

Office:  
 Struve Str. 5, I.  
 Dresden A.  
 Telephone  
 1755.

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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DRESDEN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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## UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

### A FREE TRADER'S SUBTERFUGE.

In a despairing attempt to show that in Free Trade England there is less unemployment than in other protected countries, Mr. Chiozza Money, the well known statistician of the Liberal party, recently gave the following table:—

Country.	Number of Trade Unionists reported on.	Date of Report.	Proportion reported unemployed. Per cent.
United Kingdom	698,284	June 1909	7.9
France	218,269	May, 1909	6.8
Germany	1,274,536	March, 1909	3.5
Belgium	46,719	May, 1909	2.4
Russia	13,638	Jan. 1909	22.6
Norway	10,403	May, 1909	3.9
Massachusetts, U.S.A.	105,059	March, 1909	9.5
New York State, U.S.A.	88,746	Dec., 1908	25.9

Mr. Money's comments on this table are hardly illuminating. For instance, he says that "perhaps the most strictly comparable figures in the table are those of Britain and America, and the comparison, so far as it goes, is much in favour of this country." It is to be feared that in this case the wish is father to the thought. The initial difficulty to be surmounted (an easy matter, no doubt, to Mr. Money) is to compare in a fair manner figures for June, 1909, with figures for March, 1909, and December, 1908. Could there be a more absurd comparison? But that is not the only difficulty. This is what Mr. L. W. Hatch, chief statistician of the State of New York Department of Labour, has to say about the comparability of his figures with Britain's:—"In two respects it will be found that there are fundamental differences between the two sets of returns. First, our figures cover all sorts of unemployment from different causes, including not only idleness from lack of work, but idleness caused by strikes, sickness, or any other reason. The figures of the Board of Trade, on the other hand, represent only unemployment due to lack of work, as expressly stated in the monthly Gazette. Further, the British statistics are based on returns by unions having out-of-work benefits, and so are very accurate, representing only those who are actually drawing such benefits. Our figures, on the other hand, in only a small degree, are based on such returns, being chiefly careful estimates of union officials based on general knowledge of their membership."

It would really be interesting to know why Mr. Money could not give later figures than he did, for the table does not give the "latest available" by any means. Here is his table as brought up to date by a smart Tariff Reform contemporary:—

Country.	Number of Trade Unionists reported on.	Date of Report.	Proportion reported unemployed. Per cent.
United Kingdom	694,930	Oct., 1909	7.1
France	259,832	Sept., 1909	6.8
Germany	1,355,964	Sept., 1909	2.1
Belgium	48,512	Sept., 1909	2.6
Russia	13,836	Feb., 1909	20.8
Norway	9,795	Sept., 1909	3.8
U.S.A.*	92,506	Sept., 1909	4.8

\* Return of American Federation of Labour.

The Russian figure, it should be remembered, is for trade union members out of work owing to lack of work, sickness, or labour disputes, and refers to Finland only! Mr. Money's remarks consist mainly of innuendoes. For instance, this is his concluding sentence: "The German and Belgian figures must be considered in relation not only to the warning already given, but to the fact that the employers of both these countries very largely practise the system of working short time all round instead of discharging workmen." One is meant to infer that short time is an unknown quantity in the United Kingdom, but the Labour Gazette tells a different story. Why, for the past eighteen months half a million textile workers of Lancashire have been on short time, and are likely to continue so for an indefinite period. And they are not our only skilled workers who have had that experience.

The plain fact of the matter is that a comparison of these figures of unemployment month by month

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is only valuable as showing the tendencies of the labour market. And their study of late has been a convincing proof that protected countries have been recovering far more rapidly from the trade depression than has "Free Trade" Britain. This fact, of course, Mr. Money suppresses.

The following are the official figures of trade union unemployment in Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States for the first nine months of the present year. The German figures are taken from the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, of Berlin, the British from the Board of Trade Labour Gazette, and the American from the American Federationist:—

	Germany.	U.K.	U.S.A.
January	4.2	8.7	9.8
February	4.1	8.4	7.4
March	3.5	8.2	8.6
April	2.9	8.2	5.6
May	2.8	7.9	6.7
June	2.8	7.9	5.3
July	2.5	7.9	5.7
August	2.4	7.7	5.6
September	2.1	7.4	4.8

It will be observed that in Germany and the United States unemployment has been reduced by 50 per cent since the beginning of the year, while in Great Britain it has fallen by less than 15 per cent. These figures are ample proof of the rapid recovery of England's trade rivals. They are not to the liking of "Free Traders" because they are indisputable and admit of only one construction.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

**PEKING, Wednesday.**—An Imperial edict issued today deprives the Viceroy of Tchili, Tuan-Fang, of office, because he allowed photographs to be taken of the Dowager-Empress' funeral train (as already reported). He is to be succeeded by the Viceroy of Hukuang, the Mandchu Chen-Kueilung. The Governor of Kiangua, who is also a Mandchu, is appointed deputy Viceroy of Hukuang, his former office being filled by the Governor of Shansi. The appointment of Chen-Kueilung is not likely to be popular, since his official activity is not known to be great, and he is suspected of harbouring strong anti-foreign tendencies. He is the reverse of popular with the Chinese themselves.

**MOURMELON le GRAND, Wednesday.**—M. Latham, the well known aviator, is piling up record after record. His latest performance, which took place yesterday, was a visit by aeroplane to a friend, who resides 30 kilometres distant from this place. The indomitable Latham covered the distance in 35 minutes, against a strong head-wind. On the return journey, when he was favoured by a wind at his back, he maintained an exceedingly high speed average, and covered the distance in 20 minutes.

**NEW YORK, Wednesday.**—All fears for the safety of Colonel Astor and his yacht Nourmahal have now been allayed by a cablegram from San Juan, Porto Rico, to the effect that the yacht arrived there on November 14, after encountering terrible weather. The Nourmahal will remain at San Juan—where the harbour affords perfect safety—until the weather improves sufficiently to allow of its proceeding on the interrupted cruise. Colonel Astor and his guests are said to be in good health.

**KANSAS CITY (Mo.), Wednesday.**—Mr. David A. De Armond, member of Congress for Butler Co., Missouri, and one of the oldest Democratic leaders in the United States, was killed, together with his grandson, in a fire which broke out on Monday night in his house at Butler.

**LONDON, Wednesday.**—The new extension of the Swansea (South Wales) docks, known as King's Basin, was opened yesterday in presence of commercial and shipping representatives from all parts of the Principality. The new basin, which was constructed at a cost of two millions sterling, has an area of 67½ acres, and is capable of future enlargement. It has a length of 4,600 feet and a breadth of 1,240 feet. The total length of wharfage accommodation is 13,520 feet, and almost 3,000 feet of the quay are intended exclusively for the loading of coal.

(From our correspondent) **LONDON, Tuesday.**—The second stage of the Budget fight today found all parties ready for the fray. The papers are, of course, at one in describing yesterday's proceedings as historic, though from divergent points of view. There was something impressive in the quiet dignity of the gathering when contrasted with the heat and turmoil of the campaign outside. There was no such commotion as would have marked a similar fateful meeting in the Lower House; no cheering and counter-cheering for the chief protagonists in the great battle. Today's sitting had the same features. Again the magnificent hall was packed to its utmost capacity, from the steps of the throne at one end of the Chamber to the public gallery at the other. The side galleries furnished welcome spots of colour from the dresses of the ladies. The young King Manoel was present, attended by the Marquess de Soveral, and in the opposite gallery were Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Ambassador; Mr. Ridgeley Carter, ex-Secretary to the U.S. Embassy; the Italian Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, and other diplomatists. For perhaps the first time on historical record, several peers had difficulty in finding seats. Lord Rosebery came late, and wandered about for several minutes between the Government and Opposition benches, finally seating himself on the steps of the gangway, a position which suited his neutral attitude. Another curious sight was that presented by dozens of peers taking the oath on their first visit to the House this session. How this spectacle impressed those present who are accustomed to regard the peers as conscientious and painstaking legislators, it is impossible to say.

The following were the points of this afternoon's debate:—

Lord Cromer, who was the first speaker, declared his intention of not taking part in the division. He felt himself unable to vote for Lord Lansdowne's amendment; but if he voted against it, his action would be taken as representing an endorsement of the Bill, which was not his intention. Although Great Britain was fortunately at peace with the whole world at the moment, he could not truthfully say that the general European situation was such that if internal dissensions broke out in England the safety of the country would not be endangered thereby. And the rejection of the Finance Bill would undoubtedly lead to a violent, long drawn-out struggle. It would compel moderate Liberals, who were formerly discontented with the trend of the present Government, to consolidate for the purpose of thoroughly reforming the House of Lords and depriving it of many existing privileges. Therefore, however unsatisfactory the Government's financial proposals might be, they could not be rejected without running the risk of other and more serious perils.

(Continued on page 2.)

## B E R L I N

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, Kalkreuth 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.

Lieut.-Commander Belknap delivered his lecture at the American Church on Tuesday evening before a large audience, unusually representative in character. The American Embassy was represented by Captain Shurtle, military attaché, and Mrs. Shurtle, and by Mr. Joseph C. Grew, 2nd Secretary of the Embassy. Consul-General and Mrs. Thackara and Vice-Consul General Caldwell were also present, as was the British Pro-Consul, Mr. Anthony Steffen. A report on Captain Belknap's interesting first-hand material on the American house-building at Messina will be given in a later issue. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the naval attaché for his generous sacrifice of time and trouble in lecturing for the benefit of the Church.

Professor R. S. Tarr, Head of the Department of Physical Geography in Cornell University, will deliver the second lecture in the series arranged by the American Church. His subject will be the "The Glaciers of Alaska." Professor Tarr has spent several seasons in Alaskan exploration.

The lecture will again be illustrated.

A Thanksgiving Service will be held today (Thanksgiving Day) in the American Church, at 11.30 a.m.

Miss Helen Engel, of Denver, Col., who has been studying violin for the past two years with Marteau in Berlin, left with her mother three weeks ago for London, where she was married last Thursday to Mr. Charles Bosworth, of Denver, to whom she became engaged shortly before leaving for Europe. Mrs. and Miss Engel while in Berlin were staying at Pension Deppe, Uhland Strasse 54.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bosworth are taking a short but comprehensive wedding-trip in Europe prior to leaving for Denver, where they will make their home.

Mrs. A. M. Thackara, the wife of the American Consul General, will be at home every Friday afternoon after four o'clock during December and January, at Bayrischer Platz 2.

Mr. Norman Devisen, the son of Mrs. Hartwig Devisen, of Landshuter Strasse 23, who has for some time been suffering with an acute form of rheumatism, has gone to Egypt to spend the winter.

Mrs. P. J. Knudsen, of Pfalzburger Strasse 10, sailed on Tuesday by the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" for America to be away for some months, visiting in San Francisco, her home state. Mrs. Knudsen's two daughters remain in Berlin.

Mrs. Hermann Stursberg, of Holyoke, Mass., accompanied by her daughter Miss Louise Stursberg and her son Paul, arrive in Berlin next month to remain throughout the winter. Miss Stursberg will take a course of vocal study.

Mrs. Fillebrown, of St. Paul, Minn., has come to Berlin to spend the winter with her daughter, Miss Helen Fillebrown, who has been studying piano here for the past two years. Mrs. and Miss Fillebrown are staying at Nürnberg Strasse 1.

Mrs. Wilhelm Eylau has returned to Berlin and is again at Martin Luther Strasse 68. Mrs. Eylau is still in very poor health.

Mrs. Pearson, whose comfortable American Home at Prager Strasse 17 is becoming increasingly popular, has at present a number of musical students staying with her. These include Miss Elizabeth Farmer, of St. Louis, who is working with Rudolf Ganz; Mr. Dotterweich, of Michigan; a pupil of Lhevinne, and Mr. Wittmer, who is studying violin with Sorotto.

Mrs. Pearson's daughter is also studying piano with Lhevinne.

Mrs. Florence Mate, of Brae Springs, New South Wales, who is at present stopping at Bournemouth, England, intends to spend the Christmas season in Berlin and will join her daughter, Miss Pinkie Mate, at Pension Kährn (Kleist Strasse 28) early in December.

A young Los Angeles pianist of unusually high promise has come to settle in Berlin, in the person of Miss Olga Steeb, a pupil of Baker, her only teacher, with whom she studied for eleven years. Miss Steeb will make a semi-public appearance next Sunday at the Scharwenka musical reception, and will give a recital on December 10 in the Beethoven Saal. Miss Steeb and her mother, Mrs. C. E. Steeb, are staying in the Augsburg Strasse.

Will members of the American Colony who are still desirous of making gifts of books, magazines, or other reading-matter to Dr. John Judaschke, of Little Rock, Arkansas, who is lying in a crippled condition at Bad Eilsen, kindly send the same direct to his address:—Rev. Dr. J. H. Judaschke, Pension Honebein, Bad Eilsen, Schaumburg-Lippe.

## O S T E O P A T H Y.

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

It is hoped that the books, which if desired will be returned, will be accompanied by the name and address of the sender.

Free importers, says a London contemporary, will do well to turn a little of their attention to Berlin and its snowstorm. Three thousand men were wanted to clear away the snow, but, owing to the lack of casual labour and to the general employment of the people, only a thousand could be obtained. Do Radicals oppose Tariff Reform merely in order that there may always be enough men out of work to shovel away the snow? It seems about the only valid reason for their attitude.

The other day one of the largest manufacturers of gas-mantles in Germany confidently asked an English business friend to inform him whether it was likely "that Chamberlain's policy would be adopted." Because, he added, if it were, it would be necessary for him at once to transfer half his capital and half his works to England in order to preserve the English market. Half of his immense expenditure in wages would then go to British working people.

### 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. FAY, 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.  
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## B E R L I N C U R R E N T ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	Tristan und Isolde	at 7
Royal Theatre	Die Jungfrau von Orleans	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theatre	Midsummer Night's Dream (Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Tantris, der Narr	8
Berliner Theatre	Hobe Politik	8
New Theatre	Herbst.—Der Unbekannte	8
New Schauspielhaus	Judith	8
Comic Opera	Der polnische Jude	8
New Operetta Theatre	Miss Dudelsack	8
Schiller Theatre O. Charlottenburg	Miss Hobbs	8
Prdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Gespenster	8
Kleines Theatre	Flachsmann als Erzieher	8
Urania Theatre	Jugend	8
	Die Tragödie im Tierreich	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 Sängler	8
Passage Theatre	Henry Bender: Der süsse Doktor. Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Grille	8
Polles 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. Thackara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office 10-3 hours.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

Lord Pentland followed on behalf of the Government. He declared that the Cabinet was unanimously in favour of the Budget, and denied that Ministers were the attacking party in this fray. The action recommended by Lord Lansdowne was absolutely without a precedent, and if it were carried through the result would be more serious than anybody present could describe. If it were true, as Lord Cromer had hinted, that rejection would mean consolidation of the Liberal Party, he (Lord Cromer) must be well aware that the Government would never allow themselves to be actuated by motives of a purely partisan order. But they were thoroughly determined not to allow any tampering with their Constitutional privileges. A rejection of the Finance Bill would signify a maiming of the national Executive; it would lead to a suspension of all business, and could only be made good by a radical amendment of the Constitution. He (the speaker) could not believe that the people would tolerate a control by 600 peers of the entire taxation system of which the people were the sufferers. If such control were once demonstrated, it would lead to retaliatory measures which would alter the entire existing condition of things; it would be a complete reversion of the old order, to which the country would never return. (Ministerial cheers.)

After several other peers had spoken for and against the second reading, the debate was adjourned until tomorrow (Wednesday). It is expected that the fateful division will be taken on Thursday (this) evening.

LONDON, Wednesday.—It is reported from Tangier that the army of Muley Hafid has been defeated with severe loss by the adherents of Muley Kebir, the Sultan's brother and a Pretender to the throne. Muley Kebir, who fled from Rabat five months ago and, when the insurrection of the Zemmuras failed, traversed the entire country of the Berbers to the Riata district east of Fez, will now proclaim the Holy War and march in force against his brother.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The *Matin* reports that a Frenchman, M. Sacomney, has invented a very simple arrangement for taking photographs of a "bird's-eye" character. He sends up into the air by means of two model aeroplanes, which are hoisted in the manner of kites, a photographic apparatus to a height of 700 or 1,500 feet; by pulling a cord the photos are then taken, after which the camera is allowed to slowly descend again. Experiments thus far made have proved highly successful.

CHERRY (Illinois), Tuesday.—The hopes aroused by the rescue of twenty men from the St. Paul Mine of saving the remainder of the entombed miners were crushed, or, at least deferred yesterday, as no living men were brought up from the mine. The day was spent in removing 37 dead and burying the corpses. The records late in the evening show that 198 are still missing, 92 dead have been recovered, and 20 have been rescued alive. Black damp and cave-ins of debris hampered the rescuers, who were unable to determine even whether any others were still alive. Many rescuers on coming up reported seeing piles of bodies, from which the black damp held them back. Mr. Richard Newsam, president of the Illinois Mine Inspectors' Board, is still hopeful that some of the men may yet be rescued. "Scotchmen," he says, "are the most resourceful miners in the world. There are 22 of them down there still, and I cannot see why they should not have found some refuge like the men who were discovered alive on Saturday. We must hurry, however, or they will perish of thirst and starvation."

NEW YORK.—A Washington correspondent states that the State Department is somewhat concerned over the attitude of the Dominion Government in regard to the commercial relations between Canada and the United States. The American newspapers some time ago were full of more or less minatory references to the supposed necessity of applying the maximum schedules of the new tariff to Canadian imports, unless Canada forthwith made overtures in a proper spirit for the purpose of averting such a disaster. The Dominion Parliament now in session shows not the slightest disposition to approach Washington cap in hand, and in its lobbies, according to all the information published here, there is much talk of the need for keeping a stiff back.

Apparently there is little prospect of Canada abandoning the export duties on lumber and other products, which are badly wanted in the United States, and the maintenance of which it is contended by the Washington Government constitutes a discrimination warranting the application of the maximum tariff to Canadian goods entering the United States. Few people here look with favour upon the prospects of a tariff war with Canada, a fact which speaks volumes in testimony of the vast strides made by the Dominion during the past decade. It is beginning, in fact, to be recognised here that Canada can very well look after herself, and that the old game of bringing pressure to bear upon Ottawa via London is played out. Nevertheless the American interests affected by the determination of the Canadian Government are so powerful at Washington that an amicable settlement will not be easy of accomplishment.

AMSTERDAM.—It is stated in well-informed quarters that another interesting event may be expected in the Dutch Royal household next year, and that Her Majesty's proposed visit to England will be abandoned.

MADRID, Tuesday.—According to official dispatches received from Teneriffe the volcano Pico di Teyde is erupting from four craters lying from east to west, those on the outside measuring about a dozen yards in diameter, and throwing up a column of smoke 150 feet in height. The two inside craters are active alternately, and emit molten lava with deafening reports, but no smoke, stones, or ashes. The streams of lava issuing from the various craters are flowing towards the valleys of Santiago and Tamaimuo, split up into several arms. Owing to the configuration of the ground it is not possible to dam them or divert them into directions where they would do less damage. The lava has covered about three and three-quarter miles since the eruption first began. One stream filled a small glen 80 feet deep and 40 yards wide, and then resumed its flow northward. Guards are watching the volcano and the lava streams night and day to give the alarm in case of need. The danger zone has been completely abandoned, and the inhabitants who are nearly all of the poorer class, are receiving relief from the authorities and from private persons. The telegraph lines from Guardachico are threatened by the lava, and the telegraph and telephone services generally are badly disorganised.

The *Berliner Tageblatt*, in a Bochum message, says that the Rheinisch-Westphalian mining circles anticipate the outbreak of a great miners' strike on January 1 next, and that the resentment evoked by the miners' labour exchange which the Collieries Association is opening on that date is steadily increasing. Men who have hitherto not belonged to the workmen's organisations are being enrolled in swarms, and it is believed all miners in the district will be in the union. Although the miners' union officials are sceptical regarding the result of the strike, it is held to be the final chance of foiling the plan of the colliery owners unless the Government and the Reichstag intervene at the last moment.

**SYRIANS IN AMERICA.**

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

The question of granting naturalisation to Turkish subjects in the United States is for the determination of competent courts, according to the State Department in a statement issued at Washington. That appears to mean that the department will not accept without question the conclusion of the Bureau of Naturalisation of the Department of Commerce and Labour that Turkish subjects are not entitled to naturalisation. Dr. Justin S. Kirreh, of New York, who has been working to overthrow Chief Campbell's ruling, stated that Dr. A. Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution's Division of Physical Anthropology has entirely confirmed his contention that the Syrians and their racial kindred, sought by Mr. Campbell to be excluded, are indisputably of the white race; that so far were the Syrians from being of the yellow race, that they never had any dealings or connection whatsoever with the Mongols. "Dr. Hrdlicka explained," said Dr. Kirreh, "that it is as absurd to attempt to make a distinct race out of the blond whites as out of the dark whites. There is but one white race in the world, which inhabits Europe and the Mediterranean countries. The Syrians, a large portion of the Armenians, Portuguese, Spanish, Corsicans, Canary Islanders, Southern Italians and Sicilians, the modern Greeks, Venetians, Arabs, Semites, Egyptians and other dwellers in Northern Africa make up that part of the white race which, on account of the hot climate in which the people live, have brown-tanned skins, but they are as much a part of the white race as any blond white man."

**MODES OF WRITING.**

The question of upright versus slanting writing has been under consideration in France, and the Ministry of Public Instruction has published the report of writing specialists to whom the matter was referred. They reported that slanting writing was more rapid, more beautiful, and more easily read than the upright hand. Dr. Cesar Roux, medical inspector of schools at Nice, has entered an energetic protest against the conclusions above referred to. The doctor contends that the opinion of surgeons should have been taken instead of that of writing masters. Slanting writing, he contends, has a harmful effect on the waist, and predisposes the pupil to myopia. Seeing that the question had been decided by international congresses of health it should never have been raised.

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

Strong north-west wind, very cloudy, temperature fluctuating above and below zero, occasional snow.

**DRESDEN**

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

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**Pension LE RICHE**  
Nürnberger Platz 3, II.  
First-class Family Pension.  
Excellent situation. Splendid board.

The American Consul-General and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney will be "At Home" to resident and visiting Americans today (Thanksgiving Day) from 5—7 p.m., at the Consulate-General, Ammon Strasse 2, as stated in last Sunday's *Record*.

Mr. Arthur Cuninghame Grant-Duff, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Courts of Coburg and Dresden, has arrived in Dresden with Mrs. Grant-Duff and their servants and taken apartments at the Hotel Bellevue.

Mr. Carl Hubbard, of Topeka, Kansas, is among the many American arrivals in Dresden during the past week. He is accompanied by his father and sister, and will remain here for a week.

Conversing with a *Record* representative, Mr. Hubbard gave some interesting facts in regard to the divorce evil in the United States. Although this evil is constantly exaggerated in the European press, he said, it is still grave enough to seriously threaten the social stability of the country. Some statistics recently prepared by Professor Walter Wilcox, of the Statistical and Sociological Department of Cornell University, were exhibited to our representative by Mr. Hubbard. Professor Wilcox, who is an authority in the matter, prepared a voluminous report for the Government, including comparative tables of divorce figures in the United States and other countries. With the exception of Japan and Algeria, the number of divorces in America is much greater than that of any other country cited. In Algeria, for every thousand marriages, there are 318 divorces; in Japan the figures are 257 for every thousand; in the United States 82; France (not including Paris) 59; Switzerland 42; Austria (not including Vienna) 8; Germany 20; England and Wales 2. With regard to the increase of divorces in the United States, Professor Wilcox is of opinion that every hundred marriages made are counteracted by eight divorces. He further proves that, while marriages in America are on the increase, the divorce rate keeps proportionately level.

Mr. Hubbard was personally supplied with these very interesting figures by Professor Wilcox, who is an old friend. Our informant is an old Cornell man, and one of the leading sociologists in the States. It will, no doubt, surprise many of our readers to learn (according to the above figures) of the enviable

position enjoyed by the United Kingdom in regard to the divorce question. We have frequently encountered in Germany a popular belief that this country had the least number of divorces, and the actual facts of the case which we are now able to present will be all the more surprising.

Mr. Hubbard and his party intend to visit Rome and other Italian centres before Christmas, which they will spend with friends in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. James Reinecke, of Brooklyn, N.Y., have left Dresden for London after a month's stay. On Monday evening they gave a farewell dinner to a small party of friends, including: Mr. and Mrs. Shonts, and Miss Filmore, of New York; Mr. E. L. Cumings and Mrs. Brill, of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. George Arkwright, of Birmingham, have arrived for a few days' stay. They will ultimately leave for Munich and Vienna.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose bands plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

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

**CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.**

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,**  
Wiener Strasse.  
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.  
Sunday, November 28th. *Advent Sunday*. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong. 6.0 p.m. Service of Sacred Song and Music.  
Monday, November 29th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Tuesday, November 30th. *S. Andrew, Ap. and M.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.  
Wednesday, December 1st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, December 2nd. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, December 3rd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.  
Saturday, December 4th. 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.  
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 Auxillary 10.30 a.m.  
Sunday, November 28th. *Advent Sunday*. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p.m.  
Friday, December 3rd. Litany 10.0 a.m. Junior Auxillary 3.0 p.m.  
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.  
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),**  
Bernhard Strasse 2,  
at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.  
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.  
Communion service is held every third Sunday in October, January, March and June.  
The Rev. T. H. WISOMT, Resident Minister

**DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.**

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Gewerbehaus (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock will be as follows: 1. "Gott Pan," einleitende Musik z. Op. "Das Fest der Jugend," Kempter. 2. a) Frühlingslied, Mendelssohn-Bartholdy; b) Spinnerlied a. d. Op. "Der liegende Holländer," Wagner. 3. Suite für grosses Orchester (for the first time), Knibbe. 4. Tonbilder a. d. Op. "Die Jüdin," Halévy. 5. Walzer a. d. Op. "Eugen Onegin" (by request), Tschakowsky. 6. Finale des 1. Aktes d. Op. "Lohengrin," Wagner. 7. Ouverture "Marinarella," Fucick. 8. Zug der Gnomem. Blon. 9. In der Pusta, Czardas (for the first time), Kate. 10. Mondnacht auf der Alster, Walzer, Fetras.

**CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.**

**Royal Opera House.**  
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.15  
**Der Waffenschmied.**  
Opera in three acts. Music by Albert Lortzing.  
Cast:  
Hans Stadinger, a famous armourer . . . Herr Lordmann.  
Marie, his daughter . . . . . Fräul. Seebe.  
Count Liebenau, knight, passing under the name of Conrad . . . (Herr Scheidemantel).  
George, his page . . . . . (Herr Rüdiger).

Adelhof knight from Swabia . . . . . Herr Ermold.  
Imen'raut, Marie's governess . . . . . Fräul. v. Chavanne.  
Brenner landlord, Stadinger's father-in-law . . . Herr Pauli.  
Two armourer's apprentices . . . . . (Herr Niemetz, Herr Schmalnauer).  
PLOT. The Count of Liebenau weds an armourer's daughter, named Mary, first as a Count then as Conrad, a smith. Mary confesses to the Count her love for Conrad. But her father will not hear of either union, and determines to marry her to George, the Count's page. George, however, refuses; and again refusing her to the Count, the father marries her to Conrad, when he discovers to his disgust how he has been tricked.  
Composer: Albert Lortzing, 1803—1851.

Nov. 21 to 28	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
<b>Royal Opera House</b>	Die Zauberflöte. 7 p.m.	Margarethe. 7 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Tannhäuser. 7 p.m.	Der Waffenschmied. 7.30 p.m.	Electra. 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Eugen Onegin 7.30 p.m.
<b>Royal Theatre Neustadt</b>	Hamlet. 6.30 p.m.	Tantris, d. Narr. 7.30 p.m.	Die goldene Freiheit. 7.30 p.m.	Die Räuber. 7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	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.
<b>Residenz-Theatre</b>	Sodoma Ende. 3.30 Zigeunerbaron. 7.30.	Das Glück der andern. 7.30 p.m.	Liebeschule. 7.30 p.m.	Liebeschule. 7.30 p.m.	Liebeschule. 7.30 p.m.	Liebeschule. 7.30 p.m.	Liebeschule. 7.30 p.m.	—

### VOTES FOR WOMEN!

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

#### The Fighting Line.

I cull the following passage from the correspondence in "Votes for Women," the organ of the militant English suffragettes:—

"When the tube was being forced down my throat I felt as though I had at last got to grips with the enemy and the thought that the honour of the Union depended upon my resistance gave me strength to bear it all. After that I never again felt any fear, but each time the stomach tube was forced down my throat I felt morally stronger and more determined never to give in, and always when the struggle was hardest I could see the faces of my dear leaders and hear their words ringing in my ears—'Neither to fail nor falter nor repent!'"

To the foregoing are appended some remarks by Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, the well-known writer on this distressful subject:—

"Beautiful of heart, fearless and unbroken in spirit, though tortured to the last limit of exhaustion, who would not envy this beloved warrior the certain consciousness of her final and stupendous triumph over the limitations of the bodily envelope, the cradle of the soul? Those who have passed through such an ordeal win to heights of which they alone know the beauty, and bear for ever the sign by which Freedom knows her own!"

Follows some poetry, the bearing of which, despite profound study, escapes me. Something about tough fibre being stripped of sapwood, seasoned by untoward circumstances and barbed with iron will. I refrain from inflicting it on Record readers in its deadly entirety.

A Miss Jones complains that, far from being allowed to starve herself, she was artificially fed so frequently that she left the prison suffering from indigestion. The humorous side of this experience seems to have escaped her but, in the circumstances, she could hardly be expected to see it. She "went in a suffragette but came out a Living Flame!" A Miss Pethick says that, after being forcibly fed, she suffered from "a feeling of having performed a hard day's work" The indignity "surpassed all that she had anticipated"

In the same number appears a leading article, headed "Violence of Liberals," complaining that the police do not make proper arrangements to protect the persons of the suffragettes whilst the latter are engaged in obstructing public meetings. "As Miss Adela Pankhurst was leaning out of her window, making her protest by means of throwing a stone onto the building, a man deliberately aimed a slate at her head."

From the above extracts, I think that one may draw two tolerably clear conclusions; first, that the militant suffragettes have not much sense of humour; and, second, that they have forced the authorities into a very awkward impasse. I sympathise strongly with the Votes for Women movement and hope your feminine readers will not take it amiss if I venture to observe that the fight for the political emancipation of their sex, in England, is in danger of becoming ridiculous.

#### The Saving Grace.

When I speak of a "sense of humour," I mean that saving, artistic grace which recognises the limits of seriousness, a "sense of the fitness of things." What those limits may be is largely a matter of individual opinion and expediency, but I think it ought to be easy to arrive at some general agreement. You may, for instance, hiss and boo the author of a bad play, but it is tactless and unkind to assail him with ancient eggs and defunct cats. It seems to me that the suffragists are justified in hindering the progress of public meetings and in pestering Cabinet Ministers, but not in chaining themselves to benches and lashing at stewards with dog-whips, or in hurling bricks at the windows of the Prime Minister's railway-carriage. Their object should be to make themselves inconvenient but not dangerous. The Irish Party, to take another example, has often made itself ridiculous and hindered its own cause, by its absurd animosity to all national interests. It would be idiotic for the Home Rulers to oppose the Government on bills necessary to the social well-being of the people. That sort of political strategy often "comes home to roost." To take a contrary example, the English Labour Party is not sufficiently militant. As Mr. Shaw says, it "cannot get off its knees." The suffragettes have shown so much resource and ingenuity on legitimate lines that it seems a pity they should be led away by the farcical tactics of a few obsessed megalomaniacs. They doubtless think that a martyr or two will do their cause some good, but they seem to forget that their martyrdom is self-inflicted. With that distinction in mind, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence's remarks become screamingly absurd. They might have some application to Joan of Arc, but they have none whatever to Miss Jones. (If one were offered a choice between the extraction of a sound back-tooth and forcible feeding, I think that most people, so far as the discomfort was concerned, would choose the latter.) Chatterton's suicide assisted Poetry; John Davidson's brought it into contempt. The ordeals to which the militant suffragists submit themselves may result in the death of one of their number. I venture to think that the effect will be not to add an inspiring

name to the roll of martyrs, but to clench the idea, rapidly forming in the minds of the electorate, that the movement for the emancipation of women tends not so much towards reform as towards revolt. Do the militant suffragists really believe that their cause is so crucial, so imminently necessary, that they are compelled to resort to the methods of hunger riots? Have they not got it almost hopelessly out of perspective? I think it will be admitted that they have converted the mass of public opinion, and they have already obtained a promise from the Government to deal with the matter as soon as their hands are free. All that remains to be done is to keep the pot boiling in as striking, but legitimate, a fashion as possible, and to proceed on educative lines. I fail to see anything educative in the spectacle of prison authorities in a deadlock, unless it be education in the principles of anarchy. Here is a reform so far-reaching that no statesman, however clear-sighted, can see half the effect of it, and the militant suffragists demand that it shall be brought in with less consideration than one would give to, say, the question of nationalisation of railways! They say that they have been seeking the vote for the best part of a century. "How," I ask? The present movement is about five years old and came suddenly upon us. Previous to that time, where were the orators, the books, the newspaper articles, the pamphlets, the novels, the plays, the demonstrations, and all the other signs of burning enthusiasm which made this reform so urgent? How many readers of your journal have been aware that the question of Female Suffrage was being publicly discussed, either in print or on the platform, prior to the past five years? If the demand was so urgent, it was remarkably silent before Mrs. Pankhurst started her crusade.

(To be concluded.) G. A. A.

#### MODERNITY.

The most distinctive modern American dog is the Boston terrier; but he, too, has been manufactured within the last three decades from an Old English bull-terrier and the bulldog. If we throw in the adjacent island of Newfoundland, from which we have drawn a striking variety of the canine race, we are again confronted with the possibility that the originals of this noble dog also came from Europe. In spite of this dearth of native breeds, the Americans are as enthusiastic dog-lovers as the English, many English varieties now being found largely represented all over the continent.

#### LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

##### TO THE UNITED STATES.

- November 28.—Lusitania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York December 3. Mark letters "via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 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, November 29.
- December 5.—Campania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York December 11. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, December 2.

##### 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 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.

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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