

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

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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## THE CONGO PROBLEM.

### WHAT BELGIUM THINKS OF ENGLAND.

The following article which we cull from a Belgian source throws an interesting light on public opinion in Belgium regarding England's attitude towards the maladministration of the Congo:—

The British Government, yielding to an intense movement of public opinion, is commencing to give signs of active intervention in the Congo. At the same time it believes itself to be also handling judiciously Belgian susceptibilities; but in this it is mistaken. Its action in the matter, coupled with the ringing speeches of ministers in the House of Commons and elsewhere, has wounded these susceptibilities, and has given an opportunity for that portion of the Belgian press which is systematically devoted to the Congo State to represent England as seeking to pick a quarrel with King Leopold, not in order to obtain reforms for the benefit of the natives and the commercial freedom guaranteed by the Act of Berlin, but in order to possess herself of the Congo, or at least to partition it and secure for herself a share which would enable her to carry through the Cape to Cairo railway on British soil. The defenders of the African policy of the King have reminded the Belgians of the Transvaal business, and have tried in every way to excite among the Belgians feelings of distrust and hostility towards England. Belgians in general have nothing but sympathy for England, all the more because they know that she is the natural protector of their neutrality, and that her foreign policy has no other objects than peace and free trade, which are the basis of their own prosperity. They recognise also in England the model for Parliamentary countries, and, although they have not the same continual and intimate relations with their insular neighbours that they have with the French, Belgian Liberals entertain lively feelings of sympathy with English Liberals. When Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman came into power, the Liberal Left deputies in the Belgian Chamber sent him an address of congratulation.

But the intervention of England in the affairs of the Congo has undoubtedly been looked upon by most Belgians with great distrust and no little resentment. They have looked at it in the very light in which the British Government did not want them to look at it, as an unfriendly interference in the domestic affairs of Belgium. On all sides it has been reiterated that such interference could not be tolerated, and that Congo affairs were a matter for Belgians, a matter to be dealt with by Belgians amongst themselves, independently of all foreign intervention. The bulk of the Belgian press systematically defends the views of the Congo State—that is to say, the views of the King—or else contents itself with inserting the *communiqués* of the Press Bureau. That Bureau was established by the Congo State, and has been justly denounced in the Belgian Chamber as an agency for corruption and for the poisoning of the public mind. It has taken advantage of the complaints from England to organise a regular campaign against Britain, and to represent that the protests of English opinion against the Congo abuses are nothing but the interested libels of the "Merchants of Liverpool." They meet everything with this stereotyped reply, and when Belgians, from a sense of humanity and national honour, join in denouncing the abuses, their fellow countrymen remain sceptical, or even reproach them as

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dupes, if not accomplices, of the merchants of Liverpool. Only recently, M. Hennebiég, one of the chief apologists for the King's policy, wrote to a Brussels paper as follows:—"Together with the fate of one of the richest colonies in the world, our own independence and future are at stake. Among the Powers who signed the Act of Berlin, England, in spite of whom this international enterprise was undertaken, is pursuing a policy destructive of the whole of the work started in 1884, and of that which represents it, the Congo State. Germany opposes this, and defends the work. We, who are the stake in this conflict, are caught and carried along in this strife of nations." And a great number of the defenders of King Leopold's Congo policy say under their breath what M. Hennebiég proclaims from the house-top: Belgium must treat England as an enemy, and work along with Germany against her. The formidable fortifications constructed at Antwerp may, at need, serve as a threat to England, instead of as a foothold for an English army coming to maintain the neutrality of Belgium.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Sunday.—King Manuel of Portugal left London yesterday and arrived in Paris the same afternoon. On the eve of his departure from England the young monarch issued the following message to the British people:—

"A week ago, on the conclusion of my State visit to Windsor, I conveyed to you, through my Foreign Minister, an expression of the depth of my feelings at the warmth and splendour of the reception accorded to me. Since then I have been in your capital in a private capacity, and again I have been most profoundly touched by the really sympathetic bearing of the people of London. Everywhere I have been received and treated as a friend. Official and unofficial receptions, State and private functions, have left on my mind an ineffaceable memory of the happy time I have spent on these shores.

"I wish, therefore, to convey to the English people my sincerest thanks for, and my high appreciation of, the kindness and cordiality which I have met with during my stay. From the moment of my arrival at Portsmouth, where I was welcomed by the Prince of Wales and your splendid Navy, I have had a succession of cheering experiences which I can never forget, and by which I have been deeply touched. I recognise in all I have experienced a manifestation of the goodwill entertained by my friends and allies, not only towards my person, but also towards my beloved land and people. I quit England, therefore, with many regrets, but with lively feelings of satisfaction that this visit and the discussions which have taken place between the Ministers of both our countries have contributed to the welfare of our two nations."

PARIS, Sunday.—King Manuel had several interviews with President Fallières and the French For-

eign Minister today, and this evening was the guest at a State banquet in the Elysée. Hearty toasts were exchanged, and an informal levée was held at the conclusion of the meal.

PARIS, Sunday.—A murderous assault on General Verand was committed today in the Rue Castiglione. The assailant, who was arrested, fired several times at the General with a revolver. His object was the assassination of the War Minister, whose photograph he carried and who closely resembles General Verand. The would-be assassin is a native-born Algerian. He carried two loaded revolvers and a long knife. He strongly resisted arrest, and was roughly handled in the struggle. When brought before the Commissary he declared himself to be a victim of the injustice of Algerian officers. General Verand was wounded twice in the head. (LATER.)—The following details have now been ascertained: Immediately after the shots had been fired the General, with blood streaming from his face, was conveyed to an adjacent chemist's who bandaged the wounds. Both wounds, though painful, are not of a dangerous description. At the time of outrage the street was crowded with police and sightseers as President Fallières had just paid a visit to King Manuel at the adjacent Hotel Bristol. Gendarmes secured the assailant, who attempted to flee. Several bystanders fell upon the man and struck him with their sticks. A rumour was circulated that the attempt had really been aimed at King Manuel. The assassin is a former secretary of the Algerian Bureau at Bousaada, and declares that he was dismissed because he had brought to light irregularities on the part of officers. Attempts were made to murder him because he had told the truth. He had written a letter to the Prime Minister which remained unanswered, and he had therefore attempted to obtain justice by his own efforts.

MADRID, Sunday.—Messages from Tenerife state that only one crater now remains active. The lava streams, which are rapidly cooling, have now ceased to make progress, and the volcanic eruption appears at an end.

VIENNA, Monday.—The officer arrested in connection with the mysterious poisoning affair is Senior Lieutenant Adolf Hofrichter. It appears that most of the officers who received the poisoned pills were between him and promotion, and this fact is believed to furnish the motive. The case against him is crushingly complete. On Saturday he was examined from 3 p.m. till 11 p.m. He remained throughout the day perfectly calm, and denied in detail the grave charges against him. Hofrichter was married three years ago. His wife is expecting to shortly become a mother.

PARIS, Sunday.—Madame Steinheil left here for London yesterday. She informs the press that owing to her limited means, she intends to make use of her vocal talent as a means of livelihood.

BREMEN, Sunday.—The German (Dreadnought) battleship Thüringen was launched from the Weser Co.'s yard yesterday afternoon in presence of a large number of spectators. The christening ceremony was performed by the Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg.—The Thüringen is the seventh German Dreadnought to take the water, while the eighth, the Dreadnought cruiser known as "G," will be launched in a few weeks. England has eleven Dreadnought battleships and cruisers completed or building.

## BERLIN

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

American interest attaches in an unusual degree to a German Bazaar which will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week (December 7 and 8) in the Hotel Esplanade. Her Royal Highness, Princess Carl Anton von Hohenzollern, heads the large and distinguished organising committee as patron-in-chief. The Bazaar is for the benefit of the St. Katharinen *Stift* for foundlings.

A number of Americans well known in Berlin are taking a leading part in the affair, both as members of the committee and as stall-holders. Mme. von Hegemann-Lindencrone, the American wife of the Danish Minister, will, with two other ladies, assist her Highness Princess Carl von Hohenzollern at the leading stall, which will be devoted to art-handiwork and needle-work of all kinds. Four well known American women are jointly in charge of the stall for lace and silver, viz. Mrs. Joseph C. Grew and Mrs. Gustave Scholle, wives of the 2nd and 3rd Secretaries of the American Embassy; Mme. d'Artzimiwitsch, wife of the Russian Consul-General, and Baroness von Lüttwitz. Mrs. Thackara, the wife of the American Consul-General, will be one of five ladies in charge of the *Russische Bude*, while Frau von Werner, of Fasanen Strasse 57, will be one of a group of three in charge of the *Bayrische Weihnachtsbude*.

Well known members of German society whose names are also prominently connected with the bazaar include Frau vom Rath; Gräfin York von Wartenberg; Freifrau von Gebattel, wife of the Bavarian military attaché; Gräfin Kanitz; Princess Radziwill; Frau von Schwabach; Princess von Wrede.

There will be a promenade concert on both days of the Bazaar, the music being furnished by an Italian orchestra under Signor Santi Cotti. Entrance to the bazaar and concert on both days is free. A large attendance of Americans is expected at this distinguished charity affair.

Lady Edward Goschen, the wife of the British Ambassador, has been making a visit in Egypt, where her son, Mr. Edward H. Goschen, is stationed. The birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Goschen was recently announced.

Sir Alan Johnstone, the British Minister at Copenhagen, arrived in Berlin for a few days last Friday, on one of his frequent short visits, and is as usual stopping at the Hotel Adlon. He is accompanied by Mr. W. Laye, of London.

Professor John W. Burgess, of Columbia University, the well known first occupant of the Roosevelt Chair at the University of Berlin, also arrived on Friday at the Hotel Adlon, coming from Karlsruhe, where he has been stopping.

Professor Burgess who is accompanied by his artist wife (Ruth Payne Burgess) leaves Berlin early this week, to return again later in the season.

Professor Arthur Schuster, President of the International Seismological Association, left Berlin on Friday night for Manchester, England, after a week's stay at the Hotel Adlon.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Lawrence (Miss Fay Davis) conclude their Shakespearian *Gastspiel* at Kroll's today (Tuesday) and will be leaving the Hotel Esplanade early this week for England.

Mr. G. Valentine Williams, Reuter's well known correspondent in Berlin, expects to leave about Christmas time to assume his new post as Paris correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, after a month's work in the *Mail's* London office.

Mr. Lester Lawrence, who succeeds Mr. Williams as Reuter's representative, has been in Berlin since October, accustoming himself to the work of the Berlin bureau. Mr. Lawrence has been with Reuter's agency for the past seven years, working in the London office, and controlling the South African service.

Mrs. Vernon Spencer announces that she will not be at home to friends and callers again until the first Wednesday in January.

Miss Patterson, a pretty young English girl, the daughter of Mrs. W. Patterson, of London, has enjoyed the unique distinction of making her theatrical *début* in Berlin, appearing upon the stage for the first time at Kroll's with Mr. Gerald Lawrence's English company.

Miss Patterson, who is the daughter of wealthy parents, is a protégée of Sir Charles Wyndham, on whose advice she entered upon stage-life. Accompanied by her mother, Miss Patterson has been staying at the Hotel Adlon.

Miss Evelyn Griswold entertained yesterday (Monday) at a *thé dansant* for Miss Eleanor Thackara, who sails on Saturday for America, aboard the President Grant.

Mrs. Thackara is entertaining at a small dance tomorrow (Wednesday) evening at Bayrischer Pl. 2.

## OSTEOPATHY.

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

Mr. and Mrs. William Hooper, of Boston, Mass., who have friends in the American Colony, arrived in Berlin on Thursday after a fortnight's stay in Dresden. They have come to enjoy three weeks of the Berlin season.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Dickie returned to Berlin late on Thursday evening after their six weeks' absence in America.

The Young People's Union of the American Church holds its regular social reception this (Tuesday) evening at the American Church, Motz Strasse 6. All students and young people, of American or British nationality, are cordially invited.

### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.  
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).  
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.  
Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School.  
11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.  
Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.  
Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.  
3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.  
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.  
For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6.  
Dr. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, Minister in charge.  
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### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**  
Royal Opera House . . . Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor . . . 7.30  
Royal Theatre . . . Der deutsche König . . . 7.30  
New Royal Opera Theatre . . . Romeo and Juliet (Mr. Lawrence) . . . 8  
Deutsches Theatre . . . Don Carlos . . . 7.30  
(Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen . . . 8  
Lessing Theatre . . . Vor Sonnenaufgang . . . 7.30  
Berliner Theatre . . . Hohe Politik . . . 7.30  
New Theatre . . . Herbst.—Der Unbekannte . . . 8  
New Schauspielhaus . . . Judith . . . 8  
Comic Opera . . . Tosca . . . 8  
New Operetta Theatre . . . Miss Dudselsack . . . 8  
Schiller Theatre O. . . Gespenster . . . 8  
Charlottenburg . . . Kabale und Liebe . . . 8  
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Der Bibliothekar . . . 8  
Kleines Theatre . . . Hinter'm Zaun . . . 8  
Urania Theatre . . . In den Dolomiten . . . 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 . . . Leben und leben lassen . . . 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, Friedrich Strasse 59/60 Office 10-3 hours

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

NEW YORK, Monday.—Extensive experiments were carried out by the military authorities on Saturday with a new field gun designed for use against airships. In all twenty shots were fired at an angle of 27 degrees at a captive balloon 500 feet in the air, but in every case the shots went wide of the mark.

ZURICH, Monday.—The sport commission appointed to classify the results of the Gordon Bennett balloon race has decided finally as follows: First prize, to Mr. Mix of the balloon America II.; second prize, to Captain Messmer (Switzerland) of the balloon Azura; third prize, to M. Schaeck (Switzerland), of the balloon Helvetia.

### AMERICA AND CHILI.

For some time past there has been friction between the United States and Chili, chiefly as a result of the so-called Alsop incident. The Chilean Government complains that throughout the negotiations it has been treated with extraordinary harshness by the Washington authorities, and many alleged facts are brought forward in support of this protest. The following cablegram, which reached us yesterday, is indeed a strong indictment, although pending an explanation from America it should be treated with some reserve:—

SANTIAGO de CHILI, Sunday.—An official announcement relating to the Alsop incident has been made, to the following effect: In the year 1900 a Court of Arbitration was constituted at Washington comprising three members, one of whom was appointed by the President of the United States, another by the President of Chili, and the third by the President of Switzerland. This Court decided on a number of claims made by North American subjects against the Chilean Republic. Among others it rejected a claim for damages proffered by the firm of Messrs. Alsop and Co. to the amount of 1,456,000 pesos, since Messrs. Alsop were registered as a Chilean company and the case therefore could only properly come under the jurisdiction of the Chilean Courts. In spite of this decision by the Court of Arbitration, however, the United States Government demanded that Chili should transfer the dispute to the Hague Court of Arbitration, as far as the claim of Messrs. Alsop was concerned. The Chilean Government accepted this peremptory suggestion, but reserved to itself the right of raising at The Hague the question as to whether the United States Government was justified in still upholding a claim which had been adjudicated upon by the Court of Arbitration at Washington. As the Washington Government refused to agree to this reservation, and since the Chilean defence was thereby greatly prejudiced, the Chilean Government requested Washington to recognise Brazil as a friendly mediator, who would decide the whole matter within a period of four months. This proposal, also, was rejected by the United States Government, which reiterated its demand for an immediate transference to The Hague without permitting to Brazil any interference in the affair. To this note was added a warning that, in case Chili did not agree unconditionally to go before the Hague Arbitration Court, she would have to pay an indemnity of one million dollars; the United States Government adding that if the affair was not laid before the Hague Court in ten days, the American Minister at Santiago would be recalled. The Chilean Government answered this note to the effect that now, as formerly, it accepted the Hague proposition, provided that both disputants were allowed to make use of every circumstance in connection with their defence, adding that it had placed a sum of one million dollars at the disposal of the Hague Court of Arbitration as a guarantee of good faith. Up to the present this last Chilean note has been unanswered by Washington.

### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wtewer Strasse.  
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. 9.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Address.  
Thursday, December 2nd. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, December 3rd. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 3.0 p.m. Instruction for the Young. 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.  
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. P. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.  
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),  
Bernhard Strasse 2,  
at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.  
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion service is held every third Sunday in October, January, March and June.  
The Rev. T. H. WISHT, Resident Minister

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

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

North-west wind, cloudy, thaw continues, occasional rain.

**DRESDEN**

**Hugo Borack**

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

**4, See Strasse 4,**  
corner of Zahns Gasse.

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Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys. Knitted Waists.  
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Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies,  
Gentlemen, and Children.  
Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk. Skirts.  
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Novelties of the season.

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Small select parties under the personal management and escort of Miss I. B. Watson, Gutzkow Str. 33, II., Dresden.  
References required. Particulars furnished upon request.

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**Théâtre Intime**

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Frau Gerda-Gerda, Comédienne;  
Frau Grete Lück, Elocutionist;  
Otto Taube, Chansonnier and Elocutionist;  
Albert Hammer, Humorist;  
Otto Ninow, the King of Concertmeisters.  
Frau Fritz Holzer-Waldmüller, Concert and Song Vocalist; Hugo Richter, Director.

Italienne cherche place comme bonne d'enfants.  
Réf. S'adresser au Journal: O. 218, Daily Record.

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**DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICE.**

Miss Watson will lecture today, Tuesday, 10-11 in the Royal Gallery, taking as her subject the Dutch masters: Franz Hals, Fuisdael and Hobbema, and illustrating by fine originals. At 11.30 today, a lecture will be given in the Albertinum, on Michael Angelo the Sculptor, casts furnishing illustration. On Wednesday, December 1, at 11.30, in 1er rooms at Gutzkow Strasse 33, II., Miss Watson will hold a preparatory lecture on 'culture in the Golden Age' of Greece, which will be devoted to the Sculptor Phedias and the Parthenon. This lesson will be supplemented on Friday at 10 a.m. by a lecture in the Albertinum for further illustration by fine casts. The class will meet in the Parthenon Hall.

King Friedrich August returns to Dresden tomorrow from his shooting expedition in Austria.

The Royal Princes and Princesses lunched with Prince and Princess Johann Georg on Sunday.

Prince and Princess Johann Georg visited on Friday the French theatrical performance at the Royal Theatre, Neustadt, arranged by the Dresdner Gesellschaft für neuere Philologie. The piece was Molière's "L'Avare." At the same performance were the Crown Prince and Prince Friedrich Christian, who also witnessed Saturday's performance of Beaumarchais' "Le Barbier de Seville." On Sunday Prince and Princess Johann Georg were again present at the Royal Theatre, on the occasion of the production of Edmond Rostand's "Les Romanesques."

There was a very large and enjoyable Thanksgiving Eve reception held on Wednesday last at the Rectory of the American Church of St. John, Reichs Platz 5, where the Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Butterworth received their friends and members of the Church congregation. Especially enjoyed was the patriotic programme arranged by the pastor and containing songs by Mr. Burt ("Annie Laurie" and others). "Home thoughts from Europe," a lately composed poem by Mr. Henry Van Dyke, was recited by Mrs. William John Watson, followed by the delightful rendering of "Home Sweet Home," by Mrs. Helen B. Reid, and later on by the general singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Auld Lang Syne," which brought to a close the Thanksgiving of 1909 and another of those memorable gatherings which serve to cheer the lonely and exiled from home, and for which the American Rectory has long been famous.

Madame Meta Illing's English Theatre company will arrive in Dresden this week and give a performance at the Royal Theatre, Neustadt, next Friday evening. Further details of the visit, including the name of the piece to be performed, will be published in due course. The following tariff of seats has been arranged which, for general convenience, we reproduce literally: 1. Rang: Balkon and Amphitheater, 1. and 2. Reihe, 10 marks; Balkon and Amphitheater, 3. and 4. Reihe, 8 marks; Logen No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 8 marks. 2. Rang: Proszeniumlogen, Mittel- and Seitenbalkon 7 marks; Mittलगalerie 6 marks; Seitengalerie 5 marks; Sitz- and Stehgalerie 4 marks. 3. Rang: Balkon and Proszeniumlogen 4 marks; Mittलगalerie, 1. to 3. Reihe, 3 marks; Mittलगalerie, 4. to 6. Reihe, 2.50 marks; Seitengalerie 1.50 marks; Stehplätze 1 mark; Orchestersitze 12 marks; 1. Parkett 10 marks; Mittel-Parkett 8 marks; 2. Parkett 6 marks; Parkett, Proszeniumloge, 12 mark. The sale of seats in advance commences next Thursday at 10 a.m. at the box office of the Royal Theatre, Neustadt.

New American arrivals include: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McWade, of New York; Mrs. Henry Werner and children, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Devine and Miss Kate Tyler, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Gutwein, of Philadelphia.

We very much regret that through a misapprehension an error has occurred in our daily mail bulletin in the paragraph relating to Canada. Contrary to the statement made in that paragraph, the 10-pfennig rate for letters of 20 grammes does not apply in any case to Canadian letters despatched from Germany, because the cheap rate agreement was made only between the Governments of Germany and the United States. The usual 20-pfennig stamp is therefore required on all letters addressed to Canada mailed in Germany.

The following titled visitors are now in Dresden, staying at the Europäischer Hof: His Excellency Oberstmarschall Count Vitzthum von Eckstädt; Count and Countess Wilhelm Magnis, of Ullersdorf; Countess Marianne Eitz, of Birkenau; Baroness Geyer, of Müdersheim; Baroness von Reiwitz, of Wuerbitz; Werner Count Schulenburg, of Ritzenburg; Baron and Baroness von Jena, of Jahmen; Baron von Strahlenheim, of Juebshausen; and Kammerherr von Bloedau, of Ehrenberg.

The "Familien-Abend" of the Dresdner Ruder-Gesellschaft on Tuesday at the Palmengarten was attended by about 160 persons, among them German, American, Russian, and Polish visitors. Three recitations by Frl. F. Wollmann, three songs by Frl. Kunde, and a very well-acted and sung "Liederspiel," "Die wilde Toni," by Frls. Jeremias and Dzondi and Herren Herrmann and Gutjahr, preceded the usual Polonaise, and dancing; the latter kept up until what reporters, who always write of "crisp bank notes" and "lurid flames" (whereas bank notes are seldom crisp and flames never lurid) can not call anything else but "the wee sma' hours."

The Gesellschaft will celebrate its 25th Anniversary on January 8th next.—Mitglied.

The next lecture by Prof. Le Lage (in French) will be on "La critique française: F. Sarcy" this (Tuesday) evening at Frau Leonhard's young ladies' school, Holbein Strasse 28. These lectures, says one of our readers, are characterised by simplicity of diction, liberativeness, and clearness of pronunciation.

**NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS:**

In order to enhance the usefulness of *The Daily Record* as a medium of communication between members of the English-speaking colonies in Dresden we cordially invite our readers to send in social items—dealing with new arrivals, social events, and other matters of interest—for publication in our columns. No charge is made for such insertions; on the contrary, we shall feel obliged to everybody who sends them in.

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**CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.**

**Royal Opera House.**

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

For the first time:

**Der Wanderer. (Il Viandante.)**

Lyrical Drama in one act by Gustavo Macchi.  
Music by M. Enrico Bossi.

Cast:

A prophet, popularly called "The Wanderer" Herr v. Bay.  
Dania a shepherdess Frau Schabbel-Zoder.  
Lida, her sister Frau Bender-Schäfer.  
A slave, popularly called "The Red" Herr Scheidemantel.  
Herr Büssel.  
Slaves Herr Schmalnauer.  
Herr Fricke.

PLOT. The scene of this lyric drama is laid near Tarminia; the period is the first Slave War. In the Wanderer, a prophet, the hope of the slaves is centred. He is harboured by two young women in the hut of one of the slaves to whose trust they had been confided by their dying father. Dania, one of the girls, had previously escaped from this forsaken dwelling but had since returned, only to be captivated by the manly beauty of the mysterious Wanderer. The slave, her guardian, watches with jealous eyes her passion for the Wanderer, as he himself loves her. Finally, in revenge, he accuses the prophet of treason, who is condemned to perish by fire. But the slave's hate is disarmed by the benignity of his victim, who ascends the fatal pyre with a smile upon his face. Overcome with remorse, the slave confesses his perjury to the rabble and is slain by them, but not before Dania has forgiven him.

For the first time:

**Versiegelt. (Sealed.)**

Comic opera in one act after Raupach.  
Music by Leo Blech.

Cast:

Braun, the Burgomaster Herr Lordmann.  
Else, his daughter Frau Keldner.  
Frau Gertrud, a young widow Frau v. d. Osten.  
Frau Willmers, resident in the same house Frau Bender-Schäfer.  
Bertel, her son, clerk to the Council Herr Soot.  
Lampe, servitor to the Council Herr Ermold.  
Neighbour Knote Herr Büssel.  
The Champion Marksman Herr Nebuschka.

PLOT. Frau Willmers, a widow, who has not paid her taxes, desires to secure a valuable cupboard against seizure. Her friend Frau Gertrud, a merry young widow, offers to hide the cupboard. Gertrud, by the way, has set her heart on wedding Burgomaster Braun, whose daughter is in love with the son of Frau Willmers. The Burgomaster, however, will not consent to the match, but Frau Gertrud assures them of her assistance. The Burgomaster pays a visit to Frau Gertrud, and to escape detection seeks refuge in the fateful cupboard, which is shortly afterwards seized and sealed up by the tax-collector. Everybody now goes to the village fair except the young couple. After holding a dull dialogue for the benefit of the imprisoned Burgomaster, they release him on condition that he sanctions their union. No sooner is he out, however, than he retaliates by locking the couple in the cupboard, thus escaping the ridicule of the neighbours whom the widow Gertrud had invited to witness the denouement. All ends well; the lovers are united, and the Burgomaster espouses the gay widow Gertrud.

November 28 to Dec. 5	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Eugen Onegin 7.30 p.m.	Der fliegende Holländer. 7.30 p.m.	Der Wanderer. Versiegelt. 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Der Wanderer. Versiegelt. 7.30 p.m.	3. Symphony Concert. A Series. 7.30 p.m.	Salome. 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.	Die Räuber. 6.30 p.m.	Minna von Barnhelm. 7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Merely Mary Ann. 7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Liebeschule. 7.30 p.m.	Das Theaterdorf. 7.30 p.m.	Die Försterchristel. 7.30 p.m.	Liebeschule. 7.30 p.m.	Der Zigeunerbaton. 7.30 p.m.	Liebeschule. 7.30 p.m.	Die Försterchristel. 7.30 p.m.	—

## THE ENGLISH CRISIS. HAS THE BUDGET FAILED?

While supporters of the Government have been declaring up and down the country that financial chaos will follow the hanging-up of the Budget, it is instructive to learn that something approaching chaos has already overtaken the national finances as the result of some amazing miscalculations by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Finance Bill has broken down as a means of providing funds for the national expenditure, and (says the *Daily Mail*) the Government has already been compelled to borrow by the issue of Treasury bills on a huge scale. Only last week Treasury bills to the amount of £3,000,000 were taken up by the money market. But in spite of this, it is announced that another issue of £3,000,000 is to be made next week. It will bring the total amount outstanding up to £29,000,000. The total outstanding on December 1, 1908, was only £18,000,000. Thus the Government have had to borrow this year an additional £11,000,000. This £11,000,000 of additional borrowing is more than the whole cost of old age pensions, which is eight millions as estimated, though it is possible that the estimate has been exceeded as the result of the astounding state of affairs in Ireland, where the number of pensioners is greater than the number of people over seventy. Thus the Government, so far from paying for old age pensions out of revenue are finding the money by loan. So much for Mr. Ure.

The explanation of the excessive borrowing is to be found in two facts:

1. The yield of Mr. Lloyd George's new taxes is far less than he anticipated. The Budget has not been a success.
2. The expenditure has been even greater than he calculated.

Taking his revised Estimates the following was the revenue on which he calculated in the present financial year, as compared with 1908-9:

Revenue, 1909-10	£160,800,000
Revenue, 1908-9	151,500,000
Anticipated increase in 1909-10	£9,300,000

The revenue return issued early in the previous week showed the following actual receipts, compared with the same period of 1908-9:

April 1, 1909, to November 20	£81,001,000
April 1, 1908, to November 21	78,887,000
Gain in 1909	£2,114,000

Two-thirds of the year have elapsed, and the gain is less than one-fourth of what he expected.

Then, again, in the eight months that have elapsed the expenditure has so increased that it is within £401,000 of the total estimated increase for the whole year.

## ADVICE TO AMERICANS: "KICK!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

With reference to Mr. Scott's maltreatment at Freiberg I beg to say that if Americans would do a little more kicking, they would be less often and less unnecessarily kicked.

A case in point:—At the Universal Exposition of 1898 in Paris I was standing in the French section by a friend who was manipulating a model railway switch, at the other end of which, 30 feet away, there was a small "hands off" sign, in French only. A policeman very promptly arrested us both and conveyed us through the crowded halls, to the station, where we were both submitted to a minute cross examination which was the reverse of polite. As I had in vain protested to the "minion of the law" that I had not touched the model, and that being one of the Judges of Awards I had the right not only to handle, but also to take apart, any machine exhibited, I demanded—and got promptly—a proper, formal, apology, tendered in person by the Brigadier of Police of the district, in uniform, at my office in the American section of the Exposition, and in presence of Commissioner McCormick and my colleagues. There was no more funny business with Americans that summer. In proof thereof, when the French police attempted to arrest an American solicitor for some petty squabbles in the United States section, our marines, who were stationed as guards, formed a hollow square about the man, and the Frenchmen didn't get him out.

We took the standpoint that we would settle our own local rows in our own local tribunal—and maintained it.

I rebuked a judge in Hanover for his manner of addressing me in a civil case, and he "took his medicine," altho' the court officials looked as tho' they expected the ceiling, if not the heavens, to fall.

(Dr.) Robert Grimshaw.

Dresden.

We fail to see what bearing the above remarks of our correspondent's—interesting as they are—have on the recent case at Freiberg. We are certainly unable to endorse the advice proffered to Americans to "kick." Our correspondent apparently forgets that residence in a foreign country entails submission to the laws

of that country,—if only on grounds of common courtesy. The Englishman or American in Germany may find much to criticise; but if he makes a point of "kicking" whenever his sense of justice is offended, he only succeeds in making himself and the country he represents disliked. We are quite sure that if all Americans had acted upon the advice tendered above, they would not have earned the respect and popularity they now enjoy among every class of Germans. Patriotism and national pride are excellent things in their place, but they become nothing short of offensive when they take the form of loudly protesting against the laws of a foreign country. Miscarriages of justice and the persecution of individuals are not confined to one or two countries. We venture to assert that they occur quite as frequently in the United States as elsewhere. Mr. Scott, of Freiberg, it will be remembered, laid emphasis on the scrupulous fairness of his trial, when the judges displayed a tolerant broad-mindedness which certainly allowed no scope for "kicking." We doubt whether, under similar circumstances, a German subject would have received more considerate treatment at the hands of an American magistrate. The German criminal law, as we have pointed out more than once, is far from perfect; but we contend that its reform is not a task for foreigners but for the Germans themselves,—a task which, it may surprise Dr. Grimshaw to learn, is proceeding vigorously and steadily. There is a good deal of sense in the old admonition to do as the Romans do when in Rome. Respect breeds respect, and vice-versa. Certainly, if the present cordial feeling between Germany and America is to continue, it will not be through the misguided efforts of chronic "kickers." The wise tourist erases the verb "to kick" from his travelling vocabulary.—Ed.

## DR. COOK'S LECTURES.

Dr. Cook's commercial instincts may be gauged by an incident which has just occurred. To a couple of gentlemen who wanted the explorer to lecture, his manager wired: "Can give you November 23 at Minneapolis and 24 St. Paul. Will sell both for six thousand dollars if accepted today.—Gray." The answer returned was, says *London Opinion*: "We don't want to buy Dr. Cook. We only wanted to rent the use of him for a night or two."

## LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

### TO THE UNITED STATES.

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.

December 4.—*St. Louis*, from Southampton, mails due in New York December 11. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, 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."

### 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 Wednesday, December 1, by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., left New York November 23.

On Friday, December 3, by the S.S. Oceanic, left New York November 24.

As there are many of our readers who still appear to believe that letters despatched to America under the new cheap rate—10 pfgs. for 20 grammes, only by steamer sailing from German ports—are not forwarded by the express steamers, but are kept back for transference by "any old tub," we may state that, on the contrary, such letters are despatched by the first steamer on the schedule, be it an express or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction whatever is made, and full advantage of the cheaper rate may therefore be taken. Such letters may be sent by every steamer sailing from a German harbour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our daily mail list.

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