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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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POLITICAL PIFFLE.

The enormous increase of newspapers and the keen competition for sensation in our day has resulted in the creation of a new and entirely curious type of individual, known as the arm-chair politician. It is from the arm-chair that all the great political plots of modern times originate. That useful piece of furniture has entirely usurped the traditions and privileges of the secret cabinet. There have, it is true, always been arm-chair politicians, but never previously have they existed in such legions. Friedrich Wilhelm's "Tabaks-Kollegium" held its sessions in arm-chairs and mellowed its decisions with clouds of fragrant smoke. But these "Tobacco-Parliamentarians" had the merit of being men of action, thus differing from the modern arm-chair statesmen. Every cult or crank nowadays has its own special newspaper, and in this respect arm-chair politics are most generously catered for. It is the custom to laugh at the vapourings of ignoramus who presume to hold forth on matters of which their knowledge is nil. But the absurdities occasionally perpetrated by the breed of which we speak are beginning to exert a distinctly pernicious influence on public thought. The average busy man whose time is chiefly taken up by scraping together a livelihood has no time to sift the pros and cons of complicated affairs and arrive at a bed-rock conclusion for himself; he is compelled to rely on the newspapers for his information, and it is just for this reason that the newspapers are acquiring a weight in life to which they have no earthly title. Let us turn to the classic example of press polemics:—the relations between England and Germany. Whatever friction still prevails in these relations has been wholly and solely brought into being by newspapers. Quite recently we were able to congratulate ourselves on a decided improvement, thanks to the public-spirited efforts of a few really responsible journals both in this country and Great Britain. The matter has arrived at a stage where delicate treatment is essential. There is no task that demands skilful, patient, sympathetic treatment more than that of conciliating two nations whose susceptibilities have been roughly dealt with. We all know how often the work of great men has been annulled by the malign and avours of little men. History affords us far too many instances, and these will continue because it is always easier to destroy than to create. We propose to briefly deal with a typical pseudo-political article which appeared in last Tuesday's number of our contemporary, the *Dresdner Nachrichten*.

Under the sensational heading of "Anti-German symptoms in all the world" ("Deutschfeindliche Symptome in aller Welt"), this journal had two columns of tendentious, vicious comment on the European situation. It would be of no interest to our readers or ourselves to analyse the whole of this nonsense, but there are certain passages which vividly exhibit the morbid ignorance of some people who take upon themselves the privilege of misinforming the public. This is one specimen:

(The Budget debate in the French Chamber) certainly shows that the baiting of Germany (Deutschenshetze) is extremely popular among nearly every class of the French people, and therefore the lust for revenge can be revived at any moment... the diseased imagination (of the French), exactly as in England, imagines threats from the Teuton dragon on water and land, and even in the air. It is hardly conceivable that serious men can really believe such nonsense; far more probable is the suspicion that such insane imaginations are artificially nourished so as to give Germany everywhere the name of the "peace-destroyer" of the world and to steadily improve the foundation for a coalition of all our rivals and enemies against us. Nobody who knows the facts can seriously believe that the English policy of hemming-in Germany, which is solely to blame for the critical situation, has been finally abandoned by King Edward. That policy has been only temporarily suspended; but it is certain that it will be continued in the future if perhaps in another, disguised form.

The above passage, literally translated, is a brilliant specimen of silliness pure and undefiled. "Diseased imagination" is excellent, and aptly sums up the condition of whoever wrote that article. Here is another example:

(Referring to the disappointing result of attempts to draw France and Germany closer together) Has

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secret influence from the English side entered into the game in an attempt to revive the old French suspicions of Germany?

Ah! those perfidious Engländer! It is difficult to remain patient when faced with pernicious ignorance of this sort. An amusing feature of the writer's style is the appeal he makes to "sensible men." "No serious person, etc." "No sane observer can doubt, etc." His appeal is justified only if we accept the ancient hypothesis that all the sane men are in lunatic asylums, and all the lunatics outside. It is in a spirit of sincere charity that we proffer the following piece of advice to the writer of that and all articles: Either abandon politics as a subject of public discourse, or study your subject until you have at least an elementary knowledge of it, just sufficient to prevent the wholly uninformed reader from finding you out. Remain calm, refrain from excitement; and plentifully exercise to cure your diseased imagination. If no relief is obtained, consult a mental specialist. Or—and this advice is really sound—limit your comments to the humorous section of your respective papers, a sphere in which you are eminently calculated to shine.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Thursday.—The Finance Bill debate was continued in the House of Lords yesterday afternoon before an immense concourse of peers and spectators. It was obvious that public interest remained undiminished. As a large number of peers have announced their intention of participating in the debate, it is impossible for a decision to be reached during the present week. The division will probably take place on the 30th inst. In the further course of yesterday's sitting, the Archbishop of Canterbury declared that he and his spiritual colleagues would maintain a neutral attitude. Lord Rosebery strongly criticised the Finance Bill, but nevertheless said that he was unable to support Lord Lansdowne's amendment. The supremest and most urgent duty of the peers, he continued, was to exert their high prerogatives only under extraordinary conditions and with the unanimous sanction of the nation. Accepting this principle, he was unable to endorse Lord Lansdowne's amendment. Not very long ago England occupied the position of Europe's safety vault, to which were

consigned enormous sums of money sent from countries where such security was not available. But these millions had already disappeared. By mutilating or rejecting the Budget, the peers would be doing precisely what their enemies hoped for. In his (Lord Rosebery's) opinion the correct policy would be to accept the Bill and give the people of the country an opportunity of witnessing and passing judgment on its effects. The result of such a judgment would be a victory for the Opposition. In conclusion, Lord Rosebery expressed his extreme sorrow at his inability to vote against the Budget. He would not hazard the hopes he entertained of a future reform of the House of Lords, and in view of the uncertainty which always characterised General Elections he would be taking that hazard if he ventured to support the Lansdowne amendment.

LONDON, Thursday.—The London Chamber of Commerce gave its annual banquet yesterday evening in honour of several distinguished Germans, including the Ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich; Herr Kämpf, vice-president of the Reichstag; Dr. Johannes, Consul-General in London; and others. After the loyal toasts had been proposed and honoured, the proceedings, in conformity with a prearranged plan, resolved themselves into an informal discussion of Anglo-German relations. The chairman explained that the debate was held for the purpose of harmonising as far as might be the common commercial interests of Great Britain and the German Empire. It was to be hoped the international trade congress, to be held next year, would lead to better feeling among all civilised peoples and a better understanding in commercial matters. The Vice-President of the Reichstag, Herr Kämpf, made a speech on the following lines: "The London Chamber of Commerce has rendered excellent service to commercial and general political interests by inviting to its annual banquet not only its own members and compatriots, but also many foreign friends; and the banquet thus assumes an international character in its bearing on the development of modern civilisation. As a matter of fact, commerce and industry develop from year to year more along international lines. But while in the interest of international traffic all obstacles should be set aside, while we find the merchants of all nations ready and eager to co-operate in this work, we also see, on the other hand, various nations assuming an economic policy of building tariff walls and barriers of ever-increasing height, walls and barriers which bid fair to become nearly insurmountable. If I cast an eye over the economic policy of Europe and America during the last 30 years, I find as a result that the increase of tariffs in many countries has become a long and practically uninterrupted custom. In this manner the last 30 years have led to a high tariff system which, if prosecuted, will inevitably lead further to the application of a perpetual thumbscrew whose result would prove insupportable. Whatever the future development of economic policy in Europe and America may be, I am personally convinced that on the Continent the era of high protective tariffs must draw to an end in consequence of the unbearable and exaggerated results which are making themselves more and more felt. We are all concerned to guard against any injury to the development of international commerce, and to see that no improper obstacles are laid in its path. It is an old axiom that commerce is the pioneer of civilisation, and never has the truth of that axiom been more thoroughly proved than today. The prosperity of international commerce depends upon friendly relations between individuals and nations. My German friends and I accordingly recognise with gratitude the efforts made more than once by the London Chamber of Commerce to establish good personal relations between the commercial representatives of all countries. We accepted your invitation to this banquet with enhanced pleasure and satisfaction as it gave us an opportunity to once again express our determination of doing all that lies in our power to maintain not only good and friendly relations, but hearty relations with the British nation."

According to the New York newspapers, Mr. J. Ridgely Carter, who was recently appointed Minister at Bucharest after filling for some time the post of Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, receives a bequest of ten thousand dollars under the will of the Marquise de Merenville, who, before her marriage, was Miss Mary Caldwell.

BERLIN

ROMEO AND JULIET.

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

"Romeo and Juliet," as presented by Mr. Gerald Lawrence and Miss Fay Davis at Kroll's Theatre in Berlin on Tuesday night, has been completely slaughtered by the Berlin critics. The unfortunate English company has been mercilessly plucked to pieces, both in regard to their acting and their decoration (or non-decoration) principles. "Bodies of steel and souls of leather," says the *Berliner Tageblatt*, referring to the English company *en masse*. "A Juliet whose grown-up daughter might reasonably have been looked for among the English young ladies in the audience," says the *National-Zeitung* among other rare compliments. The "excellent pronunciation of English" exhibited by Mr. Lawrence and "some" of his supporters is the only virtue which is granted to the English company by the majority of the papers. The *Lokal-Anzeiger* alone continues to come out boldly in favour of the guests from across the Channel.

The attempt to portray "Romeo and Juliet" without scenery, "successful though this method may have been in the case of the thought-drama 'Hamlet,'" was also considered a grotesque mistake—notably so in the garden-scene, where Romeo woos his Juliet from beneath a balcony which is connected with no house nor any sort of building, but simply projects from a background of hangings; and where the garden is represented by half-a-dozen flower-pots which "look as if they might previously have been used as funeral decorations."

This ruthless "roasting" of the English company, undoubtedly overdone on the part of the roughshod Berlin critics, is decidedly hard on Mr. Gerald Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence's pluck and initiative in bearding Berlin with another English company must surely be admired, as must his self-restraint in refraining from any advance flourish of trumpets to herald his coming. Mr. Lawrence was wise enough to come to Berlin prepared for almost any kind of reception, from wholehearted appreciation to the reverse honour of being, as he himself put it, *polizeilich verboten* after his première. At least he has probably not been shaken by any rude shock of surprise at the rough-handed treatment accorded him.

The English company's visit to Berlin was by no means the result of an impulse, but was decided upon last May, and has been under careful consideration and preparation for the last six months. Mr. Lawrence was moved by a strong desire to find, in a foreign country if need be, a public more appreciative of Shakespeare as staged without scenery, than London playgoers can profess to be. Mr. Lawrence's company in London has been chiefly identified with the Court Theatre, where they have made a special feature of afternoon Shakespeare performances without scenery, frequently giving as many as six matinées a week. London critics and literary people have appreciated the efforts of the Court Theatre people to introduce a reaction against the modern English mania for over-staging Shakespeare. To the general public, however, these unadorned Shakespearean productions have remained to a large extent caviare, and it was this which caused Mr. Lawrence's thoughts to turn to Germany, where interest in Shakespeare centres proverbially more closely in Shakespeare's works themselves, and less in the scenic attractions thrown in.

However far the Shakespearean acting of Mr. Lawrence and his company may have fallen below "our German standard," as the Berlin papers put it; however keenly English spectators may have felt the desirability of a trifle more of the scenic art; Mr. Lawrence explained his attitude on the scenery question to the *Daily Record* correspondent before his *Gastspiel* opened. "It must not be thought," he said, "that I am wholly antagonistic to the idea of staging Shakespeare with scenery. On the contrary I have always been, for example, a devoted admirer of Sir Henry Irving's noble Shakespearean productions, which, while well-staged, never for a moment let an excess of scenery detract from the dignity of the work. I have no desire to dogmatise to the effect that my method of presenting Shakespeare is the best or the only method. I have simply tried to show how much scenery one can do without and yet retain the beauty and the meaning which Shakespeare put into his plays."

"To overload Shakespeare with scenery is, to my mind, like setting a Leonardo da Vinci masterpiece in a frame of flashing diamonds and gold. The frame dazzles the eyes and out-dazzles the picture, completely destroying its marvellous but more subdued effects."

Dr. Babcock will begin a series of lectures on the art of Phidias as illustrated in the Parthenon, today, Friday, at 3 p.m. in the New Museum. On Monday next he will give the first of two lectures dealing with the art of Spain.

Mrs. Oscar Harries, Kaiser Allee 20, is spending the week in London with her husband and therefore her usual "at home" will be omitted.

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. (Tel. VI. 18,235.) All business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the Dresden office—Struve Str. 5.

OSTEOPATHY.

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Underground Station Friedrich Str. Tel. Amt I, 1475.

Copies of *The Daily Record* may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
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3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.
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Royal Theatre . . . Der eingebildete Kranke . . . 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre . . . Così fan tutte . . . 8
Deutsches Theatre . . . Don Carlos . . . 6.30
(Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen . . . 8
Lessing Theatre . . . Hedda Gabler . . . 8
Berliner Theatre . . . Hohe Politik . . . 8
New Theatre . . . Herbst.—Der Unbekannte . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus . . . Judith . . . 8
Comic Opera . . . Tiefland . . . 8
New Operetta Theatre . . . Miss Dudelsack . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O. . . Der Schwur der Treue . . . 8
Charlottenburg . . . Wallensteins Lager.—Piccolomini . . . 8
Frd. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Liselott . . . 8
Kleines Theatre . . . Moral . . . 8
Urania Theatre . . . Die Tragödie im Tierreich . . . 8

Every evening until further notice.
Lustspielhaus . . . Der dunkle Punkt . . . at 8
Metropol Theatre . . . Hallo! — 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 . . . Der Hüttenbesitzer . . . 8
Folles Caprice . . . Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse
Augenblick . . . 8 15

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

ROME, Wednesday.—An automobile belonging to a large estate owner named Montani collided today with a car conveying two American millionaires—Mr. Lockport, of New York, and Mr. George Weber, of California—and their ladies. Both automobiles were badly damaged. The two American gentlemen and their chauffeur sustained serious injuries, but their ladies escaped with a severe shock. Signor Montani was injured in the eye and forehead. A peasant woman who was thrown under the wheels of one car was so badly injured that her life is despaired of.

NEUDECK, Thursday.—An interesting incident occurred yesterday near this place. The German Emperor in the course of his shooting expedition ap-

proached very near to the Russian frontier, where a detachment of the Russian frontier guard, commanded by a senior lieutenant, were drawn up in parade form and saluted the German monarch. His Majesty acknowledged the courtesy with a military salute.

LONDON, Thursday.—Two militant suffragettes who attempted on October 28 during the Bermondsey by-election to render the voting papers illegible by pouring some corrosive liquid into the ballot-boxes, were sentenced yesterday to four and three months' imprisonment respectively.

CHERRY (Illinois), Thursday.—Up to the present 168 corpses have been recovered from the St. Paul coal mine. It is not expected that there are any further survivors in the pit.

MADRID, Thursday.—According to an official report from Teneriffe, the crater is still throwing out great quantities of molten lava. The lava stream flowing in the direction of Santiago, which has a breadth of 200 metres and a depth of ten metres, advanced during yesterday by 500 metres. Two branches of the stream flowing in the direction of Tamana have united, and advanced on Wednesday by 1,200 metres. This stream was expected to reach Las Manchas district last night, where the earth formation is such as to greatly accelerate the flow. Loud subterranean rumblings are perceptible at Garachico. The lava torrent which threatened that town has now ceased to advance. Many families are roofless.

NEW YORK.—A duel which has cost three lives has taken place at Pioneer, Louisiana. The brothers Sylvester and Albert Owen, sons of a Methodist minister, accused a rich planter named Compton of insulting their sister. Compton drew two revolvers, but the brothers were quick with their weapons, and a duel followed. Mrs. and Miss Compton rushed to shield Mr. Compton, and all three were killed. The brothers Owen have been arrested.

UNITED STATES AND CHILI.

UNFRIENDLY FEELING GROWING.

SANTIAGO.—In view of the vague and incorrect statements which are being circulated on the subject, it may be well to give in a few words the exact position of the difference between the United States and Chili. The United States Government is prepared to agree to a submission of the claim to The Hague Arbitration Tribunal, provided that no reference is made to the decision in favour of Chili given by the Washington Arbitration Tribunal in 1900, when a verdict was given favourable to Chili, the court deciding that Alsop and Company were a Chilean firm domiciled in Chili, and must, therefore, apply to the Chilean courts. The Chilean Government, not unnaturally, refuses to accept this proviso, insisting on the submission of the complete history of the claim. The alternative of the United States is a peremptory demand for £200,000 and a refusal to listen to any other proposals, which was clearly indicated by the fact that when leaving Santiago Mr. Dawson said, "I am sorry to say my Government may possibly suspend the Legation."

Chilian diplomacy is regarded here as having shown much sagacity in immediately depositing in London the full amount, to order of The Hague Tribunal, but at the same time insisting on a public argument of the case previous to payment. Public feeling here is considerably stirred over the matter, and expressions of distrust are employed. For the past twenty years the diplomacy of the United States has been careful and conciliatory, and has done much to eradicate the bad impression left on the Chilean mind by the Baltimore incident. These endeavours have now been to a large extent undone. Congress sitting in secret session, has approved the Government's action.

The Baltimore incident referred to above occurred in 1891. As a result of the popular feeling against the United States Minister, Mr. Patrick Egan, who was charged with favouring the Balmacedist party during the civil war, some sailors of the American vessel Baltimore were set upon by a mob at Valparaiso, and two of them killed. Although the rioters were tried and received heavy sentences, and the new President apologised to the United States, the latter were not satisfied, and early in 1892 presented a stringent ultimatum, the terms of which the Chilean Government were compelled to accept.—Reuter.

TIME BY TELEPHONE.

Arrangements have been completed whereby a standard clock at the Hamburg Observatory, Bergedorf, is connected to the trunk telephone system. A sounder automatically emits a sirenlike note from the fifty-fifth and the sixtieth second of each minute—mid-European time—and this goes automatically to all the receivers connected at that time with the special exchange number which has been allotted to the time signal. Thus Hamburg and neighbourhood and other towns of East Germany are supplied with a ready means of ascertaining the standard time.

DRESDEN

The programme of the fifth Organ Recital in the American Church of St John, to take place on Sunday next at 5.30 p.m. (Organist: Mr. H. W. Williams) will be as follows:—1. Organ: "Fantasia in D" (op. 176)—Merkel. 2. Sacred Song: "I heard a voice from Heaven"—Ferry. 3. Organ: "Largo" (New World symphony)—Dvorak. 4. Aria from St. Paul "Jerusalem"—Mendelssohn. 5. Organ: "Scherzo and Trio" (op. 45)—Guilmant. 6. Organ: "Offertoire in F."—Hesse. Soloists: Mrs. F. P. Ford, soprano; Mr. W. S. House, bass-baritone.

The Grand Duke of Oldenburg, after spending some time in Dresden at the Europäischer Hof incognito, under the title of "Count von Lansahn," has now left the city.

Among the arrivals at the Hotel Bellevue are Prince and Princess Maximilian Theodore of Thurn and Taxis.

Miss Miriam Phinney and Miss Ellis Phinney are visiting for a few days with the Misses Murphey at Pension Keyser. The Misses Phinney reside in Boston, but are spending the winter in Berlin at the school of Dr. Alice Luce.

Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Waite, of Columbus, Ohio, and Mrs. Nicholas Carmichael, also of Columbus, who spent some time in Dresden, have now left. Mr. and Mrs. Waite are returning to America, while Mrs. Carmichael goes to St. Petersburg and Finland.

Among the many Americans who hope to spend the winter here was Mrs. Alice Grossbeck, of Indiana, who arrived last month. She has, however, been suddenly called home owing to the severe illness of her father, Judge Grossbeck, of Indianapolis.

Newcomers during the present week have included: Mr. Maurice P. Mills, a composer and novelist of North Carolina; Mr. Roy Pullinger, of Indiana; Mr. Jules N. Miller, of New York City; Mrs. Albert O. Keene, of Halifax, Nova Scotia; Messrs. George Bruce and Patrick Cronan, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Jeanette Hueffer and children, of San Francisco.

Apropos of the very interesting letter we published from a Freiberg correspondent on Wednesday, who recounted his experiences while awaiting trial for inflicting bodily injury on a peasant, and complained that, under German criminal law, a suspect is treated as guilty even before his case is heard, some timely remarks made by Mr. Justice Grantham at the Old Bailey last Saturday are worthy of note. Addressing the jury on certain phases of jurisprudence, he pointed to the justice of the English criminal law, and for the purpose of comparison alluded to methods that were adopted at the recent trial of Madame Steinheil in France. His lordship referred particularly to what is known as the "Proclamation for information," which is recited as follows by the usher of the court:

If anyone can inform my Lords the King's Justices, the King's Sergeant, or the King's Attorney-General, ere this inquest be taken between our Sovereign Lord the King and the prisoners at the Bar, of any treasons, murders, felonies, or misdemeanours, done or committed by the prisoners at the Bar, let him come forth, and he shall be heard, for the prisoners now stand at the Bar, on

their deliverance. And all persons who are bound by recognisance to prosecute or give evidence against the prisoners at the Bar, let them come forth, prosecute, and give evidence, or they shall forfeit their recognisances. God save the King!

Mr. Justice Grantham said: "That declaration has been heard in this court a good many times. You have all, of course, read lately of a very celebrated trial in France. I need not mention the name. That is a specimen of French jurisdiction and of the French criminal law, by which, apparently, the object of everybody is to convict a prisoner. And, as you know, the prisoner is cross-examined by the judge practically to convict him out of his own mouth. That is their effort. Now, if you observe that declaration, here the prisoner stands "on his deliverance" before you. I do not know whether you noticed the words. They are remarkable. That is our system—our law. You see how absolutely different it is. That is the declaration. I love it, because it shows the principle of our English law. The prisoner is not there to be convicted by you; he is there "on his deliverance" by you if you can see your way to do it. That is the principle that the judges have in trying cases, and unless the evidence is quite clear you "deliver" the prisoner. Of course, it is our duty and your duty when the evidence is clear against him, to convict him. In towns where we try so many cases it is not noticed so much. But in a country town, where only a few prisoners have to be tried they notice the importance of it.

"There is another rather interesting thing I may tell you. I was looking through old documents some years ago with reference to a trial, and I could not make out the meaning of the word "puts," which was on parchments in regard to prisoners. To every case there was the word "puts." I expect it would be a puzzle to most of you to know what that meant. I am going back about a hundred years. The prisoner "puts" himself upon the country. After that declaration is made, and the prisoner says "not guilty," the officer of the court wrote "puts." That is, the prisoner puts himself on the country. The declaration is for witnesses to come forward. You are the country, and unless they bring forward evidence you deliver him."

On behalf of the jury, the foreman thanked his lordship for his explanation.

The programme for tomorrow's, Saturday's concert at the Gewerbehause, is as follows: 1. Overture "Sakuntala," Goldmark. 2. Andante appassionata, for harp, violin, viola and cello, Lothar Kempter. 3. II. Symphony, Svendsen. 4. Capriccio Italien, Tschaikowski. 5. Tristan's Death, from "Tristan und Isolde," Wagner.

The guards in the city today will be furnished infantry regiment No. 177, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, boas, clothing, bunches of keys etc., which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkas, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

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DRESDEN, BISMARCKPLATZ 10. CLOSE TO THE
 HAUPTBANDHOF

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:
 for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;
 for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35; and at the Hauptbahnhof.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
 Wiener Strasse
 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. Streblener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
 Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
 Friday, November 26th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Women's Auxiliary 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 Auxiliary 3.0 p.m.
 This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.
 The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

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

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, Fridays, and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.
Royal mathematical-physical Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.
Royal mineralogical, geological and prehistorical Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays 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. 0.50, Saturdays 9—2. 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. 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.
Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9—2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9—1 and 2—5, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. 0.50.
Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9—2 and 4—6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 9.45

Electra.

Tragedy in one Act by Hugo von Hofmannsthal.
 Music by Richard Strauss.

Cast:

Clytemnestra	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Electra,	Frau Krull.
Chrysothemis,	her daughters, Fräul. Siems.
Aegisthus	Herr Sembach.
Orestes	Herr Perron.
Orestes' guardian	Herr Puttlitz.
The Confidante	Fräul. Sachse.
The Train-bearer	Fräul. Tervani.
A young servant	Herr Soot.
An old servant	Herr Nebuschka.
The Head-Maid	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
	Fräul. Tervani.
	Fräul. Seebe.
	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
	Fräul. Keldorfer.

Five Maids

PLOT. Electra's father (Agamemnon) has been murdered by her mother's (Clytemnestra's) lover (Aegisthus). She broods over her sole aim in life, viz. that her brother (Orestes), whose whereabouts are unknown, should revenge their father by killing his murderers. In the opening scene five maids discuss Electra's misery; only one takes her mistress's part, and she is being chastised for her allegiance when Electra enters. She is joined by her sister (Chrysothemis) who exhorts her to abandon her revengeful bearing, which is causing Clytemnestra to keep both her daughters in captivity. The mother appears with her followers, in a threatening mood. Dismissing her suite, she endeavours to persuade Electra to tell her what sacrifice is necessary in order to banish the apparitions with which she is incessantly haunted. Electra declares that a woman must be sacrificed, and that woman must be Clytemnestra herself. The mother's alarm at such a probability is appeased by the entrance of her confidante, who whispers to her that Orestes, her son, is dead. Electra valiantly implores her sister to join her in accomplishing the destruction of their mother and her lover. The attempt is abortive, whereupon Electra, in despair, resolves to carry out the deed herself. With her own hands she smears the axe with which her father was slain, and while engaged in this act is surprised by a stranger, whom she eventually recognises as her brother, Orestes. Entering the house he kills his mother and her lover, Aegisthus. While the domestic retainers are giving vent to their joy at the return of Orestes, Electra, who has been instrumental in bringing about the destruction of the sinful usurpers, falls to the ground, lifeless.
 Composer: Richard Strauss, born 1864.

Nov. 21 to 28	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Die Zauberflöte. 7 p.m.	Margarithe. 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.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	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.
Residenz-Theatre	Sodoms 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.	

THE TYRANNY OF LABOUR.

(The following is another section of Mr. Elbert Hubbard's article on the above subject in *The Philistine*. It will be seen that this talented American writer arrives at substantially the same conclusions as those expressed in our own article on "The Tyranny of Labour" published last week.)

Members of a union hope to rise by helping along the union. They want more pay, shorter hours, and give their time to stating grievances that grow by telling. They wish to become Walking Delegates, organisers or officers in the union. Men who are loyal to the firm, who have ambitions about furthering the business; who expect to become superintendents, foremen, partners and officers in the company, keep out of unions, because they are not wanted there. John Mitchell was right, "Once a labourer always a labourer," if you are a union man and work in a Closed Shop. The Closed Shop writes the life-sentence of every man in it, and shuts the man off from the assistance and friendship of the employer. Labour union organisers constantly fan the fallacy that employers are the enemies of the men to whom they supply work, that capital is at war with labour, and that success lies in secretly combining against capital. The organisers and helpers are really paid attorneys, and their business is to distort the truth for their own interests. They are preachers upholding their denomination. Labour union meetings are all ex-parte—only one side is represented. The employer, his superintendents and foremen are carefully excluded. With the Open Shop the labour union is a good thing—it brings men together, and that which cements friendships and makes for brotherhood is well. But the Closed Shop creates a sharp line of demarcation between labour and capital, and between union and non-union men. It says, "Once a labourer always a labourer." It stops the law of evolution; throttles ambition; stifles endeavour; and tends to make tramps of steady and honest working men. Working men who own homes cannot afford to join unions, and men who are in unions cannot afford to invest in homes. Because to strike is not a matter of choice; they have to throw up their jobs at the crook of the finger of a man who, perhaps, has no home, no wife, no children, no aged parents. Men over forty who go on a strike do not get back. Strikes are ordered by young men who have no property interests, no family ties and nothing to lose. For old men who cannot earn the scale there is no work. Men with children to feed and clothe had better not forfeit the friendship of their employer by disregarding or opposing his interests.

When the unions have power to dictate a Closed Shop, they have reached a point where they say, "You must join our union or starve." That is, join our church or you shall not live in this community. Exactly the condition that existed in Spain when Torquemada gave all Jews thirty days to join the Catholic Church or leave the country. When he saw that many were leaving the country, he fell upon them, and the gutters of Granada ran ankle-deep in human blood. This, in degree, stopped the emigration, and thousands of people, to save their lives, were forced into hypocrisy and mental servitude. When Unionism gets to a point where it dictates to the employer whom he shall hire, and decides who shall have the right to labour and who not, then Unionism has become un-American—a menace too great to overlook. Unlimited power is always dangerous when centered in the hands of a few men.

The American Federation of Labour is controlled by eleven men. These men are not working men. They may have been once, but now they live on the labour of others. They undertake to manipulate and regulate the lives of those who toil, and take toll for their service. The result is, that being human, they are drunk—power-crazed by success, and are attempting to run an engine fitted for fifty miles an hour at a speed of one hundred. It is the working out of the Law of Diminishing Returns. From being a benefit, the labour union has become a burden. The few men who control the labour unions have created a phantom in their minds called "Capital," which they think is after them and is going to shunt them into the ditch. They have frightened the labourers so long with ghost stories that they have come to believe their own fabrications. What shall be done about this insane clutch for power? Must we forever endure the rule of the Demagogue? Who is right in this question of "Labour versus Capital?" I'll tell you: both sides are right and both sides are wrong. The capitalists of this country, for the most part, were once working men, and many are working men now. Post was once a day labourer. And any labourer who owns a home and has a savings-bank account is a capitalist. The Open Shop means liberty. The Closed Shop means slavery. Moreover, it means faction, feud, strife, violence. The Open Shop will make employers considerate, and labour unions cautious. Employers are not base and grasping, any more than men who work for wages are truthful, trusting and intent on giving honest service. Men are men, and as the stars are held in place thru the opposition of forces, safety lies in the balance of power.

SMALL BOY SMOKERS.

A woman at Glasgow has just been fined for selling to two little boys, aged nine and seven years respectively, a material known by the name of "The Boys' Smoking Mixture," and intended as a substitute for tobacco, contrary to the Children Act. She pleaded guilty. Supt. A. G. Lindsay said he understood the mixture consisted principally of dandelion and some other material of that description. It was sold to the boys, who were found smoking it in a back court off Gorbals Cross. From the appearance of the material and the test it had been subjected to there was not the slightest doubt it was injurious to children. The bailie intimated that he would deal severely in any similar prosecution.

THE GROWTH OF NEWSPAPERS.

The authorities of the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris are confronted with the problem of housing the newspapers, which seem to increase at an appalling rate. It is proposed to seek the aid of the Paris Municipality to obtain a library for newspapers only. It seems that officialdom in France, as in other countries, moves but slowly, for a Paris contemporary, commenting on the state of things existing and the proposed solution, observes: "Mais avec la lenteur des formalités administratives, il passera sans doute beaucoup d'eau dans la Seine avant que ce projet ne soit réalisé!" A similar problem presented itself some time ago at the British Museum, and the French proposal seems to be borrowed from the English solution of the difficulty.

BEETHOVEN'S END.

Beethoven had troubles besides the scourge of deafness. Throughout his life the conduct of his brothers irked and grieved him, and when, on the death of one of them, he adopted his orphaned son, that nephew's outrageous conduct broke his heart. Then he felt the sting of poverty. Dying, he would have lacked the very necessities of a waning life, writes Alice M. Diehl, in the *Graphic*, had it not been for the Philharmonic Society of England. The Society has never boasted of the fact, but a fact it is that a douceur of one hundred pounds sent by them to Beethoven, at his last gasp, made death less a martyrdom to the famous musician.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

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 Köln—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-pfennig rate for 20 grammes.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.
Letters bearing a 10-pfennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

On 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.

FR. v. SPRECKELSEN German teacher. Hanoverian. Schnorr Str. 47, II. on the right.

Tuition for Boys

Preparation for English and American Schools and Universities. Special attention given to German by a German master.

Boarders received.
J. H. Hallam, M.A. Camb., **H. Virgin**, M.A. Oxford.
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Pension Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.



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Round Trips. Season and Monthly tickets. Beautiful excursions on the Elbe by luxurious passenger steamers between Leitmeritz, Aussig, Dresden, Meissen, and Mühlberg. First class catering—Table d'hôte—Promenade Decks—Cabins free from draughts. Railway connection at all principal stations. Comprehensive panoramic views of the beautiful and romantic Elbe valley.—Delightful Trips free from the plague of dust.

Pension Kosmos Schnorr Str. 14, I. & II. close to Hauptbhf. Anglo-American Hotel, with home comforts; excellent board 4 marks a day.—English conversation.—English cooking.

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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French, and Latin. A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

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PENSION JAHN, Nürnberger Str. 44, I. Most beautiful location in the city. Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

Cigars, Deisting, Prager Str. 42.

A. R. Janson American Dental Surgeon. Modern Dentistry. Correction of irregular teeth a specialty. Prager Str. 10, I. Tel. 8544. Office hours: 9-1 and 3-5 p.m.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Forecast from Fichtelberg: Continued dense fog, good ice-track down to the valleys, strong and lasting hoar-frost.

Forecast from Pöhlberg: No fog, light snow covering on the hills, frost is slight and rapidly disappearing, slight fall of sleet.

Dresden and district: North-west wind, cloudy, temperature but little altered, more snow probable.

H^{ch}. W^m. Bassenge & Co., Bank.

Dresden, Prager Strasse 12.

== Payments on all Letters of Credit. ==
Exchange of Circular-Notes.

Cheques and foreign money on most favourable rates.

Postal Orders. English and American newspapers.

Office hours 9—1, 3—6, Saturdays 9—3.