

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

# The Daily Record

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

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,157.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For Dresden, mark 1.—; for the rest of Germany and Austria, mark 1.20. For other countries, marks 2.50.

## THE PARTY SPIRIT.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

Never has party spirit been so apparent, and never have national exigencies been more callously subordinated to selfish partisan interests than today. The simple village folk, labourers on the soil and in the workshop, are once more being spoon-fed with wonderful promises, with money, and with newspapers. As individuals the electors are intelligent and suspicious. They manage their own little affairs very well, and are rarely taken in. In the mass they are credulous and heedless. The spell of the Socialist orator carries them away. Hundreds of thousands of people in the British Isles really believe that a golden time is coming when there will be no rich and no poor; when equality will reign and plenty be provided for all—especially for soft-handed shirkers with political ability. When the "little people" are not drugged by Party they do not care a straw under what form of Government they live so long as work is regular and meat cheap. On the Continent the artisan and the peasant, owing to centuries of jeopardy pressing from outside, see a little farther. In addition to regular work and bountiful crops they desire earnestly that there should be no war. The People's Candidate is as common in France as in England, but the lives of poor folk throughout democratic Christendom run on in the same groove notwithstanding the constant changes of Ministers and Deputies. At each successive General Election they are all sanguine that high pay, little work, and divided wealth are coming their way. They are disappointed always.

Few Members of Parliament or their professional supporters in the Press have a just notion of the indifference of the majority to the most exciting political events. Helped by the annihilation of distance, the Party system has diminished the relative importance of the House of Commons to such a point that public interest in its proceedings is now less than in football or in murder. The House of Commons is neither loved and respected, nor is the House of Lords hated and despised as the Government Press have us believe. The Editor of the *Daily News*, when not withering under a dose of Party toxin, is as good a patriot as the average Conservative, nevertheless he instructs his leader-writer to say that the tongue of the English peer "is the vernacular of the stable-yard, that his appetites are sharp and coarse, his temper ragged, his language shrill, his venom ugly." "Charity," according to the *Daily News*, is to "dry up and the poor are to go hungry" because the peerage is taxed and the State "is to be launched into chaos and civil strife so that he (the peer) may remain exempt from the demands made upon his fellows." This is how we fight our Constitutional battle in 1909.

Nobody would gather from this diatribe that the middle-classes who pay Income Tax (out of a population which to the end of last year stood at 44,538,718) amounts to less than two and a half per cent. of the population; that the claims of direct taxation falling almost exclusively upon them, their interests and the interests of the handful of peers who are described as "Tammany bosses" are substantially identical. Three-sevenths of the whole of the national revenue is provided by one twenty-second of the population—almost totally by the middle-classes. More than 42,000,000 people are immune from direct taxation because the Party politician profits by promising 42,000,000 people benefits towards the cost of which they will not be called to contribute. A man with £400 a year—probably an average income for the middle-classes—is charged six times as much as a man with £200 a year; but a man with £800 a year does not pay six times as much as a man with an income of £400, but less than double, and a man with £4,000 a year pays at no higher rate than one with £2,000. This is our taxing system. What can be said of the plan that trebles the burden on a small income when an income ten times as great pays at the same rate as an income of half the amount? The burden on the middle-classes is intolerable. They are practically unrepresented in the House of Commons, because if a middle-class man is chosen by a caucus and returned to Parliament, as a rule he either seeks to obtain value for his expenditure by ascent into a caste in which he was not born, or as delegate of a needy proletariat he "voices" a demand that the State shall insure against the results of impro-

High Class Prices Reduced  
**FURS** Retail and Wholesale.

We cater to the wants of intelligent fur buyers; our enormous facilities give the best the market affords.

H. G. B. Peters, furrier, 52 Prager Str.  
near the main R.R. Station.

Extensive choice of  
hand made  
Saxon Damask  
Table-  
Bed-  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
**LINEN**  
Joseph Meyer  
(au petit Bazar)  
Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

**DRESDEN CHINA**  
:: Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::  
:: Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::  
A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse  
succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

**Pfund's** unskinned milk, 1st quality  
only: Pasteurized and purified, therefore  
free from germs of any kind. Delivered  
free. Deposits in all parts of the city.  
**Pfund's Dairy, Dresden,**

vident marriages, negligent parenthood, and preventable disease.

The spectacle of the Thames Embankment at night, which the *Daily Telegraph* sensibly demands shall be abolished, is a microcosm of the complicated problem before the coming Parliament. Nobody wants these poor nomads to starve, but hitherto public opinion has not been ripe for the only measure that can end once for all the scandal of congested vagrancy in the richest city in the world. The compulsory restraint of vagrants and their employment in labour colonies is a measure far more essential to the welfare of Britain than the abolition of the Lords' veto. Centuries of whipping, the stocks, the pillory, branding, mutilation, hanging, imprisonment, and charity have all failed either to reform or to abolish the unemployable vagrant. The only plan that remains to be tried is to teach him that his comfort in life shall depend on the productiveness of his labour. Advertised cadging on the Thames Embankment absorbs charity urgently required by families too proud to thrust their need upon the public and prevents the application of the one effective remedy for unemployment. The unemployables must first be cleared away if Tariff Reform is to provide employment for those who can work and wish to do so. The Party system cultivates and cringes to the unemployable.

Sir Robert Perks's defection from the Liberal Party emphasises the fact that the coming struggle will be largely decided by Nonconformists, who will have to make up their minds whether they hate Free Love, Communism, and Atheism more than they hate the Church of England and the House of Lords. All of us are apt to be governed more by antipathies than by sympathies, and avert our minds from those considerations which tell against the position we have already taken up. Notwithstanding the rancour, cant, and hypocrisy visible to all, there is still a vast amount of holy living and dying in Britain today. The Light of the World is still a reality to men of action and to the suffering and obscure. The coming struggle of which the Budget is the outward and visible sign is no less a struggle against Materialism than against theft.

Mr. Robert Blatchford, an honest man who has made Socialists by the hundred thousand, writes:

Let the holy have their Heaven... I oppose Christianity because it is not true... I deny that the love or the help of

the intercession of Christ, or Buddha, or Mahomet, or the Virgin Mary is of any use to any man. I do not believe there is any Heaven, and I scorn the idea of Hell.

Mr. Blatchford is not a poseur; we believe in his integrity while disagreeing with his Socialism. Mr. Bernard Shaw, a different kind of man, writes in his preface to "Major Barbara":

Popular Christianity has for its emblem a gibbet; for its chief sensation a sanguinary execution after torture; for its central mystery an insane vengeance bought off by a trumpety explanation.

Marx was an avowed Atheist, and Marx is the greatest and most influential name in the history of Socialism. Mr. Belfort Bax says that Socialism "utterly despises the 'other world' with all its stage properties—that is, the present objects of religion." Materialism is the gospel of Socialism. When the hope of another world no longer consoles a sufferer from the miseries of life the desire to obtain comforts and luxuries attains a cyclonic force. As Mahomet won power by the promise of a sensual paradise hereafter, the Socialists behind the Budget seek to obtain their ends by promising paradise on earth. As to Christian Socialism, that which is Socialist is not Christian, and that which is Christian is not Socialist. "Socialism," asserts Mr. Hyndman, "is the only religion left. Christianity is practically a dead creed." Under Social Democracy religious life must be denied freedom. It is the deadly foe of the Christian Church—not merely of sacerdotalism but of charity. It is a raid not only against priestly arrogance but against pure religion and undefiled.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

(From our correspondent) LONDON, Thursday.—Apparently we are not to know the fate of the Budget before next Tuesday, because a number of peers have suddenly remembered that this debate will go down to posterity as an epoch in English history, and they cannot afford to lose a chance of such immortality as may accrue to all taking part in it. The past four days have thrown out one fact in sharp relief—namely, the serious split in the ranks of the peers. Speaker after speaker, all men of influence and weight, have got up to explain why they are adopting a neutral attitude. Lord Cromer, from whom the anti-Budgeteers expected great things, has retired gracefully from the fray. Lord Rosebery is another leading neutral. Lord Balfour of Burleigh this afternoon gave his reasons for sitting on the fence, and he will be followed by dozens of other peers. Lord Lansdowne, in fact, is in danger of waging his fight in a position of splendid isolation. All these defections are hailed with noisy jubilation on the part of Ministerialists in whose ranks, at least, there is no symptom of split. Today's debate had no features of particular interest excepting the impressive speech of Lord Balfour. He criticised many of the Budget's clauses in detail, but did not hesitate to deliver an emphatic warning to Lord Lansdowne and his adherents against taking false steps. The Government's fuglemen have seized the opportunity presented by all this indecision and have promptly founded an "Anti-House of Lords League," which organisation commenced its activities this evening by arranging a series of disgraceful scenes outside St. Stephen's. When the sitting concluded and the peers commenced to stream out, they found themselves compelled to pass through lines of hooting, whistling, and jeering men. They bore the ordeal with such equanimity that the demonstrators became irritated and threatened resort to more violent expressions of disapproval. So serious did the disturbance become that the police had to disperse the mob, which is said to have numbered 6000. Tactics such as these cannot but discredit the party having recourse to them. The Government's plan of campaign, indeed, is strongly criticised as partaking of the character of a class war. Responsible Ministers are not hesitating to inflame popular passions to a dangerous pitch. Several passages in recent speeches could easily be construed as a direct incitement to violence. At Portsmouth the other day there arrived a special train from London packed with an army of roughs who at once set about breaking-up the Unionist meetings. You will recollect that in a recent despatch I drew attention to the forged cards of

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

## CAPTAIN BELKNAP'S LECTURE.

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

A caricature of himself, drawn by one of his colleagues in the American house-building at Messina, and in which the Mayor of Messina figured still more prominently, was one of the "telling" pictures thrown upon the slide on Tuesday evening to illustrate the lecture delivered by Captain Belknap at the American Church.

The Mayor of Messina, in his farewell address, eulogising the work which Captain Belknap had done for the earthquake-shaken city, had indicated that he "wished he had the voice of a siren" to persuade Captain Belknap to remain longer in Messina. The caricature showed Captain Belknap, standing with his back towards Italy, on a vessel making seawards. Out of the water near the shore rose the stalwart and bearded figure of the Mayor of Messina, harp in hand, looking longingly after the vanishing naval attaché.

"O would I could charm the sirens to keep thee, illustrious Cap., in this most unhappy land," was written beneath the cartoon, which evoked considerable mirth from the audience in the American Church.

The Mayor of Messina had used a high-flown expression. But it obviously reflected very sincerely the keen realisation on the part of the Italian authorities of the vast benefit which Captain Belknap and his co-workers, acting for America, had bestowed upon the stricken Italian towns. "The heart of a philanthropist, the soul of an artist," was another epithet conferred upon the superintendent of the American relief-work. This phrase might also make some appeal to the American sense of humour, as applied to the building of several hundreds of small and absolutely uniform wooden houses. But it likewise indicates the deeply-felt gratitude of the Italians to whose relief America came, and also forcibly suggests the tact which must have been brought to bear by those entrusted with the mission, in everywhere studying, as far as was practicable, the susceptibilities of the Italians. Trees, for example, were left standing by the Americans wherever possible, amongst the groups of white-painted cottages. In Reggio the little buildings were undeniably picturesque, painted white with bright green doors and brick-red foundations.

Captain Belknap spent very little time in touching upon the hardships which the work is known to have imposed upon the men who, headed by himself, sacrificed themselves and their personal comfort in the interests of unhappy Messina. For several months they lived in the small portable cottages built by themselves; but while admitting that this was not exactly a life of luxury, Captain Belknap dwelt in no way upon the discomforts endured, except to remark that the nights might sometimes have been warmer.

President Roosevelt's visit to Messina was an interesting topic of the lecture. Captain Belknap told how the King of Italy, first putting out to visit the Ex-President in his vessel, then escorted Mr. Roosevelt on shore, where the former President of the United States made a thorough inspection of the American relief-work. The enthusiasm of the Italian crowds Captain Belknap described as tremendous. As Mr. Roosevelt drove from point to point their homage amounted to a positive inconvenience. To keep ahead of the crowd was most desirable, but none-the-less difficult, and it frequently became necessary, in passing over the wretchedly rough ground, for the honourable inmates of the vehicle to dismount in order that good time could be made, out of reach of the enthusiastic Italian populace. As Mr. Roosevelt, at the close of his brief visit, made his way back to his boat through the midst of the people, their delight broke all bounds, and taking complete proprietorship of him, they cheered wildly with cries of "Our King! Our President!"

A suggestive illustration which Captain Belknap showed was that of one of the American-erected buildings with a large bell slung in the trees behind. This was one of the numerous church-bells which were to be found scattered about the ruins at Messina. The American relief-workers had obtained permission of the Church authorities to utilise this bell for calling the gangs of labourers to their work. When it had for the last time discharged this office it was again to be hung in a Church in Messina, presumably with some fitting inscription describing the novel use to which it had been put.

Miss Otis, who has already established dancing classes in Dresden, has now made definite arrangements for similar classes in Berlin.

The classes will be held on Tuesdays. Esthetic (Gilbert) dancing for ladies, from 11-12 o'clock. Social dancing for boys and girls: beginners, 4.30-5.30; for more advanced pupils, 5.30-6.30. It is desired that on the opening day all pupils in social dancing meet at 4.30. Until more satisfactory arrangements can be made the classes will be held in the Victoria Saal, Luther Strasse 31—where Miss Otis can be seen after twelve o'clock by any one desiring to make arrangements for private lessons.

Mrs. Thackara, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Belknap, Mrs. Shartle, Mrs. Grew, and Mrs. Scholle have kindly consented to act as patronesses.

## OSTEOPATHY.

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

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.

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

### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

**ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH**, Monbijou Garten. Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.  
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month). 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.  
**THE AMERICAN CHURCH**, Motz Strasse 6. Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School. 11.30 a.m. Regular Service. 4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service. 7.30 p.m. Mid-week Service.  
Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.  
Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor. 3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor. 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.  
For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6. Dr. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, Minister in charge. 39, II. Bayreuther Strasse, Wittenberg Platz.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN** Berlin W. 8. Friedrich Strasse 59/60. MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany. Americans welcome. Geo S. Atwood, Secretary.

### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**  
Royal Opera House . . . Electra . . . at 8  
Royal Theatre . . . Der deutsche König . . . 7.30  
New Royal Opera Theatre closed.  
Deutsches Theatre . . . Don Carlos . . . 6.30  
(Kammerspiele) Major Barbara . . . 8  
Lessing Theatre . . . Tantris, der Narr . . . 8  
Berliner Theatre . . . Hohle Politik . . . 8  
New Theatre . . . La Parisienne (S. Després) . . . 8  
New Schauspielhaus . . . Das Exempel . . . 8  
Comic Opera . . . Der polnische Jude . . . 8  
New Operetta Theatre . . . Miss Dudelsack . . . 8  
Schiller Theatre O. . . Miss Hobbs . . . 8  
Charlottenburg . . . Wallensteins Tod . . . 8  
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Flachsmann als Erzieher . . . 8  
Kleines Theatre . . . Hinter'm Zaun . . . 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 . . . Stetfner Singsor . . . 8  
Passage Theatre . . . Henry Bender: Der süsse Doktor . . . 8  
Spezialitäten . . . 8  
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Relegierte Studenten . . . 8  
Folles Caprice . . . Sicher ist sicher. — Der Mann meiner Frau . . . 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, Friederich Strasse 59/60 Office 10-3 hours

### NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

admission to Anti-Budget meetings issued by the Budget League, so as to enable its myrmidons to create disorder. These are weapons that dirty the hands of their users.—Meanwhile, we must not forget the most important factor in the present struggle,—the withholding of supplies from all the great services. Until this or a new Budget is passed, the Exchequer is theoretically insolvent. Some 25 or 30 millions sterling of revenue already collected under the Budget must be refunded if the Bill is rejected. In addition to this sum is the deficit which existed at the commencement of the fiscal year, calculated at 15 millions. The total sum to be met in the event of a

Budget rejection will, therefore, fall not far short of 45 or 50 million pounds. The gravity of this circumstance can hardly be exaggerated, and the responsibility which the peers are taking upon themselves by holding up the Finance Bill may be accurately gauged therefrom. That many of them are recoiling in horror from the prospect cannot be doubted after the lead given by Lord Cromer, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

**TOKIO (Japan), Friday.**—A terrible explosion has occurred in the Onura coal mine, province of Fu-kuoka. So far as can be ascertained, fifteen men have lost their lives and 228 others are still entombed in the pit.

**SCHWERIN, Friday.**—Press reports recently circulated to the effect that the Grand Duchess Alexandra of Mecklenburg-Schwerin anticipates an interesting event in the spring of next year are now officially confirmed.

**MADRID, Friday.**—The War Ministry announces that all is in readiness at Melilla for the resumption of operations against the Rif tribesmen, which are expected to commence at once.

**BELGRADE, Friday.**—The King of Bulgaria arrived here yesterday afternoon, and was greeted at the station by King Peter, the Crown Prince, Foreign Minister Milovanovitch, and other personages. After introductions among the suites of the two monarchs had been made, they drove to the palace, not by the direct route, which was strongly guarded by military, but by a roundabout way, at every point of which the people raised hearty cheers.

**PEKING, Friday.**—The Government has issued an edict to the officials of chief towns and provinces by which they are admonished that all measures necessary for the introduction of a constitutional régime within the stated period must be fulfilled in detail. The edict is intended to give the people an assurance that the Regent is determined upon making good all the promises given by the late Emperor Kwangsu.

**TEHERAN, Friday.**—The Persian problem has been greatly complicated by a murderous attack upon a caravan in which two Russian Consuls, MM. Passet and Kadulovsky, were travelling. The attack was made by fifty mounted tribesmen and 200 on foot who belonged to the Kaskhai tribe. The escort of the Consular caravan, which was journeying in company with six Persian trade caravans, were too weak to withstand the heavy fire poured into them by the marauders, who swarmed on all sides of the lengthy train, and surrender was finally made. The casualties in the Russian caravan were very heavy, and ten people were also killed among the Persian traders. After surrender had been made the bandits pillaged the caravans of all valuables, and it was only by the greatest effort that the two Consuls, who were uninjured, managed to save the archives and money-chest of the Consulate from the thieves. The Russian Minister here has made the strongest representations to the Persian Government, demanding that immediate measures be taken for the punishment of the marauders and stating that he will hold the Government responsible for all losses, which must be indemnified. The British Consul at Shiras, as soon as he received news of the outrage, set out for the scene of the fight attended by a doctor and a small escort of Anglo-Indian troops.

**MADRID, Friday.**—An official telegram from Tenerife states that the main lava stream from the crater is advancing to the north, after having divided into two branches, one of which flowed two miles in nine hours. Streams of lava pouring down upon Santiago and Tamara have increased their volume. The flight of the populace continues.

(From our correspondent.) **NEW YORK, Nov. 16.**—For the protection of their interests the proprietors of *Hampton's Magazine*, which has obtained from Commander Peary the right of publishing his North Pole story in serial form on a contract of 50,000 dollars, have insured Peary's life for the sum of 50,000 dollars. The policy is so arranged that with the completion of each month's article the amount is reduced by 5,000 dollars. Peary will contribute ten articles in all, so that each article is valued in the contract and in the insurance policy at 5,000 dollars.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Friday.**—The Imperial Senate has revoked the permission granted some days ago by the courts to a woman lawyer, according to which she was admitted to the Bar. The Senate gives as its reason for revoking the sanction that the admission of women to the legal profession is a step of high importance, one which must be carefully regulated by legislation.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Friday.**—With reference to reports in the foreign press of Russian-American negotiations about the expansion of the Amoor railroad and the laying of a second track to the Trans-Siberian Railroad by an American syndicate, your correspondent in this city is authorised to give a categorical denial to the reports, the denial being based on information obtained from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications. No negotiations have taken place, and no such proposals as those suggested have been made.

PARIS, Friday.—It is reported from Toulon that several labourers were employed yesterday on the battleship Bouvet, loading ammunition. One of them let fall a heavy shell from a height of ten feet into the ammunition room. It is regarded as something hardly short of a miracle that the shell did not explode. At this incident the men started to quarrel among themselves and refused to continue their work. They refused to pick up the damaged shell which, being fractured, was in a highly dangerous condition, and finally the commanding officer of the ironclad had to hurl it into the sea with his own hands. An investigation into the affair proves that instead of carefully handing the shells from one pair of hands to another, the workmen had been carelessly throwing the loaded projectiles down the line. Naval experts are now asking themselves whether the terrible catastrophe on board the battleship Jéna two years ago was caused by a similar piece of criminal carelessness.

**CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.**

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,**  
Wiener Strasse  
Saturday, November 26th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Sunday, November 27th. *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.  
Sunday, November 27th. *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 Wnckelmann 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. WIGGOT, Resident Minister

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.**  
**THE BRITISH CONSULATE:** Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmé, Esq.  
**THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL:** Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney Esq

**DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.**

The following programme will be rendered at the Vespers Service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon: 1. Max Reger: Phantasie for organ on B-A-C-H. 2. Andreas Hammerschmidt: "Machet die Tore weit!" Motet for six part choir from the "Fest- und Zeitandachten" (1671). 3. Oskar Wermann: "Ich klopfe an zum heiligen Advent," solo song with organ, work 82, No. 1. 4. Johannes Brahms: "Die ihr schwebet um diese Palmen," song for one voice with solo-violin and organ, work 91, No. 2. 5. Andreas Hammerschmidt: "Halleluja!" for six and eight part choir from: "Musikalische Andachten. Ecclesiastical motets and concertos for five to twelve voices with double continuo" (1646). The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Königl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Fräulein Luise Ottermann, concert singer (soprano) and Herr Alfred Spitzner, Königl. Kammervirtuos (viola). At the organ Herr Alfred Sittard.

**CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.**

**Royal Opera House.**  
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10  
**Madame Butterfly.**  
Tragedy of a Japanese woman in three acts (after John L. Long and David Belasco), by I. Illica and G. Giacosa.  
Music by Giacomo Puccini.  
Cast:  
Cho-cho-san, known as "Butterfly" . . . . . Frau Nast.  
Suzuki, Cho-cho-san's maid . . . . . Frau Bender-Schäfer.  
Kate Linkerton . . . . . Fräul. Tervani.  
B. F. Linkerton, Lieutenant of the U.S. Navy . . . . . Herr Soot.  
Sharpless, American Consul at Nagasaki . . . . . Herr Perron.  
Goro, a Nakodo or matrimonial agent . . . . . Herr Rüdiger.  
Prince Yamadori . . . . . Herr Pauli.  
Uncle Bonze . . . . . Herr Ludikar.  
Yakusidé . . . . . Herr Nebuschka.  
The Imperial Commissioner . . . . . Herr Trede.  
A Registry Office official . . . . . Herr Schmalnauer.  
Cho-cho-san's mother . . . . . Fräul. Sachse.  
A kinswoman . . . . . Fräul. Stänzner.  
The aunt . . . . . Fräul. Weinert.  
The child . . . . . —

**DRESDEN**  
**Hugo Borack**  
English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.  
**4, See Strasse 4,**  
corner of Zahns Gasse.  
**Combinations, Drawers, and Undershirts of Crêpe de santé.**  
**Woolen underwear.**  
Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys. Knitted Waists.  
English and German Knitted Goods.  
Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies,  
Gentlemen, and Children.  
Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts,  
Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.  
**Novelties of the season.**

His Excellency Count Vitthum von Eckstädt, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, received a visit yesterday afternoon from Mr. Arthur Cuninghame Grant-Duff, the newly appointed British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Courts of Coburg and Dresden.

The spacious and handsome salons of the American Consulate-General were crowded to their utmost capacity on Thursday afternoon, between 5 and 7 o'clock, on the occasion of the Thanksgiving Day reception given by Consul-General and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney. The American Colony was present in force, besides many representatives of the English Colony and Saxon society. Mr. and Mrs. Gaffney received their guests, for whom a most enjoyable musical programme had been arranged. A string quartet rendered several selections in addition to which Mrs. Helen Brown Reid sang to the accompaniment of Mr. Herbert Williams, and Mr. Harry Field kindly performed a piano solo with his usual skill and taste. Mrs. Willy Kuntzelmann, Mrs. Knauffl, Mrs. U. J. Bywater, Mrs. James W. Benton, Mrs. Kathan, and Mrs. Glade assisted at the tea-tables. In the course of the evening a telegram was sent to President Taft at Washington, D.C., conveying the respectful greetings of the Dresden American Colony.

Among those present were: Herr Geheimer Finanzrat Dr. Beutler, Ober Burgomaster of Dresden; Miss Catherine Hill, daughter of the American Ambassador to Germany; Rev. and Mrs. F. Ward Denys; Lieutenant Holtz, Ober-Lieutenant Bucher, and Capt. von Metzsch; Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Butterworth; Rev. E. Bayard Smith; Dr. Robert Grimshaw and Miss Grimshaw; Mr. Charles Payson Pressly; Mrs. Augustus Craft and Miss Cecil Craft; Mrs. John L. Parke, Miss Pauline B. Parke, and Miss Genevieve Hamilton Parke; Mr. Charles Genscher, jr.; Deputy Consul-General and Mrs. Ulysses J. Bywater; Mr. W. Washington Brunswick, Vice- and Deputy Consul-General at Chemnitz; Mr. William Quinby; Mrs. William A. Knowlton (at Pension Blech); Miss Agnes Lauer; Miss Emilie Schipper; Mr. and Mrs. William John Watson; Miss Brereton, of New York; Mrs. Henrik Schoultz; Mrs. Chris Schmidt and Miss Gladys Schmidt; Mrs. Edwin Francis Small, of Cincinnati; Miss Margaret Gore and Miss Florence Sullenberg; Mrs. Robert Oliver Colt, of Charlotte, N.C.; Miss M. Louisa Graves (at Pension Minerva); Miss Craighead and Miss Davis; Mrs. Elisabeth Loeser, of New York City; Mrs. Leonard Woolsey Bacon; Miss Frances E. Browning, of Yonkers, New York; Miss Molt, of New York; Mrs. Sarah Gossler and Miss Emily Gossler; Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Lawrence White; Mrs. Thomas H. Norton; Dr. and Mrs. Albert H. Steinbrecher and Miss Elsa Steinbrecher, of Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Field and Mr. Harry M. Field; Mrs. K. F. Barnes, of Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. Lewis Stephen Kempton; Dr. and Mrs. William A. Spring; Mrs. D. S. MacIntyre and Mrs. H. H. Clark; Miss Hoard, Miss Elizabeth Howard Mercur, Mrs. Albert Guenther, Miss Swoyer, Mrs. Frances Holden Skinner, Mrs. Carrie Simpson Burr, Miss Killmaster; Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Bell; Mr. Lewis S. Kempton and Miss Alberta Kempton; Dr. Frederic E. Pottle; Mrs. Roche Alexis Savageau, Mrs. Charles Shepard Bryan, Mrs. Joseph Ingelfinger, Miss Marjorie E. Grimwade, Miss Evelyn Hamburger and Miss Belle Hamburger (of Los Angeles, Cal.) Mrs. Alexander McPherson, Miss Gertrude Savageau, Miss Helen L. Warden, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Howes, Mrs. Annie L. Klee and Miss Klee, Mrs. Franklin P. Ford (at Pension Minerva); Miss C. B. Perkins; Miss Ander-

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

**A. Dressel's Academic Bookstore, Bismarck Platz 14,**  
is buying second-hand English novels (Tauchnitz, etc.)

son, of Orange, N.J. (staying at Pension Ilm); Mr. and Mrs. Alex J. Barnes, of Pasadena, Cal.; Dr. A. V. de Souza; Kommerzienrat Gustav Klemperer, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General, and Frau Klemperer; Herr and Frau Leon Klemperer; Herr Ralph L. Klemperer; Herr and Frau M. E. Bradtke; Lieut. Basiner; Dr. Fr. Purlitz, of the *Leipziger Tageblatt*; M. Karl Baer; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Gutschow; Frau von Gundlack; Hauptmann and Frau v. Funcke; Herr and Frau Friedrichs; the Misses Volkman; Miss Scott; Miss Michaelski; Mrs. C. M. von Gerichten; Miss Mabel Ingraham Otis; Mrs. Charles S. Bryan.

Tomorrow (Advent Sunday) evening, at six o'clock, there will be held in All Saints' English Church a Special Service of Sacred Song and Music.

The following order of vocal and instrumental pieces will be embodied in a short, liturgical Office:—

- Collects and Lesson.  
Carol: Storm and terror, grief and error.
1. Sonata No. 2 . . . . . Mendelssohn.  
Mr. Albert Mallinson.
  2. Aria: "Thu saith the Lord" . . . . . Spohr.  
Mr. W. Baumfelder.  
"If with your whole hearts" . . . . . Spohr.  
The Choir.
  3. Adagio (for Violoncello Solo) . . . . . Joh. Smith.  
Herr Johannes Smith.
  4. Two Sacred songs . . . . . Dvorak.  
a) "Clouds and darkness are round about me."  
b) "Turn Thee to me and have mercy."  
Mr. W. Baumfelder.
  5. a) Adagio } for Violoncello . . . . . J. S. Bach.  
b) Abendlied } Herr Johannes Smith. R. Schumann.
  6. a) Cantilene } for Organ . . . . . Rheinberger.  
b) Andante and Allegro } Mr. Albert Mallinson. F. E. Baeh.
- Hymn (A. and M.) No. 49, Choir and Congregation.  
Concluding Collects.  
Benediction.

There is a slight correction to be made in the interview with Mr. Charles C. Bell, of Boonville, Missouri, which we recently had the pleasure of publishing. Mr. Bell, it appears, was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1892 which nominated Benjamin Harrison; and in 1896 he was on the McKinley Electoral ticket, instead of being a Delegate. "While I have no complaint or fault to find with the present Executive and his administration," says Mr. Bell in a note to us, "yet as a Republican of the old school—and the principles for which Lincoln, Grant, Harrison, and McKinley stood—and being a great admirer of Roosevelt because he advanced practical new ideas and executed them, I am of the opinion that before very long a large majority of the Republicans will see the need of recalling Roosevelt to the Presidency; and if nominated he will be elected with the largest majority ever given."

The evening service at the Scots Church next Sunday will be of a specially interesting character as in addition to the Lecture on the 1st Circle of the Purgatorio, two solos will be sung by Mr. Bert, the wonderful new tenor. This will be the last appearance for the present of Mr. Bert in Dresden as he leaves on Monday to take up his winter quarters in Italy. The service is at 6 o'clock and lasts one hour.

On Sunday last, the annual Thanksgiving Services were held, conducted by the Minister, and special music was rendered. Fräul. Seiler sang at both services in a rich, full and worshipful manner, her fine voice being heard to great advantage, and in the evening Herr Kästner gave a pleasing rendering of Händel's Largo on the violin. Miss Simon accompanied on the organ.

**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
West winds, cloudy, cold, light snowfall not improbable.

	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>	Sodoms Ende. 8.30. 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.	—

**PLOT.** The scene of this opera is laid at Nagasaki, Japan; time, the present. Lieutenant Linkerton, U.S. Navy, has bought a house and is awaiting his Japanese bride, Cho-cho-san, known as "Butterfly." The American Consul Sharpless advises Lieutenant Linkerton to deal gently with his little bride, but gets laughed at for his pains. "Butterfly" appears with her friends, who all make obeisance to the bridegroom. Her relations prophesy evil for this strange match, being jealous of Cho-cho-san, who shows her future husband a knife with which her father committed "harakiri," or suicide. They are subsequently married. In the midst of the resultant festivities the bride's uncle, Bonze, raises lamentations because "Butterfly" has renounced the religion of her fathers and adopted her husband's faith. Her relations curse her, but she is consoled by her husband. The second act reveals "Butterfly" alone, Lieut. Linkerton having been absent three years. She still believes in his fidelity, and refuses an offer of marriage from Prince Yamadori, who has long loved her. Consul Sharpless appears, having received a letter, and warns her never to expect her husband's return, but to accept the prince. She refuses, and shows her child to the Consul, begging him to write and tell her husband that his child awaits him. Her maid tells her of a report current that the child's father is unknown. "Butterfly," at first furious, calms herself and waits patiently for the ship bringing back the truant Linkerton. The third act finds them still waiting, but "Butterfly" is drowsy and falls asleep. A knock comes and Sharpless and Linkerton enter, the maid signing to them not to awaken "Butterfly." Sharpless counsels the maid to break the bad news to the deserted wife, and Linkerton, touched by signs of his Japanese bride's love, remorsefully leaves the scene. Linkerton's new wife, Kate, sees the child and offers to adopt it, when "Butterfly" awakes and knows by instinct that her husband has been near. Seeing Kate, she suddenly understands the truth, and says she will only give up the child if Linkerton comes himself. Left alone, she seizes her father's knife and commits "harakiri," sinking to the ground lifeless just as Linkerton's voice is heard calling her.  
Composer: Puccini, born 1858.

### VOTES FOR WOMEN!

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

(Concluded.)

#### The Passing of Old Traditions.

It is a most unfortunate thing that this question should have become so critical at a time when some of England's oldest political traditions are dissolving in pangs. It has become part and parcel of a general breaking-up movement. Undoubtedly the two great issues before the electorate are Tariff Reform or Socialism, and each, in itself, spells revolution on a large scale. The suffrage question may rival them in interest at the next election, although I hardly think so. The time is too close upon us. I do not intend to disparage the efforts of the women when I say that their cause is more likely than not to be swamped at election-time by the two other topics. The suffragists have placed Mr. Asquith in a very tight corner. If the principles contained in the present Budget, for instance, were likely to carry the polls, he could safely go to the country with them, and at the same time ask for a mandate on the Votes for Women movement. But it is by no means clear that the country is prepared to favour "advanced" legislation, and the Liberal Government, at the present juncture, cannot afford to champion two revolutionary causes. We seem to be in a political, as well as an administrative deadlock, so far as Female Suffrage is concerned, I mean, of course, in regard to its immediate settlement. The position is also complicated by the fact that there is a powerful Anti-Suffrage Society at work, and that the vote-seeking women have split into two camps, those who desire the general extension of the franchise and those who want it applied on a limited scale. The latter seem to be holding the field. Doubtless Mr. Asquith thinks that it is hardly worth his while just now to put the Liberal Party in jeopardy for the sake of a limited extension of the franchise, and would prefer to deal with the question of Adult Suffrage as a whole. I think that the supporters of the Limited Bill have the most logical backing, because, at a time when so many male voters have but the dimmest idea of what is required of them, it seems absurd to talk of flooding the country with another mass of ignorant voters.

There seems to be a well-founded impression that the Liberals are more favourably inclined to the Votes for Women movement than the Tories. At first blush this would appear to be unreasonable, as I think that the average woman is even more inclined than the average man to support those things which are essentially Conservative, such as the monarchy, the Church, Society, and the aristocracies of hereditament and wealth. But the average woman's horizon has hitherto been much more limited than the average man's and, as her interest in public matters grew, I believe that she would tend more and more to ally herself with the "domestic" side of politics, and those projects which are essentially Liberal. Toryism, in the Imperial sense of the word, appeals more to a masculine than a feminine imagination.

There is a small point in this interesting discussion which should not be overlooked. There is no doubt that the militant suffragettes are thoroughly enjoying themselves, and a certain amount of sympathy with them for the painful indignities and inconveniences which they have brought upon themselves may be justifiably withheld. The intoxication of fierce joy is in all their public utterances.

#### Martyrs from Choice.

The gusto with which they shriek the word "martyr" is unmistakable. It would be an error to take their statements about prison treatment too seriously, as they are obviously beside themselves with excitement. Whatever may be the feelings of women generally, one has only to read between the lines of such organs as "Votes for Women" to see that the militants are engaged in a sex-war. It is not openly declared and it crops up in many different ways—the turn of a phrase, the particular use of a word, or a sudden, illuminating point of view. In their hearts they are filled with the direst animosity, something which has broken out into uncontrolled riot, after much bubbling and seething in secret. This, for instance, from one of the street-sellers of the W.S.P.U. journal:—

"Will you buy this week's 'Votes for Women'?" I asked.

"He came close up and hissed in my ear, with a gleam of malignant teeth, 'I'm not such a fool!'"

The incident may or may not be exaggerated, but there can be no doubt as to the state of mind of the lady who described it. The militant suffragettes have started on this crusade with a sense of high adventure. They are banded together against the common enemy. Their nerves are strung to the highest possible tension. They want the fight more than the vote, and they are revelling in every turn and phase of the combat. The bottled-up wrath of years has been suddenly uncorked and they would be the most disappointed people in the world if these glorious days were abruptly to cease. It is they who have forced the pace. Imprisonment, rough treatment, forcible feeding, are risks which they willingly invite for the satisfaction of coming to grips with their foe. Not

for the sake of their professed object would they keep the struggle within honourable limits; in fact, most of them are honest enough to admit that they never had any intention of fighting fairly. They commit offences for which men would be punished severely, and complain of unchivalrous treatment when they are not given first class hotel accommodation at the expense of the State. They are not inconsistent in this; it is quite in keeping with the mean spirit which has actuated them throughout. It would be an insult to their intelligence to say that they are illogical in making such a use of the advantage of sex. It is "part of the game." At any rate, to take an entirely impartial view, however humiliating and disagreeable may be the spectacle of women engaged in such tactics, one cannot but admire the pluck and hardihood with which they have flung themselves into the arena. There are certain bulldog fighting qualities which we have always recognised as essentially typical of the Anglo-Saxon male, and if, on occasion, our women exhibit like qualities, it is only what we should expect from them. They fight as only Anglo-Saxon women can, and their courage and tenacity throughout have been worthy of, dare I say...men!

G. A. A.

#### DISCOVERERS' DISPUTES.

That Cook and Peary are not the only explorers who have quarrelled over the genuineness of their discoveries is shown by the rival claims of Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci as to the discovery of America, and also as to whether Verrazano or Hudson first discovered the Hudson River. Likewise the fight between Speke and Burton as to the discovery of the source of the Nile embroiled the scientific world for many years. It would, indeed, seem the irony of fate that though Columbus discovered the continent it was not named after him instead of Vespucci.

Another notable instance of a real discoverer failing to receive credit for his achievement, is that of Giovanni Verrazano, the Florentine navigator. That he really discovered the Hudson River in 1524, proved by his log and by letters which are still extant, would seem to be conclusive. But how far up the river he sailed has always been a matter of doubt. That he did sail into New York Bay sufficiently far to see and describe Manhattan Island is certain. Hudson explored the river that bears his name 85 years later, in 1609. The reason that Hudson received the credit for it is to be found in the fact that the early settlers were Dutch and English.

They knew all about Hudson, few if any of them had ever heard of Verrazano. Eager to claim credit for a man of their own race, historians dismissed Verrazano with a line, while they told in full the story of Hudson's discovery. Therefore, while the Italians of New York are disposed to give Hudson credit for all he did, they resent the manner in which their compatriot's fame has been neglected. Consequently, they propose to give expression to this feeling by presenting to the City of New York during the present month a monument from the hands of Ximenes, the famous Italian sculptor, in honour of Verrazano.

#### 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 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-pfennig rate for 20 grammes.

##### NEXT AMERICAN MAILED 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.

### :: DRESDEN ::

**Pension Cronheim,** Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

### 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.

Gutzkow Strasse 19, Dresden.



### SAXON-BOHEMIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

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 Hauptbfh. Anglo-American Home, with home comforts; excell. board 4 marks a day.—English conversation.—English cooking.

### SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

### PENSION JAHN, Nürnberger Str. 44, I.

Most beautiful location in the city. Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

### A. K. Janson

American Dental Surgeon. Modern Dentistry.

Prager Str. 10, I. Correction of irregular teeth a specialty. Tel. 8544. Office hours: 9-1 and 3-5 p.m.

Largest store for all **MUSIC** Pieces willingly sent for selection. Grand pianos, upright pianos, light pianos, weight, exchanged, let on hire. Catalogue gratis. Largest stock library in Dresden (over 100,000 folios) C.A. KLEMM DRESDEN-A. Augustus Strasse pt. I. and II. floors. Telephone 1071.

Steam Laundry "EDELWEISS" Grossenhainer Str. 140 Telephone 5430. Orders accepted at: Werdner Str. 8—Victoria Str. 27 Sachsen Allee 7—Gr. Weissner Str. 17 Anton Strasse 8 (Post Platz) **PHILIPP STOLTE** Dresden-N.

Every shop where English is spoken should take in and advertise in **The Daily Record** Strasse Strasse 5, I.

### Hch. Wm. 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.