continually dilated upon by German publicists who are patriotic enough to see that judicial equity is one of the strongest foundations of a highly civilised State. France is another offender in the same respect, as was abundantly proved by the Steinheil case. Few foreigners will deny that on this point, at least, Great Britain s:ts an example which might be advantageously followed by the whole world. The basic principle of English criminal law is that a suspect is innocent till the contrary is proved up to the hilt. Detention anterior to trial is accordingly made as lenient as possible. We cannot too sharply condemn a system by which a prisoner before trial is treated in every way as a felon and peremptorily refused permission to communicate with his friends,as was the case with our correspondent. Such procedure smacks of the bad old times, and should be inconceivable in the twentieth century.

THE BUDGET CONFLICT.

MEMORABLE DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

The amendment by which the House of Lords decline to accept or reject the much-discussed Finance Bill was proposed on Monday afternoon by Lord Lansdowne. The subsequent debate will, it is believed, last until this (Wednesday) night, when the fateful division will be taken. It is a mistake to assume that the Bill's rejection is a foregone conclusion, although it is extremely probable. The situation is such as to admit of all manner of sensational developments, and that there is a conciliatory element in both Houses is well known. It is, therefore, still within the range of possibility that a compromise may be effected at the eleventh hour. The line of attack assumed by Lord Lansdowne, as spokesman of the Opposition, is made plain by the following special telegram received by us yesterday:-

LONDON, Tuesday.-Since the sitting at which Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was thrown out, accommodation in the Upper House has never been so severely taxed as was the case yesterday afternoon and evening, when the debate on the Finance Bill sent up from the Commons was due to commence. Peers who had not been seen in the House for half a generation were ensconced in their seats; there were solid rows of British, Irish, and Scotch peers, from whose immobile features it was impossible for the spectator to gain any idea of what was passing in their lordships' minds. The strangers' gallery and other unofficial coigns of vantage were simply packed with onlookers. In one of the private side galleries sat the King of Portugal and members of his suite.

Shortly after the Lord Chancellor had taken his seat on the Woolsack, the Earl of Crewe, on behalf of the Government, moved the second reading of the Finance Bill. His lordship simply made the motion, without delivering himself of any remarks on the merits of the measure under discussion, nor did he enter into any defence of it. Amidst vociferous cheering from the Opposition peers, Lord Lansdowne then rose and, speaking in a calm voice, introduced his famous resolution couched in the following terms:

"That this House is not justified in giving its consent to this Bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country."

He commenced his speech by affirming that the remarkable silence of the Earl of Crewe was eloquent . of the Government's opinion that the peers had legally nothing whatsoever to do with important questions of financial reform. The issue confronting the Opposition was very simple. The Finance Bill represented a weighty legislative proposal of a kind without precedent, nothing similar to which had ever been submitted to the English people. The Government demanded that the House of Lords should endorse this Bill; but the House could not assume the responsibility of such an endorsement without convincing itself that the people really desired the Bill to become law. In the further course of his speech, Lord Lansdowne contended that the Peers had every right to reject financial proposals if the circumstances warranted it. If the present Bill became law, the nation would be compelled to annually pay its liabilities out of its reserve capital. As matters stood today, British Consuls were steadily on the decline, and English capital was being largely invested abroad. The Opposition did not feel justified in consenting to lay heavy burdens on the peoples' shoulders without first giving the people themselves a chance of affirming or negativing the Bill. They (the Opposition) had fully considered the results of a rejection, and were quite prepared to meet them. The Budget in its present form was so unsound that it would not exist for six

(Continued on page 2.)

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THANKSGIVING DAY BANQUET.

Indications are that the Thanksgiving Day banquet of the American Colony in Berlin tomorrow (Thursday) will be the most successful which has yet been held. It has been ascertained at the American Consulate General that at no other time have so many seats been bespoken so many days before the dinner

It is expected that the new system of seating guests which has been adopted this year will add greatly to the pleasure of the dinners. All persons who bought places up to last (Tuesday) night, the 23rd inst., are to have reserved seats at the tables. This is especially advantageous to parties of friends who desire to be together during the dinner. Encouragement was given to all persons to take advantage of the new arrangement, and when purchasing tickets to leave a list of friends who wished to be seated together. A special committee of young men will attend each table and assist in the seating of guests. In addition, an alphabetical list of the guests will be displayed in the assembling room from which each person will readily ascertain the number of his or her table.

An especial effort is being made this year to expedite the dinner and speeches so that the dancing may begin at as early an hour as possible. The speaker of the evening will be Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California. There will be no other speeches, other than brief toasts to the President of the United States and to the Emperor of Germany, proposed by the Consul-General, Mr. Alexander M. Thackara. It is understood that the address by Dr. Wheeler is to be given at the close of the dinner. This arrangement, it is expected, will be more satisfactory to the diners and should expedite the serving of the dinner.

Those who enjoy dancing will find their pleasure made the occasion of an unusually special effort this year. A well-known orchestra has been engaged that has had experience in playing American dances, and the floor at the "Landes-Ausstellungspark" is probably unsurpassed at any public hall in Berlin. The sale of tickets indicates that the young people are arranging to make this dance a notable one by a particularly representative attendance.

The following committee will have charge of the dancing arrangements:

> Mr. Joseph C. Grew, Second Secretary of Embassy, Gustave Scholle, Third Secretary of Embassy, Archibald Dorman, Deputy Consul-General, Dr. George O. Webster, Arthur N. Davis, John H. Cleves-Symmes,

Walter B. Swift. Mr. Frederic Cauldwell, CHAIRMAN.

The Berlin Harvard Club organised a most successful evening reunion on Saturday last to coincide with the annual Yale-Harvard football match. Arrangements had been made to receive cable reports as to the results of the great game. At the invitation of the Harvard Club, a number of Yale alumni were present.

The evening opened with a theatre party at the Wintergarten, half-a-dozen American numbers being included in the programme in honour of the Yale and Harvard men. Subsequently the party adjourned to the Heidelberger Restaurant, where dinner was served at 11 p.m. At 11.20 the football reports came in, telling the disastrous story that Yale had beaten Harvard by 10 to 0. Last year, it will be remembered, the Harvard footballers were the victors.

Professor George Foot Moore, the Harvard Exchange-Professor at Berlin University, who is President of the Harvard Club for the season 1909-10, delivered an appropriate little address in the course of the dinner. Other guests present were Professor R. S. Tarr, Head of the Department of Physical Geography in Cornell University, Professor John Black Johnston, of Bethany College, W. Virginia; Mr. Joseph C. Grew, 2nd Secretary of the American Embassy; and Mr. Archibald Dorman, of the American Consulate, Hon. Secretary of the Harvard organisation. Mr. Robert M. Berry, of the Associated Press-recently returned from his tour in America with Dr. Cook-joined the party later in the evening to bring full cable details regarding the outcome of the match.

A reception will be given by the American Woman's Club on December 4 at 4 o'clock, at which Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California, Roosevelt Professor at the University of Berlin, has kindly consented to speak.

Mrs. Thackara, assisted by ten ladies of the Club, will be the hostess.

The dance given by the American Woman's Club. on Friday evening proved to be one of the most successful which the Club has given.

Miss Nicoline Zedeler, the talented Swedish-American violinist, played in the Royal Schauspielhaus on Sunday, November 14, at a charity affair for the benefit of the Krippenverein. Putnam Griswold and Herzog were also among the artists appearing. Miss Zedeler received a large laurel wreath.

The Board of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, Berlin, has fixed next Tuesday evening, November 30, as the date for the annual general meeting of the Association in the rooms of the Association,

Marie Pfaff Hohenstaufen Str. 35, Ill. Singing-mistress At home 12-2 o'clock. ******************************

= OSTEOPATHY.

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Friedrich Strasse 59-60. The Board on October 29 designated a nominating committee as required by the constitution. Consul-General Thackara, the Messrs. Kiesow, Samuel, Siering, Henry Schmidt, Heymann, Peters and Birney of the committee met November 3

and made these nominations for officers and directors: Officers: For President, Mr. F. Hessenberg; for First Vice-President, Mr. Elmer Roberts; for Second Vice-President, Mr. S. H. McFadden; for Third Vice-President, Mr. Hans Schimmelpfeng; for Treasurer, Mr. I. Wolf jr. Directors for two years: Mr. Bernard Goldsmith; Mr W. E. Kugemann; Mr. W. A. Derrick; Mr. A. C. Wilkie; Mr. Al. Peters.

Any seven members of the Association may propose other persons for officers and directors by observing the conditions in the subjoined paragraph from the constitution:

"Paragraph 13. Nominations other than those made by the Nominating Committee so as to be in order must be signed by seven active members of the Association and be posted in the rooms of the Association at least seven days preceding said election."

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.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

St. George's Church, Monbijou Garten. Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.

9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion. Sundays: Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in

the month) 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. 11 a.m. Litany.

Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion. The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fey, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

Fridays:

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. open. For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6.

Dr. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, Minister in charge. 39, II. Bayreuther Strasse, Wittenberg Platz. AMERICAN
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MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany Americans welcome. Geo S. Atwood, Secretary.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

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This evening:		
Royal Opera House Figaro's Hochzeit	. at	7.30
Royal Theatre Der deutsche König	817	7.30
Royal Theatre Der deutsche König		8
Deutsches Theatre Don Carlos		7.30
W. t. D. C.	: :	8
Lessing Theatre Tantris, der Narr	8 5	8
Berliner Theatre Hohe Politik		
Berliner Theatre Hohe Politik	*	
New Schauspielhaus Das Exempel	•	9
Comic Opera Auferstehung	•	
New Operetta Theatre . Miss Dudelsack		
Schiller Theatre O Das Kätchen von Heilbronn		0
. Charlotten-		
burg Die erste Geige		8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre Flachsmann als Erzieher		8
Kleines Theatre Hinter'm Zaun		8
Kleines Theatre Hinter'm Zaun		8
Every evening until further notice	8,172	
Lustspielhaus Der dunkle Punkt	- 41	
Metropol Theatre Halloh - die grosse Revne		8
Apollo Theatre Spezialitaten		R
Walhalla Theatre . Spezialitaten		8
Reichshallen Theater . Stettiner Sänger		8
Passage Theatre Henry Bender: Der stisse Doktor Spezialitäten		4
Spezialitäten	8192	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre Maria Stuart	Vo.	8
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Folles Caprice. .

THE BUDGET CONFLICT.

(Continued.)

weeks (laughter). He (Lord Lansdowne) preferred a momentary period of confusion to the permanent chaos which would attend the acceptance of this measure. He confessed himself quite unmoved by the threats which had been directed against the constitutional prerogative of the Peers. This conflict had to come sooner or later, and it had found the Peers ready for it.

The Lord Chancellor, who followed, declared that the proposed rejection would, if consummated, mean a complete collapse of all parliamentary traditions. Rejection would signify a direct infringement of the Crown prerogative and the privileges of the Commons. No sensible man desired that the House of Commons and Government of the day should be dependent upon the mercy of the Lords. The public opinion of the country favoured an acceptance. When the General Election came, the electorate would be called upon to decide far more weighty questions than the acceptance of this Budget. In conclusion, the Lord Chancellor referred to the many important Government Bills which the Lords had thrown out last year, and said that no Liberal Government would be possible in the future unless it were protected against such high-handed treatment. He emphasised the exclusive right of the Commons to decide upon financial measures and defended at length the principles of the Finance Bill. After several other speeches, the debate was adjourned until this afternoon.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

CRAWFORD (Georgia), Tuesday. - An automobile conveying a wedding party of five persons got out of control on Sunday night and fell from a thirtyfoot bridge into a stream. The bridegroom and two other people were instantly killed, while the bride and her sister were severely injured.

LONDON, Tuesday.-King Manoel of Portugal arrived here yesterday at the conclusion of his official visit. He will remain in London for another week in strict incognito.

LONDON, Tuesday.-According to messages from Teheran, a body of Government troops on the march to Ardebil was attacked near Zinjan by the populace, who are against a constitutional régime. After a combat lasting eleven hours, in which five men were killed and four wounded, the Government troops managed to overcome their opponents, four hundred of whom were captured.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.-Despatches from Cherry (Illinois) state that up to the present 20 men have been rescued from the St. Paul mine and 92 corpses recovered. There are still 198 men missing, according to the official lists. Members of the rescue party relate that while in the pit they saw piles of dead bodies which, however, they were unable to reach owing to the rush of poisonous gases.

SYDNEY (N.S.W.), Tuesday.-In consequence of satisfactory assurances from representatives of the strikers, the wool sales at this centre have been resumed. Prices remain steady.

VIENNA, Tuesday .-- The investigation into the attempt to poison several army officers has not yet led to any definite result. The Minister of War has offered a reward of 2,000 kronen for information leading to discovery of the miscreant. During yesterday three officers stationed in Galicia and one Bohemian officer reported having received similar pills. All of them are graduates of the same year as that in which the dead General Staff captain got his commission. The dark mystery is the one topic of discussion in Austrian social and military circles.

MADRID, Tuesday.-Queen Victoria of Spain left Madrid last night for England on a visit to her brother, Prince Maurice of Battenberg, who is seriously ill.

LONDON, Tuesday.-Baron George Reuter, younger son of the late Baron Julius Reuter, died here yesterday after a long illness.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.-The Wright Aeroplane Company was established here today with a capital of one million dollars. Among those on the board of directors are Cornelius Vanderbilt, August Belmont, and other well known capitalists. Mr. Orville or Mr. Wilbur Wright will be chosen president. The company has been established for the manufacture of aeroplanes on the Wright system, and will vigorously defend its patents.

NEW YORK .- Mail advices from Venezuela indicate that the millennium which was expected in certain quarters to follow the downfall of President Castro has not yet commenced. When Vice-President Gomez seized the supreme power he undertook forthwith to bring about a settlement with the various foreign governments with which Venezuela had long been at loggerheads. Negotiations were commenced with the Washington Government, for instance, for an amicable compromise of the disputes relating to the

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Asphalt and Orinoco concessions, but according to the best information available little progress has been made, and the same is doubtless the case with the other open questions. Trade has shown some improvement, but the political situation is unsatisfactory, and it is beyond doubt that Castro's friends are steadily at work planning the overthrow of Gomez.

The President has other adversaries to reckon with, and his position is said to be none too secure. He is accused of undue complaisance towards Germany, and of following a policy of needless irritation towards England. On the whole, it looks as though there will soon be another fight for predominance between the various conflicting factions and interests.

(From our correspondent.) NEW YORK, Nov. 9. -When President Taft was out in California recently his launch stuck hard on a mud bank near the landing at San Pedro. Nobody-not even an opposition newspaper-was mean enough to ascribe the mishap to the jolly Chief Magistrate's great bulk. But it reminded a man who had been a guest at one of Mr. Roosevelt's White House dinners of this story, told by the host: "When I started for Panama, on the same warship that Taft had travelled on, I noticed a slight list to starboard. I called the captain in and asked him how it happened that we were not running on an even keel. He was somewhat embarrassed, but I told him to 'out with it,' and he came back with this: 'Well, Mr. President, the Secretary of War sailed with us not long ago, and he slept on the port side. And-and-well, sir, we haven't had a chance yet to shift ballast."

GERMANS IN AUSTRALIA.

The Cologne Gazette states that there are 25,000 Germans settled in the dominion. These preserve the language and the customs of the Fatherland, especially those belonging to the Evangelical churches. Between them they have 90 churches with 42 ministers, 35 schools and 42 teachers; but it seems there are only 1,300 pupils. For a long time the Germans had no theological college, but in March, 1906, the college Concordia was established, and the beginning of last month it was decided to establish a German University, with a gymnasium annexed.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Wednesday, November 24th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Thursday, November 25th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. Priday, 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. Strehlener Strasse 21, 11.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse. 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. P. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

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

rine 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. Palmié, Esq. THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney. Esq.

DRESDEN

Last Sunday Mr. Leo Charles Sparks and Mr. F. H. Armbruster gave an "afternoon coffee" followed by a supper at their studios, Lüttichau Strasse 14, in honour of Herr Opernsänger Max Flohr and his wife, Frau Kammersängerin Annie Flohr-Krull, of the Dresden Royal Opera House.

Miss Helen Cooper, the oratorio and concert singer, has left Dresden for Berlin to spend several days there with her friend, Miss Jennie Sands,

Mrs. Christian Schmidt and her daughter Gladys have taken a cosy little apartment on the Moltke Platz. Mrs. Schmidt will shortly issue cards for her "at homes."

Among the many American newcomers to Dresden is Mr. Charles C. Bell, a well known wholesale fruit grower of Boonville, Missouri, and president of the C. C. Bell Fruit Company. Mr. Bell is accompanied by his wife and family, and has reached here after an extensive tour through Great Britain, France, Switzerland, and Italy. They will remain a week before leaving for Berlin.

In conversation with our representative, Mr. Bell related some of his recollections of Presidents Harrison and McKinley. He was a Missouri delegate to the National Republican Conventions which nominated both presidents, and was on terms of intimacy with them. In his possession is his original pass card to the Convention, autographed by the late Mr. McKinley and Mr. Harrison. Mr. Bell also showed us an invitation card which is intimately connected with the tragedy at Buffalo when President McKinley was shot down by the assassin Czolgocz. It bears the address of a prominent Buffalo citizen, and invites the bearer to meet the president at dinner on September 6, 1901, at 8 p.m. At five p.m. on that day the fatal shots were fired.

Mr. Bell is confident that Mr. Roosevest will be the next president of the United States. Although an ardent Republican, he admits that Mr. Taft is not fulfilling the expectations of his friends and political supporters. It should, however, be remembered that Mr. Taft entered office under peculiarly difficult circumstances. The country was still under the spell of "Teddy," the one and only, who in spite of his unconventional fighting methods and breezy pugnacity represents the very best elements in American social and political life. To expect that the cloak of "Teddy" would fit his successor without the least wrinkle was to anticipate impossibilities. Mr. Taft is doubtless desirous of carrying on the Rooseveltian policies to the best of his extent, but his individuality is not such as to force his will in the teeth of all opposition, as "Teddy" the strenuous had a way of doing.

Our courteous informant expressed his opinion that business and industrial conditions in the States are very satisfactory at present, and that they will continue to be so. The effects of the panic are diminishing every month.

A recent visitor to Dresden whom, by some unfortunate mischance, our interviewer overlooked, was Mr. Algernon Bennet Langton Ashton, in his way one of the most notable men in Great Britain. Mr. Ashton has been professor of the pianoforte at the Royal College of Music since 1885. Born at Durham in 1859 he was taken to Leipzig at the early age of four, remaining there seventeen years. He began studying music at seven under Prof. Franz Heinig, and later under Ivan Knorr. He subsequently studied at Leipzig Conservatory under Reinecke, Jadassohn, E. F. Richter (composition and harmony), and Papperitz and Coccius (pianoforte), also under Joachim Raff at Frankfort on Main from 1880-81.

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THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY REICHS-APOTHEKE

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Mr. Ashton has published about 145 works, among them being ten sonatas for various instruments, three trios, two quartets, two quintets, a suite for two pianofortes, several other pianoforte duets, 210 single pianoforte pieces, 193 songs, several part-songs, organ pieces, violin, violoncello, flute, clarinet, and other solos. In 1905 he published a volume under the title of "Truth, Wit, and Wisdom," consisting of 525 letters to the press. It is in the latter sphere that Mr. Ashton shines. Safely may it be said, no man on earth has written so voluminously to the newspapers on such a variety of subjects. There was a time when the English reader opened his newspaper in the conviction that it would contain Mr. Algernon Ashton's views on this, that, or the other matter of moment. He has written on psychology and physic, the Navy and national naughtiness, woman's dress and man's origin, the care of children and the curse of drink, the Congo question and the Crown prerogatives,-on every subject, in fact, to be found in the Encyclopædia. Some months ago he admitted the authorship of over 1,150 letters to newspapers of all parties. He is popularly credited with the reading of over one hundred newspapers per diem, including French and German publications. He is certainly one of the most accomplished German scholars in the United Kingdom. Many years ago Mr. Ashton passed two winter seasons in Dresden, where he still has friends, to one of whom we are indebted for the above interesting biography.

Frau Anna Tittmann, former proprietor of Tittmann's Book Store, after a year's absence from Dresden, during which time she spent several months in Italy and general travel, returned to Dresden to settle again, but was taken ill and confined to her bed for over four weeks. Her many Anglo-American friends will rejoice to hear that she is up and able to go about again. She is staying at Pension Ilm.

The guards in the city today will be furnished I. Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose bands plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES

On Thursday at 10 for the first division, at 11.15 for the se-cond division, Miss Watson will lecture in the Gallery on the works of Giorgione and Palma. This will be the first of three lectures on the Venetian School, so well represented in the Dresilen Gallery.

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 # 1.50.

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-Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Pridays, 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.

Ro al mineralogical, geological and prehistorical Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays 10-12, 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 4 050, Saturdays 9-2 .4 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 A 0.25.

Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais) In the week (except Saturdays) 9-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance.

> WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Mild north-west winds, less cloudy, very cold, no heavy snowfall.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15

Tannhäuser. Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Hermann, Landgraf of Thuring	Cast:	Herr Lordmann.
Tannhäuser, Wolfram von Eschenbach, Walter von der Vogelweide, Biterolf, Heinrich der Schreiber, Reinmar von Zweter.	tratedate	Herr v. Bary. Herr Plaschke. Herr Soot Herr Schmalnauer. Herr Löschcke. Herr Nebuschka.
Elizabeth, niece of the Landg	raf	Frau Wittich.
		Frau v. Falken.
A young shepherd		Fräul. Stünzner.
		(Fritzi Sachen
Pages of the Landgraf		(Fritzi Sachen

Pages of the Landgraf

Prau Lorenz.

Plot. Tannhäuser, the minstrel, has been sojourning in the unholy Venusberg, but prompted by a longing for a holier life he determines to feave the goddess. Her endeavours to restrain him are in vain and he returns to his old home. Here he is discovered by the Landgraf Hermann and his old companions. Entreated by them to rejoin their ranks, he at first refuses, but he yields to the entreaties of his great friend, Wolfram, who tells him that the Landgraf's niece Elizabeth still loves him. A great coatest of song takes place at which, after other singers have sung in praise of ideal, pure love, Tannhäuser extols the sensuous passion he has enjoyed in the Venusberg. The others in their horror are about to kill him, but at Elizabeth's entreaties his life is spared and he, moved to repentance by the devotion of the matden, determines to join a band of pilgrims proceeding to Rome and seek absolution from the Pope. As the time draws near for the return of the pilgrims, Elizabeth prays fervently for him and refuses to be comforted by Wolfnam, when they return without him. Tannhäuser does come back and relates to Wolfnam how the Pope had cursed him and forebooth that he would never be forgiven until his pilgrims staff burst into green leaves. Tannhäuser deciares his intention of returning to the Venusberg, but the dead body of Elizabeth is brought in, and with a cry to her to pray for him he falis lifeless at her feet, while his staff is seen to be covered with green leaves.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Nov. 21 to 28	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Die Zauber- flöte. 7 p.m.	Margarethe. 7 p.m.	Madame Dutterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Tannhäuser, 7 p.m.	Der Waffen- schmied. 7.30 p.m	Electra. 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Eugen Onegin 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Hamlet. 6 30 p.m.	Tantris, d.Narr 7.30 p.m.	Die goldene Freihelt. 7.30 p.m	Die Räuber. 7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein birht. 7.30 pm.	Die goldene Freiheit. 7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. _7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.
Residenz- Theatre	Sodoms Ende. 8.30. Zigeuner- baron. 7.30.	Das Glück der andern. 7.30 p.m.	Liebesschule. 7.30 p.m.	Liebesschule. 7.30 p.m.	Liebesschule. 7,30 p.m.	Liebesschule. 7.30 p.m.	Liebesschule. 7.30 p.m.	

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A BERLIN COLONY ROMANCE.

CONSUMMATED IN NEW YORK.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

Several old Record readers have suggested to me that their friends in the Berlin American colony might like to have particulars of the latest "Colony romance" which has had its denouement in Gotham by the marriage of Miss Leonore Cameron, of Oakwood, Ontario, to Mr. Walter Radeck, of Berlin. Some time ago a Miss Norla Gatti applied to the Whitney Opera Company for a position in the chorus of the "Chocolate Soldier" about to be produced at Herald Square Theatre. She sang for the manager, who was agreeably impressed by the fine quality of her soprano voice. He was informed that she had studied under Fräulein Zeehoffer in Berlin and wished to gain stage experience as a preparation for a grand opera career. The manager promptly closed with this valuable acquisition.

Miss Norla Gatti was something of a mystery to her other fair colleagues of the chorus. She resolutely refused to divulge anything in regard to her antecedents, and thereby drew upon herself all manner of exciting stories Shortly after her first appearance a handsome looking young man appeared at the Herald Square Theatre's stage entrance and asked to see Miss Gatti as she left. The stranger, who spoke with a decided German accent, added new zest to'the mystery, and all the chorus endeavoured to solve the identities of Miss Gatti and the unknown Herr. In the morning papers of October 19th, however, the following notice cleared up the mystery

"RADECK-CAMERON.-On Oct. 18, by the Rev. Francis W. Kirwan, LEONORE CAMERON, of Oakwood, Ont., to WALTER RADECK, of Berlin, Ger-

Miss Leonore Cameron turned out to be the whilom "Miss Norla Gatti" of the footlights, and Herr Radeck was the young gentleman who had importuned the door-keeper at Herald Square Theatre.

After some persuasion Mrs. Radeck told representatives of the press her story. She said she was born at Oakwood, a suburb of Toronto. Her parents died before she was two years old, and she was reared by her grandparents, who still live at Oakwood.

"My father left me a considerable inheritance," she continued, "so I never knew any financial hardship. Very early my grandparents began my musical education. I studied first at a conservatory in Toronto and three years ago I went to Berlin. Beside studying with Fräulein Zeehoffer, I studied the piano. But I could not speak much German and my instructor spoke less English. The daughter of a stockholder in the conservatory became a great friend of mine and offered to give me piano lessons in her home if I would talk with her in English.

"The night that she told me her parents had planned her marriage to a young nobleman whom she did not love and who did not love her he arrived. He was introduced to me and we fell in love. His fiancée was happy to think she might escape marrying him."

It took much urging to induce the chorus girl to disclose the identity of the man. Finally she admitted that he had followed her to New York three weeks ago and that they were married by a Justice of the Peace in Jersey City on October 18.

"If I must tell more I will simply say that my husbank is Walter von Radeck, son of a banker in Berlin who is a baron," she went on. "He is still receiving a weekly allowance from his father, who knows nothing of our marriage.

Search through the Almanach de Gotha and other records of German nobility discloses no family of the name of von Radeck. The wedding notice, it will be seen, lacks the "von."

WEALTH AS A HANDICAP TO YOUTH.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

President Taft in his recent talk to the girls at the Columbus Industrial School expressed his satisfaction that he will have no property to leave his two sons, but "only good character and pride in themselves and a good education." That is a rich endowment for any boy, and of its three elements not the least valuable is pride in one's self, using the term in its

In the course of a lucid commentary on the President's speech, the World says there is nevertheless something of a Roman parent's austerity in Mr. Taft's desire to start his boys poor. If wealthy fathers were to follow the example, the "three generations be-tween shirt-sleeves and shirt-sleeves" would be reduced to one, sons no longer beginning where the father left off. The plan might be expected to be generally beneficial to society. A boy can have no greater handicap to incentive and to real usefulness than an inherited fortune. And considering the quality of American achievement which has come from the farm-house and the country parsonage, an impetus would be given to the development of the traits of character on which American greatness rests. There would be the additional advantage that wealth diverted from inheritance would revert to society in the shape of public benefactions

The possibility of such conditions is qualified, however, by Mr Taft's statement that though the boys must take care of themselves, he intends to "scrape together" all he can to give his daughter, so that she need marry only when she chooses to marry and not because of circumstances This is in effect an advocacy of dowries for daughters If the family fortune is to descend to the female line only, will not the ultimate possession of wealth rest with the women of the nation? In that event the advantage may suggest itself to aspiring young men disinherited by their fathers of acquiring a fortune by marriage rather than by toil.

JAPANESE ENGLISH.

It was not so very long ago that a Japanese Minister, who shall be nameless, made a visit of ceremony upon Lady Lansdowne. He was a charming fellow, says M.A.P., and conversed on many subjects of interest with his hostess. In bidding her adieu bending low over her hand, he murmured, "Forgive it me, madame, if I have cockroached on your time today!" Lady Lansdowne laughingly told her husband the story, adding: "He is such a nice little man, you know! I think it would be right to tell him of his mistake. I shall explain to him that encroached, not cockroached, is the correct expression in English."

To make a long story short, the little Minister and Lady Lansdowne soon met again. It was at the Foreign Office, and Lady Lansdowne drew her new friend apart. "I want to make a little explanation," she said. "You talk English all but perfectly. Indeed, I have only heard you make one mistake. Now, instead of saying to me, 'I am sorry to have cockroached, you should say, 'I am sorry to have encroached on your time.' That is the word, encroached! You understand?" The Jap was silent for a moment. Then the cloud lifted from his face. A flash-light might have passed over it. "I see! I see!" he cried. "I may say, then, when addressing Lord Lansdowne, "I am sorry to have cockroached on your time,' but it is to you, mademe, I must say, 'I am sorry to have hencroached on your time."

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

November 25.—Amerika, from Hamburg, mails due in New York
December 4. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later
than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, November 24.

November 28.—Lusitania, from Liverpool, mails due in New
York December 3. Mark letters "via Cöln—Queenstown per
Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, November 25.

day, November 25,

November 27.—New York, from Southampton, mails due in New York December 4. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, November 25.

November 27.—Neckar, from Bremen, mails due in New York December 9. Mark letters "Via Bremen" and post not later

than 1 o'clock p.m. on Friday, November 26.

December 1.—Majestic, from Southampton, mails due in New York December 9. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday,

December 5.—Campania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York December 11. Mark letters "Via Coln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday,

TO CANADA.

For the information of Canadian readers it may be mentioned that a fast mail steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Com-pany 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, Haupthahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.

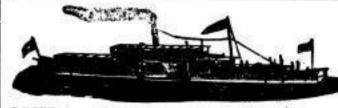
Letters bearing a 10-piennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN. On Wednesday, November 24, by the S.S. Lusitania, left New

On Thursday, November 25, by the S.S. George Washington, left New York November 16.
On Saturday, November 27, by the S.S. La Lorraine, left New

York November 18. On Monday, November 29, by the S.S. St. Louis, and the S.S. Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, both left New York November 20. DRESDEN

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