

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

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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DRESDEN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1909.

10 P-ENNIGS.

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succ. to Helena Wolfsohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

THE WORLD'S FINANCIAL CENTRE.

A grave apprehension is felt abroad that the United States, with its vast and rapidly increasing wealth, must shortly become the world's financial centre. This is the fear of the Old World and the hope of the New. It cannot be realized as long as the present crude and complicated American banking system remains—a system that fails to prevent the recurrence of panics or to control them when they occur, so that they shall not involve disastrous consequences to every department of trade and commerce.

It is not too much to say that the reform of that banking system is by far the most important public question American statesmen have to consider. It transcends the tariff and is of far greater consequence than the completion of the Panama Canal, the improvement of waterways and the conservation of natural resources. All of these are vitally important to the nation's welfare, but they have waited many years for active consideration and can wait still longer. But the experience the country had with a panic only two years ago, following similar sad experiences at altogether too frequent intervals since the present banking system has been established, justifies the conclusion that a reform of the American currency system is of primary importance.

Commenting on these facts, *Leslie's Weekly* says: "Every patriotic citizen should seek to understand the frank and businesslike presentation of our financial shortcomings made by Senator Aldrich, chairman of the National Monetary Commission, before the Chicago Commercial Club, on November 6th. He stated the facts very clearly in his interesting and instructive address, and we summarize his statements as follows: We have to consider the wants of ninety millions of people, the requirements of twenty-five thousand banks—eighteen thousand State and seven thousand national—with differing interests, all naturally conservative as to innovations and all unwilling to accept changes not plainly along the line of acknowledged improvement. Any radical changes must, therefore, become operative only from time to time, so as not to disturb existing conditions and relations. Objections of a sectional and political nature must be met, and the familiar class of cranks and demagogues hanging about the outskirts of every public discussion must be silenced. All those who believe that reform legislation is necessary and who seek a reasonable solution of these great questions for the general good and who have no personal schemes to promote should withhold their final judgment until the whole case in all of its phases can be presented to them.

"With this prelude, Mr. Aldrich proceeds to define his proposition, which is, no doubt, that of the majority of the monetary commission. At the outset of the inquiry he said he deemed the question of note issue the most important, but investigation led him to regard an efficient organization of the credit and banking system of the country as much more important. Thoughtful men, economists, bankers and students of finance generally have reached the conclusion that banknote issues should always be made under governmental control, and that this can only be successfully done through one central and exclusive bank. With the sanguine nature of the American people we are certain to have recurrent periods of over-speculation and abnormal inflation, which always end in failure and panic. By confining the effects of such failures to the transgressors and their immediate

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Pfund's Dairy, Dresden, Telephone: 3831 & 3832

financial supporters, it is quite possible to save the great business and industrial interests of the country from disastrous suspensions of banks and a general destruction of credit.

"Senator Aldrich says that the monetary commission is not able at this time to put into definite form the character of a credit organization it thinks desirable for the United States, but he believes that an agreement may be had upon certain matters and provisions that must be guarded against or eliminated from any possible scheme. First, he says it would be impossible to establish any credit organization that would interfere with or control existing banks, or whose resources for credit could be used for speculation or could possibly be dominated by the financial men or institutions in one section of the country. Second, any plan should not have or be likely to acquire any partisan or political character. Third, whatever may be the advantages of a system of branch banking in other countries, he does not think it possible to adapt it to existing conditions in the United States. The important statement was made by Senator Aldrich that the commission hopes to present its plan not at the approaching session of Congress, but at the session beginning in December, 1910. Meanwhile, the commission will welcome honest and intelligent criticism of its constructive work.

"In closing his able and enlightening address, Senator Aldrich predicted that if we show the wisdom and the vigor of which we as a people are capable, we may expect in the not distant future to have our financial supremacy acknowledged and to see bills drawn on Chicago, and accepted by the merchants and banks of this great city, have a value and currency in the world's markets equal to that of sterling bills drawn on London. The Senator believes that all will agree that: 'It is of the first importance to all that the world's financial center should be located in the United States, where, by virtue of our preponderating resources and capital, it should logically be established.'

"Senator Aldrich has just passed his sixty-eighth birthday, and he signalizes that event by inaugurating a campaign in some of our greatest cities and among our leading bankers and business men for a reform of the currency laws. Let the press and the people get behind him with all the force they can command."

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Sunday.—Several politicians of different parties, including Lord Cromer and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and the Archbishops of Westminster and Canterbury, have published an appeal for the introduction of proportional voting.

It is now officially announced that the dissolution of Parliament will take place on January 8th, and that the writs for the election of a new Parliament will be issued on the same day. In those boroughs which are near enough to London to receive the writs on the day of issue, the earliest possible date of the

polling will be January 13th, though unopposed elections in the boroughs can take place earlier, on the day of nomination.

The dissolution of the last Parliament took place on precisely the same day of the month—January 8th, 1906—and the first elections took place on January 12th, when there were four unopposed returns, as follows:—

Carlisle F. W. Chance, M.P. (R.).
Hartlepool Sir C. Furness, M.P. (R.).
Liverpool (East Toxteth) . . . A. Taylor (U.).
Swansea District Brynmor Jones (R.).

On the following day (Friday) the polling took place at Ipswich, when two Radicals were returned, and on the Saturday voting was general in the boroughs.

A London Unionist journal writes:—All who understand and value the position of the Constitutional Monarch will read with mingled indignation and disgust the placard of the *Daily News* this (Saturday) morning. It runs: "The King regrets rejection of the Budget." It is nothing less than disgraceful that a phrase in a King's Speech, notoriously drawn up by Ministers, should thus be distorted into an expression of the Monarch's personal opinions. Those who introduce the King's name into party politics violate the most elementary decencies of political warfare.

LONDON, Monday.—The *Daily News* reports this morning that nearly all the merchants who withdrew tobacco from the bonded warehouses on Saturday paid duty only on the scale fixed by last year's Budget. Enormous quantities of spirits were also withdrawn on similar terms. Merchants are preparing to import large quantities of goods without paying any duty, pending a decision in regard to the fiscal year's duties.

LONDON, Monday.—Particulars relating to the violent storm which swept round the British coast last week are now obtainable. It appears that shipping casualties in British waters resulted in the loss of 75 lives.

LONDON, Monday.—A morning paper publishes a cablegram from Washington that the chief feature of President Taft's message to Congress will be his recommendation for a wider system of control exercised by the Federal Government over railroads and an important increase of the powers vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Message will further contain an urgent plea for the encouragement of American mercantile shipping by subsidising steamship lines to South America and the East.

Our telegraphic agency (Wolff's) telegraphs from Berlin:

The sensational reports published in a large number of German newspapers that a great section of Baltimore, Md., had been wiped out by fire, caused excitement and anxiety in wide circles, and induced us to enquire of our New York representative by cable whether these lurid stories were authentic, although the denials obtained from all authoritative sources of information led us to believe them completely untrue. We have now received the following answer from our representative:

NEW YORK, Saturday.—Thursday's conflagration at Baltimore was entirely insignificant. Nobody was hurt, and nobody is missing. The damage is estimated at 300,000 dollars.

Timely decease of another duck!

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday.—Duke George zu Mecklenburg-Strelitz died here last night.

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, 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.

It is announced by the *Lokal-Anzeiger* that arrangements are being made for an important exposition and a congress pertaining to the theatre, to be held in Berlin from October, 1910, to January, 1911. The Society for Theatrical History has the project in hand, and the display, which will be made in the exhibition hall of the Zoological Gardens, will comprise theatrical effects of all kinds, including a retrospective section dealing with theatrical literature.

French and English authors are given considerable attention in this season's programmes in Berlin. In some cases the work is "translated into German," but there are numerous instances of the German interpretation being even stronger than the original, for the reason, says a contemporary, that the German actors understand their art to a very commendable degree. The Gerald Lawrence company, which played Shakespeare in English here, has returned to London after a season which finished with pretty good general credit despite the attacks made by the critics. It was admitted that the interpretation made by Mr. Lawrence and Miss Fay Davis of "As You Like It" was their best.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's "Miss Hobbs" was put on recently at the Schiller Theater. The German is by Herr Wilhelm Wolters, and the play has been well received.

Messrs. de Flers and Caillavet's "L'An de Buridan," as "Buridan's Esel," was produced last week at the Trianon Theater with a fairly good cast.

There is already a rush for seats to hear the first performance, on December 23 at the Neues Operetten Theater, of Herr Lehar's new operetta, "The Count of Luxemburg."

M. Octave Mirbeau's "Le Foyer" is billed to be produced at the Deutsches Theater, beginning on December 4.

The Imperial Aero Club, which is Germany's most important and most aristocratic aeronautical organization, and which obtained its "Imperial" prefix a short time ago, and at the same time the Kaiser's patronage, has voted officially for a uniform for its members. Nothing in Germany, declares the *Herald's* correspondent, can amount to much unless it has a uniform, hence the Imperial Aero Club was forced to fall in line and save itself from the damning mediocrity of plain clothes. A solemn conclave was held recently and a decision was rendered regarding the kind and colour of clothes and cap to be worn by the members—subject, of course, to the Kaiser's approval.

The Imperial sanction has been given, so that now an announcement is possible to the effect that the uniform will be of dark-blue marine cloth, with gold buttons. The cap will be of similar material, and thereon will be attached the design of the Imperial Eagle with two propellers crossed above it.

In aeronautical circles, it is generally admitted that the selection of a uniform was necessary and wise, and it is certain that the club's membership will be augmented thereby without delay. In the discussions on the question, it was unanimously agreed that the uniform should resemble in its main features the uniform worn by the members of the Imperial Yacht Club at Kiel.

The desire to imitate the Imperial Yacht Club can be easily understood, as the members of that select organisation have an unassailable reputation for understanding and displaying better than any one else that non-exciting brand of home-grown, dressed-up sportmanship which inspires respect and never sets the water on fire.

Herr Grade has cancelled all of his immediate engagements for aeroplane flights and has shipped his aeroplane back to its shed in Bork, this action being due to the death of his father. It is said that Herr Grade has orders for twenty-two aeroplanes of his special model, the price being 12,000 marks each.

A song recital will be given by Alexander J. Barnes (tenor) at the American Woman's Club tomorrow evening, Dec. 8, at eight o'clock.

Miss Mabel Otis came up from Dresden last Tuesday and started her classes, which promise to be most successful and popular. The Ladies' Class in aesthetic dancing is spoken of as a most delightful one. The classes will again be held today (Tuesday), December 7, at Victoria Saal, Luther Strasse 31, while search is being made for a more attractive place. The classes are as follows:—

Ladies' aesthetic dancing: 11-12 a.m.
Aesthetic class for girls: 3-4 p.m.
Social dancing for children: 4.30-5.30.

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Geo S. Atwood, Secretary.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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

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

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Cav. rusticana.—Bajazzo	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der deutsche König	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theater	Don Carlos	7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	8
Lessing Theatre	Vor Sonnenaufgang	8
Berliner Theater	Hohe Politik	8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust I. part	7.30
Comic Opera	Der polnische Jude	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Ein Volksfeind	8
Charlottenburg	Der Meineidbauer	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Ehrenrat	8
Kleines Theater	Hinter'm Zaun	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Michael Kohlhaas	8
Urania Theatre	In den Dolomiten	8
Every evening until further notice.		
New Theatre	Der Dieb	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Miss Dudelsack	8
Lustspielhaus	Der dunkle Punkt	8
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sängers	at 8, Sundays
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Polles Caprice	Sicher ist sicher.—Der Mann meiner Frau	8.15

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

The *Kölnische Zeitung* learns from London that in a very short time a discussion will be entered into between England, Germany, and Belgium at Brussels in regard to the conditions of possession in the vicinity of Ruanda. So far as further negotiations concerning general Congo policy come into question between Great Britain and Germany, nothing known.

BRUSSELS, Monday.—A large number of politicians and academic personages, including different ex-Ministers, have published a protest against England, charging that country with persistently preferring unjustified charges against Belgium's Congo policy, in spite of the proposed reforms.

PEKIN, Sunday.—The Chinese Government has transmitted to the foreign representatives here a circular note protesting against Russia's latest communication relative to the privileges of towns in the Russian Manchurian railway zone, and declaring Russia's procedure to be a breach of the Portsmouth Treaty and of the Russian-Chinese agreement of Chabin, signed on May 10, according to which the duties, standing, and privileges of officials in the railway zone had already been definitely fixed.

The report published by the Paris journal *Gil Blas* that King Alfonso's ear trouble had become very much worse and that an operation was necessary, is believed to be exaggerated, but is nevertheless widely discussed in French circles.

BRIDGEPORT (Ohio), Sunday.—Grave riots were the result of a collision between strikers and blacks in this city, several persons being wounded. The Governor of the State has ordered out 1500 Militia to suppress the disturbances, and the local authorities have proclaimed martial law.

SYDNEY (N.S.W.), Sunday.—The executive committee and secretary of the Miners' Union, together with other spokesmen of the strikers, who were arrested last week on a charge of conspiracy, have now been released with a caution.

Princess Waldemar of Denmark, sister-in-law of Queen Alexandra, died at twenty minutes to two on Saturday afternoon at Copenhagen.

Princess Waldemar of Denmark was the wife of the late King of Denmark's youngest son. She was a daughter of the Duke of Chartres, born in 1865 at Ham, near Richmond. She was married to Prince Waldemar twenty-four years ago in Paris.

The Paris *Gaulois* publishes from its Athens representative an interview with King George of Greece on the subject of the unfortunate difficulties which

render the internal situation so unsatisfactory at present. The King spoke bitterly of what His Majesty termed the affront to his sons, who were no longer permitted to serve their country. "I have suffered as a father just as I have suffered as a King," he said. "I regard this step as an outburst of temporary animosity, the result of the general discontent, which the Cretan deception brought to a crisis. The annexation of Crete was expected to prove the cure for every existing ill. Crete has not been annexed, and Greece has been obliged to return to her own meditations and look about for someone who can be blamed for the mistake and the false enthusiasms. Thence has resulted the military movement, a movement which I have thought best to treat leniently by means of amnesties." His Majesty added that his action, so far as the Government was concerned, had always been that of an attentive adviser, whose constant endeavour it was to avoid entering upon a conflict with the Ministry or the Chamber. "Greece well knows," said the King in conclusion, "that no one has respected her liberties more than I have."

PARIS, Monday.—The *Eclair* learns that the War Minister, in view of experiments several months ago with various types of flying machine, has arrived at the following conclusions: The aeroplane can now legitimately be regarded as a weapon of attack, and is capable of being used for the dropping of explosives on to the enemy. In future wars aeroplanes will play the part of mobile artillery, threatening the enemy with death and panic. The *Eclair* further states that the War Minister will answer questions soon to be raised in the Chamber to the above effect, and will recommend active Government measures for the creation of aeroplane squadrons. Captain Gerardille, one of Wilbur Wright's pupils, will be entrusted with the organisation of this new military branch.

PARIS, Monday.—The jewels of ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid have increased in value. Some years ago they were pledged at a local loan-establishment for 1,200,000 francs. The manager of this establishment now places the cost of redemption at at least three million francs, so that the net profit accruing to the ex-Sultan after the jewels have been sold will be 1½ million francs.

NICE, Monday.—The aviator Sernandos (?) made a flight today during which he attained the phenomenal altitude of 500 metres. When at this height the motor of the apparatus exploded, and the unfortunate man was precipitated to the ground. He was dead when picked up.

RADICALS AND THE LORDS.

The strange scene was witnessed in Trafalgar-square on Saturday of a number of people congregated together ostensibly to protest against the House of Lords having dared to ask their opinion on a vital matter affecting themselves and the welfare of the country at large. Perhaps those taking part in the demonstration resented the insinuation that they had any opinion of their own worth considering.

Those taking part in the proceedings, however, who sympathised with the sentiments uttered from the base of the Nelson Column were apparently but a small proportion of the vast crowd who filled the Square and thronged the steps of the National Gallery. The majority of those present were there as spectators, who had come to see a "bit of fun." A large force of police was in readiness concealed at different points in the vicinity in case of emergency, but it soon became evident that the crowds were not going to take the thing too seriously.

In the interval of waiting attempts were made to start the "Land Song," or to raise three cheers for Mr. Lloyd George, but for the most part these efforts proved to be a dismal failure. In the crowd heated arguments were being indulged in as to the merits of the two Houses of Parliament, but whenever a man started decrying the House of Lords he found plenty of opponents at hand to take up the cudgels against him, and in support of the Second Chamber. The good-humoured spirit of the crowd was clearly shown when towards three o'clock some placards were placed on the plinth bearing the words: "Peers and People, Which?" The crowd, or a portion of it, cheered lustily. Suddenly a gust of wind came and blew down the placards, and the crowd cheered more lustily than before.

The demonstration, it was understood, was to be "largely spontaneous in its nature," but as a matter of fact, if it had not been for the little band of organised Socialists and League of Young Liberals, there would have been no demonstration at all. The attempt on the part of some of the leaders on the plinth to start the singing of the "Land Song" by wildly beating time with an umbrella was intensely comic. A few men in the Square were trying to sell "official programmes" and "memorial cards" of the House of Lords, but they soon found that nobody wanted them. Suffragettes took advantage of the occasion to sell their wares, and a large number of them mingled with the crowd. A number of banners were displayed at the base of the column, the principal one bearing the words, "Government of the people for the people by the people." Other banners were those of the Land Nationalisation Society and the Battersea Labour League, the latter bearing a portrait of Mr. John Burns. The demonstration was organised by the National Democratic League, of which Mr. H. R. Taylor, J.P., L.C.C., is Chairman.

WRECK OF A LIVERPOOL STEAMER.

As we were able to announce in Sunday's issue, the steamer *Ellan Vannin*, from the Isle of Man to Liverpool, was wrecked on Friday night on the Mersey bar. Thirty-three people have been drowned. Later telegrams give the following particulars:

When the steamer left Ramsey the weather was moderate, but within two hours a north-westerly hurricane was blowing, and the steamer would feel the full effects of it. In ordinary circumstances the *Ellan Vannin* would have reached Liverpool in eight hours. On Friday night the Steam Packet Company received information that a number of dead sheep and a quantity of turnips had been observed floating in Mersey Channel about Formby. Part of the steamer's cargo consisted of sheep and turnips. The crew of the Formby lightship is reported also to have picked up a mail hamper, apparently dispatched from Ramsey.

A Liverpool telegram late on Saturday afternoon states that all doubts as to the fate of the steamer *Ellan Vannin* have been set at rest by the location, lying at the bottom of the Mersey Channel near the bar. She was found by the dock board surveyor, and she had evidently gone down while in the navigable fairway. It is believed she either collided with one of the flashing light buoys or foundered owing to a disablement of her steering machinery in the storm, the full force of which she would encounter before reaching the Mersey bar. Efforts will be made to raise the vessel as soon as practicable, or otherwise remove her, as at present she is a danger to the navigation of the channel. It is believed most of the bodies are still in the vessel, especially those of the crew who were below and the passengers who would probably be asleep at the time of the disaster. That she foundered with startling suddenness is shown from the fact that a boat washed ashore at New Brighton has still the tarpaulin covering on and the gear intact inside. There had evidently been no opportunity to launch the boats. A theory about the landing stage is that the vessel was carried on to the revelation now being constructed in the channel by the Dock Board. If so she would be ripped open in such a way that she would disappear at once. That her internal fittings were displaced is proved by her saloon pianos being washed ashore. Of the ten bags of mails and six baskets of postal parcels on board, two of each have come ashore.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Tuesday, December 7th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Wednesday, December 8th. 9.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Address.
Thursday, December 9th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, December 10th. 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 11th. 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 10th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Women's Auxiliary 10.30 a.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 Winkelmann Strasse.
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.
Communion service is held every third Sunday in October, January, March and June.
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

December 12.—*Mauretania*, from Liverpool, mails due in New York December 17. Mark letters "via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, December 9.
December 11.—*Philadelphia*, from Southampton, mails due in New York December 18. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, December 9.

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 8, by the S.S. *Mauretania*, left New York December 1.
On Thursday, December 9, by the S.S. *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, left New York November 30.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Squally westerly winds, sky changing and cloudy, mild, short but heavy showers.

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.
Woollen 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.

English Doctor's wife would chaperone ladies to and from London
leaving December 18. Apply: Q. 220, Daily Record office.Young American lady companion or lady help in family.
seeks post as
Speaks German, good needlewoman, willing to travel.
Apply: O. P., Marthahelm, Portikus Strasse.Lady's riding habit, almost new,
is for sale at Strehlener Strasse 17, p.

For sale:

Two beautiful long-haired red badger dogs

with pedigree, one champion, the other first prize dog, each
Mk. 125. Ammon Strasse 88, I.

Oriental Tours for 1910.

Egypt in February and March. Private dahabiah.

Greece and Constantinople in April.

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

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New books received daily in English, French, and German.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The Third Philharmonic Concert at the Gewerbehause takes place at 7.30 this evening. Eugene Ysaye and Paula Werner-Jensen (song) assisting. The following is the programme: Grieg: Im Herbst, overture. Bruch: Penelope's Trauer "Heilstrahlender Tag" from "Odysseus" with orchestra. Brahms: Concerto for violin and orchestra, op. 77. Schubert: Greisengesang, Musensohn. A. Mendelssohn: Weib' achtsied, Channon, Poeme. Saint-Saens: Rondo capriccioso, for violin and orchestra.—Orchestra: Gewerbehausekapelle. At the piano: Herr Karl Pretzsch.

Miss Amy Hare will play at her piano-recital on December 9 (Palmengarten) compositions by Haydn, Schumann, Brahms, Chopin, Banck, Smetana, Schubert-Liszt and Schubert-Taussig.

Today (Tuesday) at 10 a.m. Miss Watson will lecture in the Royal Gallery on the pictures of the Minor Dutch Masters: Terborch, Dou, and Meiss. The lecture on Raphael and the Sistine Madonna will be given today also, as previously announced, from 11.30—12.30, meeting in the tapestry room. On Wednesday, at 11.30, Miss Watson will hold the sixth lecture in the Course on Greek Art, taking as her subject, Seopas and Praxiteles, and meeting in the Praxiteles room of the Sculpture Gallery, instead of Miss Watson's rooms according to schedule. The lecture will be continued on Friday at 10 a.m.

A more than usually excellent programme is now being presented at the Cabaret Münchner Hof (Théâtre Intime), at Kreuz Strasse 21. It includes such popular artists as Karl Stöhr, Dolly Lank, Albert Short, Gerda-Gerda, Fine Delcluseur, Holzer-Waldmüller, Otto Ninow, under the able directorate of Hugobius Richterius. Art and amusement are combined in this programme, and the large audience which nightly fills the comfortable cabaret testifies to the public's appreciation of a good thing. We are assured that several cases of strained muscles of risibility have occurred there of late, but that is a form of complaint not likely to scare away patronage.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.30

Eugen Onegin.

Lyric scenes in 3 acts (7 pictures). Words by Puschkine.
Music by P. Tschaikowsky.

Cast:

Larina, a landowner Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Tatjana, her daughters (Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Olga Fräul. Tervani.
Filippjewna, a nurse Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Eugen Onegin Herr Perron.
Lenski Herr Sembach.
Prince Gremin Herr Ludikar.
A Captain Herr Trede.

Dec. 5 to 12	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Der Wanderer. Versiegt. 7.30 p.m.	Eugen Onegin 7.30 p.m.	Fidelio. 7.30 p.m.	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg 6 p.m.	Hänsel und Gretel. 6 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Figaros Hochzeit. 7 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Dr. Klaus. 7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Der Meinelbauer. 7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Hamlet. 6.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Die Försterchristel. 7.30 p.m.	Das Theaterdorf. 7.30 p.m.	Die Försterchristel. 7.30 p.m.	Der Zigeunerbaron. 7.30 p.m.	Liebeschule. 7.30 p.m.	Das Glücksschweinchen. 7.30 p.m.	Die Försterchristel. 7.30 p.m.	—

Saretzki Herr Nebuschka.
Triquet, a Frenchman Herr Rudiger.
Guillot, valet Herr Piehler.

PLOT. In the opening scene the mother of two young girls, Tatjana and Olga, recalls in conversation with her nurse the days of her youthful love, and concludes that, although she married a man other than her choice, she had nevertheless a happy life. From the progress of the opera it would appear that her history is to be repeated in the case of her daughters. Olga is in love with Lenski, who introduces his friend Eugen Onegin, to whom Tatjana immediately becomes passionately attached. After a struggle with her pride, Tatjana writes a letter to Onegin declaring her passion, in reply to which he offers her a brother's love. His attitude towards Olga, however, excites the jealousy of Lenski. A duel is arranged between them, in which Onegin shoots Lenski dead. Remorse at having killed his best friend drives him forth into the world to wander for twenty-six years. He finally returns to St. Petersburg, where at a grand Court function he meets the Princess Gremin, in whom he recognises Tatjana. Her love for him revives, but she resists his overtures and remains true to her marriage vow.

Composer: Tschaikowsky, born 1840, died 1893.

THE TWILIGHT.

(FROM THE FRENCH OF MICHEL PROVINS,
TRANSLATED BY OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

SCENE ONE.

"Twilight," according to the dictionary, is that part of the day which lingers after sunset. Perhaps one could also apply this phrase to those hearts which still have amorous yearnings when, in view of their age, they should already have entered in the darkness of night.

This extended definition pretty well fits people who fall in love "after the sun has gone down," and find a certain sweetness in regaining the illusions of youth. In this case were Marcel Charmoy, a painter of considerable talent, officer of the Legion of Honour, famous in the best social circles both as a man and an artist; and Juliette de Perreuil, with her career of twenty-five years as a beautiful woman, consecrated by the opinion of all the drawing-rooms, and also, it was said, by the appreciation of many personal admirers. He is fifty-five years old, quite "the thing," well-preserved, repairing the damage of years with the refined care of the experienced "ladies-man," and is still called "handsome Charmoy," as Mme. de Perreuil is still "the beautiful Juliette," despite her forty-nine years. Charmoy and Mme. de Perreuil have long known each other by name, but have never spoken together. They meet at the Palace Hotel, at Siphon Castle, and this encounter has produced the fatal spark, each having the imagination haunted by the fame of the other.

In the gardens of the Hotel, at the hour of the siesta, daily-purchased by several hours of the treatment, Charmoy, who awaits Mme. de Perreuil, goes briskly to greet her.

Charmoy (saluting). I have kept you a chair at the side of mine. Will you take it?

Juliette (smiling, whilst he kisses her hand). It is becoming slightly compromising, this little tête-à-tête day after day. Don't look so woebegone. I only said that for the sake of convention. You know perfectly well that you and I are of the same opinion—to take the pleasant hours of life when they present themselves and not to worry about what other people may say. (Seating herself.) I am about to take a pleasant hour—so!

Charmoy. You are exquisite!

Juliette (seeing that he remains standing). Very well, won't you sit down? What are you trying to do?

Charmoy (sitting). I am looking at you! Each time that a man meets the woman who interests him passionately, he feels a sort of rapture of possession; a delicious desire to be immediately enveloped by her charm, as one seeks the warmth of sunny beams.

Juliette (touched). My own dear friend!

Charmoy (seating himself). Friend! How singular! Your lips and mine say the word, and our eyes respond, but all with more tenderness than grammar has put into the substantive. Words have their nuances, in the caresses that we give to them, and how many do we give to this term "friend"! It becomes sweet to say and very sweet to repeat, bearing a thought from one to the other, sowing the seed of sentiment, like the bee carrying the pollen to the heart of the flower.

Juliette. What a charming imagination you have!

Charmoy. At your side I could become a poet, artist...anything!

Juliette. Not the first time, I suppose? You have loved many and many have loved you!

Charmoy. Ah! But not in the same way.

Juliette. We always say that. It is never the same way as before, because one has forgotten the old sensations, because the sensation of the moment, on the other hand, is living, and also because we are continually renewing ourselves. Our personalities change.

Charmoy. There lies the truth! We are not always the same person. We feel differently according to our age, effective conditions, and circumstances. And I speak sincerely when I tell you how much is special, how much is entirely new, in the sentiment which I have for you. You are so exquisitely intelligent, you have gone through life with a sense so profound, so just, of human realities, of what constitutes happiness, of the proper limits of convention, that you do not merely understand my thoughts or interpret them almost before they are expressed, but you divine from a glance, a gesture, a silence even, the things which I do not say, and which are part of the communication mysteriously established between us. There is the incomparable charm of our friendship.

Juliette. A friendship of fifteen days! Previously, we did not know each other.

Charmoy. And it seems to me that we have been friends for many years. I cannot imagine that it could have been otherwise. Is it not strange? Two beings that did not know each other, meet, and at once become each other's universe!

Juliette. The universe? Softly! There are many countries still unexplored.

Charmoy. It will be the delight of our tomorrows to conquer them. At least, if you are willing?

Juliette. Have I need to repeat my opinion? I am no longer the young girl who fears to give herself, who weighs scruples and measures consequences. You know that I have loved many times in my life. I have hidden nothing from you and I have made you clearly understand, in giving my consent, that that

consent was without restrictions. I shall be yours, if and whenever that may be.

Charmoy. You are the only woman who could dare to be so frank, so loyal to sensations and sentiment. It is adorable! We have both arrived at the same point, the same advanced point, of the science of life, where we no longer embarrass ourselves with formulas and hypocrisies. Ah! If one knew how to love like that in the days of youth!

Juliette. No! No! It is ever so much better now! (He leans forward passionately to bestow a kiss on her hand. The brusque movement makes him utter a little cry.)

Juliette. What is the matter?

Charmoy (suddenly inquisitive). That old pain in my side has returned. And they said that their confounded treatment was doing me good! I am afraid it won't give me new intestines. Ouch! It went through me like a knife!

Juliette. It is a question of time, I suppose. I, also, last night and this morning, had a return of all my old stomach troubles.

Charmoy. Burning pains? Pyrosis?

Juliette. No. Spasms and nauseous tastes.

Charmoy. Have you ever tried valerianate? I know some people who obtained wonderful results with it.

Juliette. It is so horrible to drink. And my heart is always bad after it.

Charmoy. What do the doctors say?

Juliette. They say it is the nerves. Another way of saying that they don't know. They ought to make a special study of each invalid, not only physiologically but psychologically. But what do they care! They give the usual remedies or they experiment with new ones...which is much worse! Here, for instance, we are all put on the same regime; whether you suffer in the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the head, the feet, no matter; they have the same programme for everybody—douches, massages, baths, interior scourings, etc., etc.

Charmoy. Yes! Yes! It is simply torture. I shall never believe that our organs can stand such treatment with impunity. Such washings and swillings!

Juliette. I use them moderately.

Charmoy. Do you find that they give you...I hardly know how to say it, but there seems to be no other term...colic?

Juliette. Frequently, almost insupportable.

Charmoy. Somewhere about the large intestine?

Juliette. Well, rather more on the side in my case.

Charmoy. I, too, suffer on the side, the left. At the present moment it is very sharp.

Juliette. Won't you lie down?

Charmoy. Will you permit me?

Juliette. It is stupid to chisel yourself with courtesies when you are in pain. And especially when we are such intimate friends. I shall set you the example. It will aid me to digest. (They lie down.) That's much better, isn't it?

Charmoy. Yes, Let me take your hand. Oh! how cold it is!

Juliette. I have a bad circulation. I ought to take more exercise, but even when I only take a little I get so exhausted.

Charmoy. The same with me. I have a sort of twitching all over and a distention of the organs. They call it atropia.

Juliette. Don't you wear a belt?

Charmoy. Yes, I have tried I don't know how many kinds. Some squeeze too much and others are not sufficiently sustaining.

Juliette. You should wear something like what I wear. I shall give you the address. They make them for men also. (She emits a deep sigh.)

Charmoy. What's the matter?

Juliette. I have such a weight here. I think it is my lunch. It is most uncomfortable.

Charmoy. One of my friends, with whom I was talking this morning in the Pump-Room, and who, like you, has been a martyr to dyspepsia for many years, found a good deal of relief from gastric juice of pork. And, come to think of it, it sounds logical! We give back to the stomach the natural elements which it lacks.

Juliette (interested). Who ordered that to your friend?

Charmoy. I shall ask him, also for the address of the makers. At our age, we have to be our own doctors. You could at least try it.

Juliette. I hope that absorbing the juice of the animal you mention doesn't give one its ideas!

Charmoy (laughing). How could it! A propos, if it is fine tomorrow, and if we are not too fatigued, suppose we take an auto-trip to Val d'Argol. They say it is a charming excursion and that there is a

most comfortable chalet there. We should have some hours of delicious solitude, and amongst them, perhaps, that hour of love, radiant and beautiful, which we both seek. Is it "yes?"

Juliette (tenderly). It would be "yes" with all my heart, but not tomorrow, because then I have to take a little remedy... How can I explain to you?... It seems that the douche does not act quickly enough on the... the...

Charmoy. Exactly! Just so! I quite understand! Then the day after tomorrow? (Reflecting.) Ah! The day after tomorrow is my massage-day. It always leaves me a little worn-out.

Juliette. What do you say to Thursday. We see each other every day and we can put it off, if any obstacle should arise.

Charmoy. Certainly. Well then, understood for Thursday! (To be concluded.) G. A. A.

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