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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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AMERICAN IMPERIALISM. A REPLY TO PROFESSOR WHEELER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

When reading your interesting account of the Berlin Thanksgiving Day celebration in the *Record* of Nov. 28th, I was struck by certain remarks attributed to Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler in regard to the Imperial obligations of the United States. The learned gentleman is reported to have said: "And one thing it becomes us to remember, if we would abide by the maxims of Thanksgiving Day. If America is true to itself the foreign policy that we adopt must never be Imperialistic, such as has characterised England. It must be one in character and spirit with our internal democracy; helping the feebler nation to realise itself; encouraging it to govern itself. I think our government of the Philippines represents the finest example of democracy in foreign policy..." Now, if it is possible, I would like through your columns to draw Professor Wheeler's attention to a few facts of which, according to his remarks quoted above, he cannot well be cognisant. I shall not attempt to discuss the appositeness or otherwise of his speech, delivered on such an occasion, or to ask whether an attitude strongly tinged with the feeling of thankfulness "that we are not as others are" is consistent with the spirit of true Thanksgiving; but I am concerned to enquire of Prof. Wheeler whether he truly believes that America's foreign policy is not Imperialistic. As you, Sir, stated in a recent article, the first gun fired in the war with Spain severed the hawser that shackled the American Ship of State to the parish pump. That war was unavoidable, but it had the inevitable effect of launching us on an Imperial policy. It is useless to try and distinguish between colonisation and Imperialism; the terms are synonymous. Just as soon as a nation acquires over-sea territories, that nation has created the nucleus of Empire and automatically becomes Imperialistic. Whether you are Imperialistic in a material or an ideal sense, does not affect the main fact. With the annexation of the Philippines America voluntarily assumed her share of the white man's burden, and is bearing it worthily, as we believe. But what American who knows the facts can deliberately affirm that our government of the Philippines represents "the finest example of democracy in foreign policy"? Only a complete lack of acquaintance with the situation in those islands would justify such an amazing statement.

Let us assume that the American Government entered upon a policy of Imperialism actuated by practically no selfish motives,—an assumption that few will deny. Let us remember that this policy was utterly new to us; that we had absolutely no experience in colonial administration or in the management of a subject race. I ignore our treatment of the Red Indians,—a page in our history which every patriotic American would like to see erased. Considering, there-

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fore, the disability under which we laboured at the outset, our administration in the Philippines certainly deserves praise; but do not let us talk about "finest examples." An instructive article on the Philippine question appeared in your contemporary the *Dresdner Anzeiger* last Saturday, in which the passage occurred: "The conquest of the Spaniards did not bring much joy to the Americans, but it proved very costly; and as matters stand today Americans have no grounds at all for regarding themselves superior to the Spaniards as colonisers, legislators, or business men." That is what intelligent foreigners think of our "finest example." As regards democracy in foreign policy, let us see what excessive idealism has done in the Philippines. The result of the parliamentary election of 1908 was as follows: 16 Progressives (Government), 20 Independents, and 44 Government opponents. These figures are more eloquent than pages of discourse. They prove: either that the Filipinos are discontented with the American administration, or that they are not sufficiently civilised to discern the benefits of the white man's rule. In any case, the figures are a crushing indictment of our colonial policy. It is quite as unfair to impose the burden of self-government on an immature race as to oppress them with an iron hand. It may be good idealism, but it is wretchedly bad judgment. President Taft—than whom there is no greater authority on the question—not long ago said that at least a generation must elapse before the native Filipino would be competent to govern himself. Presumably, however, the dreamy idealists at Washington have prevailed, and their Pyrrhic victory may well prove disastrous for the Philippines. If, as appears inevitable, the malcontents and anti-Americans in the Philippine legislature get all the power into their own fists, Washington will sooner or later have to interfere forcibly, and then what a scream will go up from our kid-glove and lavender water idealists! And in face of all this we find a speaker on a public platform at Washington denouncing as "hateful" British policy in India, and an American university professor in Berlin pointing to our government of the Philippines as "the finest example of democracy in foreign policy"!

If we talked less about personal freedom and the rights of man, and busied ourselves with fortifying

Cavite, constructing a Pacific squadron, and training the young Filipino in the way he should go, instead of making him drunk with the new wine of power, we should have better cause to admire our colonial policy than at present exists. You cannot civilise a whole race in one decade, and to grant self-government to the Filipinos at this stage was as unwise as dosing a young boy with rye whisky.

American Colonist.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Tuesday.—Two new additions to the fleet of Britain's leviathans were officially commenced yesterday. The first was the battleship Orion, one of the four improved Dreadnoughts allowed for under the current year's Navy Estimates. The keel-plate was laid at Portsmouth Dockyard, and the vessel is to be completed for sea within two years. The displacement is to be 23,000 tons, or 5,000 tons more than the Dreadnought, and a speed of 21 knots is expected. The other new vessel, the super-Invincible cruiser Lion, was on the same day laid down at Devonport Dockyard. The Lion represents an entirely new type of warship, and promises to dwarf her predecessors of the Invincible class. She is to be 100 feet longer than the Indefatigable, herself a giant craft, and will have a speed of 28 knots. Strict secrecy is being maintained in regard to the armament and armour protection. It is officially announced that the destroyer Swift has attained a speed of 38 knots, and even touched 39 over a measured course. This speed is greater than that of many express trains.

LONDON, Tuesday.—The Finance Bill debate was resumed yesterday afternoon in the House of Lords by Lord Morley, a Liberal peer who spoke on behalf of the Government. The acceptance by the House of Lord Lansdowne's resolution, he asserted, would give the Lords complete control over the taxation system and a prerogative to forcibly dissolve the Commons whenever they saw fit. According to the terms of the resolution, a new parliament would have to be elected whenever the House of Commons was unfortunate enough to displease their lordships in the Upper House. The resolution would, moreover, cause the whole financial machinery of the present fiscal year to collapse in irretrievable ruin. He (Lord Morley) did not believe that a rejection of the Budget would signify that the House of Lords was looking after the popular interest. He asked, how could the Peers claim that an acceptance of the Lansdowne resolution would represent a rebuff to Socialism, when such an acceptance would stigmatise the Peers as the champions of the rich against the poor and convict them of exercising pressure on the Constitution? England for many generations had been held up as

(Continued on page 2.)

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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.

Mrs. R. S. Reynolds Hitt, the wife of the First Secretary of the American Embassy, entertained on Tuesday afternoon at a small musicale at which the talented young Berlino children furnished the programme.

The three Berlino children are only being heard occasionally this winter, as on account of their mother's ill-health they are able to practise but little, and arspending the greater part of their time on extra school lessons. They aroused much astonishment and surprise, however, at a concert in Königsberg a week or two ago. Some members of the audience became so enthusiastic that they took the little fellows bodily from the stage and passed them around among the audience.

Miss Norah Drewett, a talented pianist, who has frequently been heard in concert in Berlin appears for the first time this season in the Blüthner Saal today (Wednesday). She will be accompanied by the Blüthner Orchestra, under the baton of Richard Burmeister.

Miss Drewett's programme will be made up of three big works, Chopin's Concerto in F-minor (orchestration of the first movement by Burmeister); Saint Saëns' Concerto in G-minor; and Liszt's Mephisto-Walzer, in Burmeister's arrangement for piano and orchestra.

M. Adolphe Borchard, a French pianist known in the American Colony, has been playing with success in England, the London papers bringing very favourable criticisms of his work. M. Borchard has had the honour of playing before the Queen of England.

The American Woman's Club has already issued its announcements of entertainments for December, which include a Christmas entertainment for the afternoon of Christmas Day, at 4 p.m. The Club's monthly tea will be given on December 11 at 4.30.

The address which has been announced for next Saturday's reception, when Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler will be the speaker, is to take the place of the lecture previously announced for last Saturday, November 27.

Mr. Hugo Wertheim, a wealthy merchant from Melbourne, Australia, is spending a week in Berlin at the Adlon, having come up from Munich. He is accompanied by a party of six.

Mr. Herbert Dittler, an American violinist, from Atlanta, Georgia, who is head violin teacher at the Bielefeld Conservatory, gave a recital in Berlin on Friday evening after a series of concerts in Leipzig, Frankfurt, Stettin and Halle. Mr. Dittler has been studying for three years with Mr. Theodore Spiering, who promises a big future for him.

Mr. Henry Happold, English Solicitor, has offices at Französische Strasse 43, Berlin. International, Private, and Commercial matters.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Siegfried	at 7
Royal Theatre	Die Braut von Messina	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed	
Deutsches Theatre	Midsummer Night's Dream (Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Tantris, der Narr	8
Berliner Theatre	Höhe Politik	8
New Theatre	Herbst.—Der Unbekannte	8
New Schauspielhaus	Ihr letzter Brief	7.30
Comic Opera	Der polnische Jude	8
New Operetta Theatre	Miss Dudelsack	8
Schiller Theatre O. Charlottenburg	Miss Hobbs	8
Wallensteins Lager.—Piccolomini		8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Bibliothekar	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Urania Theatre	Die Tragödie im Tierreich	8

Every evening until further notice.

Lustspielhaus	Der dunkle Punkt	at 8
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichsballen Theatre	Stettiner Sänger	8
Passage Theatre	Henry Bender: Der süsse Doktor. Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Maria Stuart	8
Folles Caprice	Sicher ist sicher.—Der Mann meiner Frau	8.15

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 Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
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 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.
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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.)

a strong and shining example of parliamentary and social reform. Every hostile act against the fiscal or constitutional policy would be in the nature of a crushing victory for the reactionary party on the Continent. The resolution of Lord Lansdowne and his adherents would be the signal for a very embittered and perhaps long drawn-out internecine conflict.

In the further course of the debate, Lord Rothschild said that the City of London was certainly ready to bear its own share of the national burden, but that as a whole it was against many clauses of the Budget which were eminently calculated to undermine the national credit. Enormous amounts of capital were leaving England for foreign loans and commercial undertakings. It was remarkable what difficulties were encountered when capital for British undertakings had to be raised. Contending against the statement that the low rate of English Consols was attributable to the Boer War, Lord Rothschild asked why it was that Russian and Japanese State Bonds had increased greatly in value after the Russo-Japanese War, in spite of new loans?

LONDON, Tuesday.—The German barque Selence, from Tocopilla to Hamburg, called at Falmouth yesterday to land the body of the captain. The vessel has had an extraordinarily unfavourable passage, according to statements of the crew. When off the coast of Touador a mysterious epidemic broke out on board, to which the captain and eleven succumbed and had to be buried at sea. A new skipper and crew were shortly afterwards shipped, but during the home run the second captain died.

VIENNA, Tuesday.—Herr Efrich, an engineer, has the distinction of being the first Austrian aviator to fly on an Austrian-built machine. Ascending yesterday from the aviation ground at Vienna-Neustadt, he flew $\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres at a height of about ten feet at a speed of 70 kilometres an hour.

BAD KREUTH, Tuesday.—Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria died last night after a long and painful illness.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The lawyer who is conducting the defence of Endelsis, the man who attempted to assassinate General Verand in mistake for the Minister of War, tells the Paris press that his client is neither an Anarchist nor an Anti-Militarist, but probably an insane man. After his discharge from service Endelsis applied to the League for the Rights

of Man and to a well known Socialist Deputy, requesting that he be helped to obtain an indemnity; his endeavours were, however, fruitless. A claim recently made by him to the Council of State for an indemnity of 32,000 francs had not yet been settled. —General Verand's injuries are very serious, but not dangerous. One of the bullets penetrated the right side of his throat, severing an artery, and passed out at the left side.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The French authorities have arrested a deserting Italian non-commissioned officer by the name of Rossi, on a charge of having in his possession some interesting documents relating to the mobilisation plans of the 15th French Army Corps and to the French ironclad *Démocratie*. Rossi proposed to hand these documents over to the Italian Ministry of War. They had originally been stolen from the French War and Marine Ministries respectively. Some time ago Rossi offered to return the documents to the French authorities for a money consideration.

COPENHAGEN, Monday.—The Danish balloon Danmark, which ascended from here yesterday afternoon for a race with the German balloon Harburg, was forced by a heavy blizzard to descend, and fell into the water towards evening south of the island of Hven. The occupants climbed into the hoop and network of the balloon, and in due course managed to reach land, the heavy seas driving the balloon on to the rocks. Ultimately it was pulled up on shore. The German balloon Harburg landed successfully on the northern section of the same island.

(From our correspondent.) **NEW YORK, Nov. 20.**—Aeronautical competitions between the various American Universities are a certainty of the future. In many of the higher American academical institutions aeronautics have been included in the curriculum. Students of the University of Pennsylvania have already founded an Aero Club, which will probably be incorporated in the Aero Club of America. The University club, according to an official announcement by the President, will construct dirigibles and aeroplanes, and during next year will issue challenges to other Universities for a series of races and endurance tests.

(From our correspondent.) **NEW YORK, Nov. 20.**—It may not generally be known that for a long time there was an intention in Colombia to build a rival canal parallel with the famous Panama waterway. The originator of this scheme was a Chilean engineer, Señor Luis Undurraga, who even succeeded in interesting British and German capitalists in the project. But Señor Undurraga has now abandoned the idea. According to a cablegram from Facatativa, Colombia, Señor Undurraga has finally decided to abandon his efforts to obtain a concession for the building of a rival canal from the Colombian Government, as Colombia feared reprisals from the United States. Undurraga's idea was to construct a canal in competition to the Panama waterway. His projected route was from the Gulf of Darien, making use of the Atrato river, straight through Colombian territory to the Pacific. He vainly attempted to secure the support of Congressmen and members of the Diplomatic Corps, and met with persistent refusals. A Colombian official declared it would be injudicious to grant such a concession before the frontier agreement between Colombia and Panama had been concluded. He added, however, that a concession might be granted when this agreement had been ratified. Letters published in New York leave no doubt as to the inclination of several British and German capitalists to construct a non-political commercial canal which could not be closed in case of war.

PARIS, Tuesday.—King Manuel's visit to the Grand Opera House last night occasioned another demonstration of the immense power that "King" Pataud, the labour agitator, has acquired. Shortly before the King arrived at the Opera, M. Pataud, in his capacity as secretary of the Electricians' Union, demanded an instant increase of 25 centimes in the wages of the theatre employes, threatening that if the demand were not immediately complied with, the lights would be cut off. The management of the opera were thus compelled to accede, and gave a written promise that the wages would be raised. Further details, contained in a later message, are to the effect that at the commencement of the first entr'acte of the gala performance, arranged in honour of King Manuel's visit, the thirty-five electricians employed in the house appeared in a body before the management and threatened to at once cease work if their wages were not instantly increased. The management attempted to negotiate with the men who, however, remarked that only M. Pataud, as secretary of their union, was empowered to discuss the matter. Pataud, who was meanwhile sojourning in a neighbouring café, was sent for, and about an hour later the management signed a stamped agreement that the wages would be increased as demanded. The audience remained in complete ignorance of this incident. It is now stated that the electricians had threatened some days back to stop the gala performance, and that all the opera mechanics had agreed to strike at a word of command. In order to avoid a panic among the audience, the electricians had been instructed by their syndicate to extinguish only the footlights, and to leave the auditorium lights burning. Commenting on this remarkable occurrence, the *Figaro* this morning declares there can be no doubt that the stamped agree-

ment, forcibly obtained from the management, is utterly valueless, since paragraph 2009 of the Civil Statute Book plainly says that every agreement obtained under compulsion is invalid in the eyes of the law. This influential journal further demands that the State Attorney shall proceed rigorously against "King" Pataud on a charge of blackmail, since it is only in that light that his abominable behaviour on Monday evening can be regarded.

SARAGOSSA, Tuesday.—Three loaded bombs were discovered late last night beneath the doorway of a monastery. The infernal machines were carefully conveyed to the artillery barracks and rendered harmless. Near the bombs was found a sheet of writing-paper on which were inscribed the words: "Revenge for Ferrer!"

MELILLA, Tuesday.—A large number of the Spanish expeditionary troops have returned to Melilla from Nador. Several further tribes have sent in their heads to tender submission to the Spanish commandant. It is believed that the entire campaign is now at an end, one proof being that many influential Kaidas have voluntarily offered their services to General Marina to assist in forcing into submission those tribes who still remain hostile.

PARIS, Tuesday.—It was discovered this morning that a despatch box containing banknotes and jewellery to the value of 300,000 francs had been abstracted from one of the delivery carts of the Chemin de fer du Nord. There is no clue to the identity of the thief.

MUNICH, Tuesday.—Thieves who broke into Messrs. Kraus' jewellery establishment on the Sporer Strasse last night secured a great haul. The firm states that it has lost various trinkets and jewellery set with diamonds to the value of 20,000 marks.

LONDON, Tuesday.—The official announcement of Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson's appointment as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, in succession to Baron Fisher of Kilvingstone, is momentarily awaited. Baron Fisher, it is stated, will retire either immediately before or after Christmas. His successor is regarded by naval experts as being the first authority on tactics and strategy in Europe. He is also known as "the silent Admiral" because he has taken no part whatever in the recent naval disputes.

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DRESDEN

Under the heading of "The United States Flag at the Anglo-American Club," a correspondent writes to the *Daily Record*:-

"Would it have strained the management of the Anglo-American Club to put out the American flag on Thanksgiving Day? There are two poles there, one of them presumably for 'Old Glory,' which was floating—in duplicate at that—from Sendig's Hotel right near, so that the Club house-committee could hardly say that it forget it, after such a reminder.—Non-Member."

Mrs. C. E. Cunningham and her son, Mr. Arthur J. Cunningham, are leaving Dresden on December 2nd. They sail on board the S.S. President Grant for New York.

Miss Lillie May Smith has returned to Dresden to resume her studies, having spent Thanksgiving Day and the week-end with her parents at their home in Plauen, Vogtland.

As far as we are aware—since no intimation has yet reached us—Mme. Meta Illing's English Theatre Company will perform one evening in Dresden,—namely, next Friday. It is very much to be regretted that full details of the visit, such as the name of the play, the cast, etc., were not transmitted to the Dresden press. We do not know to what circumstance this failure has been due, but it is hardly fair to the English-speaking Colonies, and the interests of the enterprise are bound to suffer by the neglect. Then, again, there is scope for legitimate protest in the extraordinarily high price of the seats. English and Americans resident in this city have few enough opportunities of witnessing English plays, and it seems that they are to be heavily mulcted for the rare privilege on this occasion at least. Let us hope that excellence of acting will in some measure compensate for the heavy price of admission. If the contrary is the case, the local critics will not fail to dilate upon it.

Mr. Herbert H. Warren, of Manitoba, Canada, is in town for a few days before leaving for Berlin. Mr. Warren is on his first visit to Europe after an absence of twenty years on the Canadian prairies, and tells us that he is astounded at the progress everywhere visible. From Berlin he goes on to Egypt, and will not return to Canada before next spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brittain, of Cincinnati, Ohio, have left Dresden after a stay of two months. They are now in Paris, and will sail home from Cherbourg before Christmas. Before leaving, Mr. Brittain, who is an ardent politician, discussed the presidential situation with one of our representatives. His views were somewhat contrary to those of Mr. C. C. Bell, an interview with whom we recently published. "I do not think there is any justification for saying that the country as a whole is dissatisfied with Taft," said Mr. Brittain. "There may be some kickers in the West, but I can assure you that the Eastern, the Middle States, and the South are as strong for Taft as ever. Mr. Cannon is, of course, the root of the whole trouble, and I am personally convinced that his prompt eclipse is called for in the best interests of the country. Cannon and his clique are obsessed with the lust of power, and badly need their talons clipping. Of course, we all know what a popular candidate Roosevelt would be in 1912, and I think with Mr. Bell

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verleiht einer modernen Dame eine volle Büfte. Mein Prospekt, den ich gratis und franco versende, enthält so viel Interessantes und Wissenswertes, so daß ich das Studium derselben anempfehle.
Philantrop-Verband, Würzburg 2.

that we shall see him nominated and elected by an enormous majority. But Taft is Taft and Roosevelt is Roosevelt: both have their merits and demerits, but both are undoubtedly strong men. The country needed a little relaxation after Roosevelt's strenuousness and, pending his return to office, I think our affairs are in good hands. I have been amazed to witness the ignorance in Europe regarding all things American. The papers here have got their American perspective all wrong, and their representatives in New York all seem to be afflicted with myopia and the jaundice. However, I notice a slight improvement since my last visit four years ago."

This year's Press Ball, an event that is always pleasantly anticipated by young and old in Dresden, takes place on January 14 at the Exhibition Palace. The theme is to be "Roses from the South." The festival this time is to be arranged on the basis of an international subscription ball, and it is expected that all the local foreign colonies will take part. The decoration of the spacious halls will again be on a lavish and brilliant scale. No fewer than six orchestras have been engaged to provide the concert and ball music. In addition to the dancing, a series of picturesque and humorous tableaux and other entertainments will be given. Placards, artistically got up, will shortly be issued to advertise the ball. As in former years, whatever profit accrues from the ball will be handed over to the fund for the aged and that of the widows and orphans of the Dresden Presse Verein and the Pensions-Anstalt of German Journalists and Authors. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as honorary chairmen: Geheimer Rat Dr. Beutler, Ober Burgomaster of Dresden; Lieut.-General von Seydlitz, commandant of Dresden; and Count Vitzthum von Eckstädt, Saxon Minister of State.

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

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the Dresden Liedertafel concert at the Gewerbehause this (Wednesday) evening at 7.30 o'clock includes choruses by Suter, Brey, R. Becker, H. Hutter, M. Filke, F. Wagner, and R. Schwalm. Frau Maria Gutheil-Schoder, K. K. Kammer-sängerin from Vienna, will render songs by Schubert, Schumann, R. Strauss, and H. Wolf. Herr Karl Pretzsch accompanies.

Tomorrow (Thursday) Miss Watson will lecture in the Gallery on Titian. The first section of the class meets at 10 o'clock, the second at 11.30.

Museums, etc.

- Royal Picture Gallery.** Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—8. 1/2 0.50 Mondays 9—1. 1/2 1.50
- Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger).** Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3 free entrance.
- Royal Kupferstich-Kabinett (Zwinger).** Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.
- Royal mathematical-physical Salon (Zwinger).** Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.
- Royal mineralogical, geological and prehistorical Museum (Zwinger).** Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays 10—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3. Sundays and Holidays 11—1 free entrance.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong north-west winds, cloudy, mild, occasional rain.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

T. night, 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 L. 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 Sembach.
- 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. Stitzner.
- The aunt Fräul. Weinert.
- The child —

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.

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. Versteigert. 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Der Wanderer. Versteigert. 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 Betram. 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 Betram. 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 YELLOW "PERIL." SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

There are still a good many usually sane people who find a fruitful source of anxiety in the misnamed "Yellow Peril." We hear a lot about the ominous increase of Japanese armaments, and of the aggressive designs which Nippon cherishes against America and Europe. For the benefit of such people let us set down a few facts:

There is no people in the world who are as heavily mulcted for national purposes as the subjects of the Mikado. The tax-producing machine in Nippon is become an instrument of torture. From time to time bitter complaints are made in the Press; strikes have grown frequent in industrial establishments; banks have suspended payment. And to make matters worse, the cost of living in Japan, as in Russia, has risen enormously during the past two years, and will certainly rise still more as soon as the remainder of the foreign loans have been taken up in Europe and America. And then? Already the price of the staple food, rice, has gone up one hundred per cent. during the past twelvemonth. The pinch of poverty which the late war is causing the Japanese to feel so painfully is being likewise, and perhaps to a similar extent, experienced by the Russian people, who continue to lead lives which ought to be impossible to civilised beings in the twentieth century of the Christian era.

No wonder the Japanese people, stung by misery and ground down by taxes, should seek abroad surcease of sorrow and higher wages, and no wonder their thrift, sobriety, application to work and few wants should enable them to compete successfully with the European and American in most walks of life. Hence the stream of immigration to California and to Canada which has given rise to a problem with which humanity for ages to come may have to reckon. Racial it is not. For Japanese in Great Britain or France are neither treated nor regarded as racially obnoxious or inferior to the people in whose midst they reside. They are looked upon as equals unless they show inferiority. But in California, in Australia, in Canada, the relations between the Jap and the European colonist are tinged with hatred, but it is not primarily race hatred. If the immigrant came to spend instead of earn, he would be received very differently. It is because he contributes to lower the standard of living, to lessen the workman's wage, to make the "white" man's position precarious, that the racial question is smuggled into the discussion as a means of rendering him odious. "Why should we white men be set on the same level as these Indians, Japs and other Orientals, who can live for a week on the memories of a day's full meal?" people ask. "Why should we consent to earn less in order that these intruders may get a foothold in the place and use it to drive us out?"

The problem is one of life and death—a veritable Sphinx question—to those most nearly concerned. For no race, however inferior it may really be, will consent to famish slowly in order that other people may fatten and take their ease, especially if it has a good chance to make a fight for life. Has not the wasp as good a right to exist as the bee, the tiger as the zebra? And say what we may, Orientals, or the Orientals who are now in question, viz. the Japs or the Hindoos—are by no means inferior peoples. They happen to be formidable competitors and successful trade rivals, and are likely to beat the "white" man in the struggle. That is the essence of the matter. Therefore the venue has been changed: instead of the field of commerce, the sphere of diplomacy has been chosen for the struggle. The next transfer—if there be one—may carry the combatants to the battlefield.

The first fact is that the struggle for life is growing keener, more refined and more cruel as time goes on and civilisation progresses. We Americans and Europeans are contributing to render it so, by warning the "inferior" races off our commercial and industrial preserves. And as we sow we shall reap. Would it be fair, one may ask, if they managed to retaliate in kind? In this connection I would venture to make an interesting little prediction which some five or six years will suffice to confirm or belie. I foresee clearly an attempt—perhaps a successful attempt—on the part of Japan to warn the "superior" races of the globe off Korea, China and other extensive districts of the Far East, with their own consent, when the time comes to renew and modify the commercial treaties which are now in force between herself and other nations. Japan's deep-seated conviction is that she possesses a perfect right to grant a set of special privileges to her next door neighbours, because they are her next door neighbours, in return for analogous favours from them in which it shall not be open for the United States, Britain, France, or Germany to participate in virtue of the most favoured nation treatment. What that may mean even the average statesman who "fails to discern any danger in the facts alleged" will readily understand. But is it a crime, is it "unfair," is it even as exclusive and egotistic as the recent plans of Europeans in the Far East?

It is alleged that the Japanese are competing with Europe to some good purpose in shipbuilding, be-

cause here again their Government assists them with subsidies. Thus they are building war vessels not only for their own navy but for those of China and Siam. They are also hard at work cotton spinning, and although they have not yet overtaken the Briton in this, they are making good headway. Unhappily, it is added, they let their women and children help them, and are in no hurry to bring in a factory law for the protection of these defenceless members of the community. If true, that, of course, is reprehensible. But we should not forget that it was just as bad in Russia a few years back, and that people are still living who can recall how terrible the conditions of child-labour were in England before factory legislation began. In all these complaints against the Jap there are jarring notes. The keynote of the situation is this: all Asia is awakening to a sense of its rights and of its wrongs, and to consciousness of its might and of other nations' weak points. And the Japanese are the natural leaders of the new movement, which is to the full as respectable, as just and as likely to succeed as was any of the non-religious movements which mark epochs in European progress. For the world in general and for Great Britain and the United States in particular this impending upheaval is fraught with danger of the gravest kind. But danger lurks everywhere, and nowhere is it quite identical with disaster. Careful statesmanship may work wonders, especially in a contest with adversaries who have their own difficulties to contend with.

The way in which the differences between the United States and Nippon last year were smoothed over offers an example of the kind of compromise which for a while at all events it may be possible to effect. The State of California demanded the passing of a Japanese Exclusion Bill, which aroused the indignation of the whole Japanese nation. In the hope of obviating this the Tokio Cabinet very wisely opened negotiations with the American Ambassador, and agreed to restrict immigration to the United States by refusing to deliver passports to its own subjects. With similar wisdom Japan tore up the Treaty of Shimonoseki and bowed to the wishes of Russia, Germany and France. The American representative objected that the Tokio authorities had already—according to their own account—made strenuous attempts to limit immigration but failed. And they had failed because Japanese citizens who received a pass, say to Mexico, first duly went thither, but subsequently immigrated to America. Hence more effectual measures would now have to be taken by the Japanese Government. As soon as these precautions were made known to the Government of the United States the misunderstanding between the two nations was considered at an end, for the time being, and the Japanese Exclusion Bill did not become law. However this may be, there is no temerity in the assertion that war between the Americans and the Japs—the war about which the Yellow Press wrote so graphically in connection with the sailing of the American armada for the Pacific—is not within the pale of practical politics. Neither country is prepared for war, neither country has justification enough for war, neither State has anything to gain by hostilities which could not be obtained by negotiations. For that reason the war scare may be safely disregarded. But the moral responsibility of those who printed the reports of an impending war and industriously spread them throughout the globe is heavy.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

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.

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.

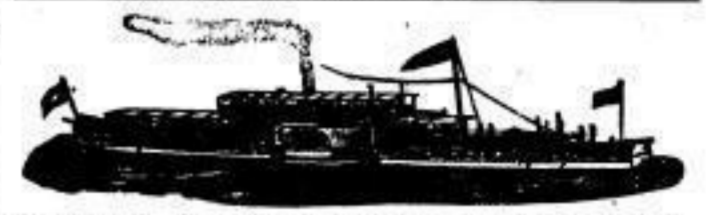
Letters bearing a 10-pennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN
On 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.
On Friday, December 3, by the S.S. La Provence, left New York November 25.

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