

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.

No 1,167.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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

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

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LIBERAL MISREPRESENTATION.

A CANARD NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

Last Tuesday, in common with our German contemporaries, we published a London telegram purporting to describe the "chaos" in the London Customs House on Saturday following on the rejection of the Budget. The telegram was based on statements printed in the *Daily News* of Monday. As this is a matter closely concerning business interests in this country we think it only right to publish the following statement as to the facts of the case, as opposed to the fiction of the *Daily News* which found its way into the entire German press. It is to be hoped that Wolff's Telegraphic Agency will give the same prominence to this refutation as it did to the original allegation which now proves to be unfounded. The statement below, which appeared in a London journal on Monday evening, is officially confirmed by the Press Association, a non-party and impartial news agency, whose paragraph we also reproduce:

"Chaos has come upon the Revenue Collection within the very week of the rejection of the Budget by the Lords."—*Daily News*.

During the Budget discussions the Radicals represented that chaos would follow the rejection of the Budget, and they are evidently determined to make the "facts" tally with their prophecies, however inaccurate they may be. Lord Lansdowne, in his speech on the Budget, it will be remembered, said that the Government could have chaos if they wanted it, but the statement of Mr. Asquith shows that they did not. This, however, is apparently not sufficient for the *Daily News*, which, as shown from the quotation above, if it cannot have chaos in fact, is determined to have it in fiction. The Radical Press has taken up the cry; "chaos" has already developed to "chaos on chaos"; it appears as though Mr. Ure's best efforts will soon pale into comparative insignificance. To deliberately represent that the nation's finances are in a state of chaos is surely the last word in political recklessness; the gravity of the allegation cannot be over-estimated. Moreover, there is no need to mince words in such a matter—"it is an absolute lie." This designation is not ours—it is the only one applied to the statement of the *Daily News* by those whom a press representative approached on the subject today (Monday). It is not a question of opinion. Any sincere inquiry on the point among those as to the correctness of whose information there can be no doubt, will be met with the clear pronouncement, "There is no chaos at all."

Perhaps the best way of dealing with the misrepresentations is to take them separately. The first is that tobacco and spirits are being cleared from the London Customs House without the payment of the increased duty. What are the facts? No difficulty is expected in regard to the tobacco trade. Steps have been taken which will satisfy the Chancellor as to the collection of the duty. No fear is felt about the big firms, who, as a matter of fact, will probably deposit the duty. It would be impossible to over-estimate the feeling of security over the matter. The Customs officials will lose a little, as they always do, but the "men of straw" who attempt operations will be an insignificant quantity. As a matter of fact, even if some of the big firms think they can make better use of the money than by depositing it, the Customs officials regard the matter with equal serenity. The same remarks apply to spirits. The next allegation is that arrangements are being made for the wholesale clearance of tea duty free. Against this there is to be recorded the simple fact that the tea trade have come into line very well, and are depositing the tax. There will always be the trade pirate who thinks he can make some financial advantage and then clear out of the country. He is a gentleman who is found in all changes of duties. All firms of any standing, however, know that the officials will come back on them for the duty. Dozens of telegrams have been received from the bigger ports indicating that firms will fall into line. The same fact is to be recorded concerning the collection of the petrol tax. The importing firms have agreed to deposit the amount of the tax.

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The absurdity of such reckless Radical statements as those given above will be seen when it is realised that for any "trade pirates" to make much by the evasion of the duty, they would have to set up extensive plant for the next two months, and then "scrap" it at the end of that time. The authorities smile complacently at the suggestion that anybody would attempt to do it. The actual position is that the whole scheme has really worked far more smoothly than anticipated. As a matter of absolute fact, just a slight change of duty has sometimes caused a greater upheaval than this Radical "chaos."

The following information, supplied by the Press Association, fully bears out the statements above:—

"Nobody here has any knowledge of any chaos resulting from the rejection of the Budget," said the Chairman of the Customs (Mr. Guillemard), today. It was added that far from there being any chaos, business was proceeding very quietly. There was a big clearance on Saturday, but this had been anticipated, as everybody had been waiting after the Lords' decision to see what was going to happen. A good deal of duty was paid on Saturday, the total being about £80,000, which was a very big figure; but what has been omitted from the statement this morning was the additional fact that the great bulk of the duty was deposited just exactly as if any crisis had not arisen, and it consisted of the higher rates imposed by the Budget.

Moreover reports from all the ports other than London show that business was being transacted without any unusual features—quite peaceably, and without any trouble at all. Preparations had been made to meet any crisis, but none had arisen.

THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

(SPECIAL CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—President Taft's Message to Congress, issued yesterday, is brief and couched in a moderate tone. The proposed amendments to the Anti-Trust and Interstate Commerce Laws, together with the new legislative measures for the conservation of national resources and improvement of waterways, are reserved for Special Messages. The Message commences with a declaration that the relations of the United States with all foreign Governments continue on a normal basis of friendship

and good understanding and are generally developing in a satisfactory manner. European conditions are next discussed, emphasis being laid on America's diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain. A question of greater international significance than the fishery problem has not as yet been laid before the Hague Arbitration Court. As the Canadian Boundary Commission did not succeed in arriving at an agreement within the stipulated period, this matter must also be a subject for arbitration. The agreement reached between the United States and Canada in regard to the settlement of differences concerning certain boundary waters has not yet been ratified by Great Britain. Negotiations for an international conference to discuss the best means of guarding against fur raiders are proceeding with Great Britain, Japan, and Russia, and promise a satisfactory ending. The results of the London Conference on Maritime Law signify an extraordinarily satisfactory codification of international maritime law, and it is permissible to hope that the practical and loyal character of the resolutions will ensure their general acceptance, thereby eliminating one of the obstacles which hitherto has stood in the way of an international Prize Court. The attitude of the United States towards Belgium's annexation of the Congo territory is one of benevolent encouragement and confidence that the step will eventually bring about the results so greatly desired and satisfy the dictates of humanity, in which the whole world is united. Norway's invitation to participate in the forthcoming International Spitzbergen Conference has been accepted by the United States, whose Government, however, will not sign an agreement which excludes all but Europeans from any sort of administration of the islands. With reference to the Near East, including Turkey and the Balkans, the Message remarks that the conditions are more favourable for an important American share of commerce in that quarter than ever before, owing to the progress of the constitutional régime.

Turning to Latin America, the President affirms that altered conditions in the United States and the Southern Republics have done much to dissipate the fears which led to the Monroe Doctrine. But neither this doctrine nor any other must be allowed to protect an irresponsible administration which seeks to evade its obligations on the dishonourable pretext of appealing to American power. Inter-Colonial American trade promises substantial development in accordance with the continual improvement of commercial and financial institutions, to which belongs the projected chief bank for Latin America. After the Message has mentioned an improvement in the Venezuelan situation, the transference of the Alsop dispute to King Edward for a decision, and America's friendship with Mexico which was renewed by the President's recent meeting with President Diaz near El Paso, it deals with Nicaraguan affairs and the provisional government there. Two Americans were executed by direct order of President Zelaya, charged with having been regular officers in the well-organised Revolutionary army which had now mastered half the Republic. The American Government will endeavour with circumspection and prudence to get at the facts of the situation, keeping a strict watch on American interests and the cause of civilisation in Nicaragua.

With reference to the Far East, the Message reiterates that America stands for fair play all round and the integrity of China. The participation of American banks in Chinese railway loans appears to be finally and satisfactorily arranged after many months of negotiation. Friendly relations exist with Japan. According to its emphatic assurance, Japan will make no claims for mining privileges in Manchuria which are inconsistent with the American-Chinese Treaty.

A clause of the Message relates to the Secretary of the Treasury's report of a deficit and recommends a further issue of Panama Canal bonds. Economies made by the President have resulted in next year's Budget being 55 million dollars less than for the present year. Congress is reminded that it cannot concern itself with the charges of corruption against the New York Customs administration until the investigation is concluded. In regard to the new Tariff Law, the President hopes and believes that it will not lead to a tariff war, and that he will never be

(Continued on page 2.)

:: 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.

The British Colony Committee has engaged a room at the Central Hotel for the evening of Tuesday, December 14th. It will be open from 7 o'clock to members of the Colony, who are thus given an opportunity to meet informally, and to discuss the question whether similar meetings shall be held periodically, and, if so, under what conditions.

Refreshments can be obtained during the evening, à la carte, at reasonable prices.

"The Musical Life of an American Child" was delightfully portrayed on Tuesday afternoon by Jessie L. Gaynor, the well known children's song-writer, at a lecture delivered in the American Church school-room, at the monthly meeting of the Ladies' Union. "Then—and now" might have been added as a subtitle to the address, for its chief feature was the interesting contrast drawn between the laborious mechanical methods of teaching music to children when Mrs. Gaynor was a child, and the enlightened present-day system based upon the truer realisation of the child's psychology.

An essential key to Mrs. Gaynor's progressive ideas—ideas now accepted and followed all over the United States—lies in the theory that the child must be taught self-expression in music, as well as in writing, or drawing, or any other educational branch. To teach the child to express its ideas and childish sentiments in music is the hobby to which Mrs. Gaynor has devoted herself—teaching it to read and write music, to recognise tones, as readily and easily as to play from the music-sheet. Mrs. Gaynor's effective system is based to a large extent upon the simple observation and application of the methods by which a young child learns to speak.

A notable feature of the address were the remarkable illustrations which the speaker gave, vocally and on the piano, of the results of child-efforts to express their own ideas in music, or give musical expression to nursery verses. "A grasshopper sat all day on the lawn," a song set to music by a little girl of seven, and a piano composition by a child of five were astonishing examples of how far the young idea can be taught to shoot—musically speaking.

Mrs. Gaynor closed the address with a genuine treat in the shape of a number of her melodious and "cute" children's songs—"Cuddle doon," "Dear Baby Moon," "The Lonesome Jap Dolly" (sung by Miss Rose Gaynor) and half-a-dozen others. Miss Dorothy Gaynor was at the piano.

The Ladies' Union exercised its usual hospitality at the close of the address, serving tea and delectable refreshments while many of the large gathering present took the opportunity to meet and talk with Mrs. Gaynor.

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.
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.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Lohengrin	at 7
Royal Theatre	Der deutsche König	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theater	Hamlet	7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Das Heim	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Vor Sonnenaufgang	8
Berliner Theatre	Hohle Politik	8
New Schauspielhaus	English Theatre: Merely Mary	
	Ann	8
Comic Opera	Auferstehung	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die Ehre	8
	Charlotten-	
	burg	
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Wallensteins Tod	8
Kleines Theater	Der Bibliothekar	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Moral.—Die Medaille	8
Urania Theatre	Maria Stuart	8
	Kampf um den Nord- und Südpol	8.15

THE EXPULSION OF MR. SCOTT.

In yesterday's issue we expressed the hope of being able to publish a translation of the official notice of expulsion served on Mr. G. S. Scott, of Toronto, by the police authorities at Freiberg, Saxony. The notice follows:—

"The police-office hereby decrees your expulsion from the Kingdom of Saxony because you have been punished by the Court for inflicting serious bodily injury on ... (the peasant's name), and by that fact, especially with regard to the brutality of mind manifested in the deed, have rendered yourself obnoxious as a foreigner; moreover, as a foreigner you have no right to sojourn in the Kingdom of Saxony.

"You are therefore required, under pain of fourteen days' confinement, to leave Freiberg and the Kingdom of Saxony by the 8th of this month, and not to return."

Freiberg, Dec. 4, 1909.

It will be remembered that the case of Mr. Scott was first brought to the knowledge of Dresden Anglo-Americans by an article published in the *Daily Record* by our Freiberg correspondent on November 19, giving a lucid narration of the alleged offence, Mr. Scott's treatment before the trial, and of the trial itself, at which he was fined 300 marks and costs. This article was followed by a very straightforward letter from Mr. Scott himself, which we published on November 24, in which he added some details and paid a tribute to the leniency of his judges. At that time we added some comments of our own on the objections which may legitimately be raised against the treatment of a suspect as a convicted person, and, in common with Mr. Scott, his friends, and our readers generally, regarded an unpleasant incident as duly closed.

The information we were able to print yesterday that Mr. Scott has now been expelled by the police from Saxony came as a complete surprise to everybody; and the circumstances are such that we have no hesitation in expressing a hope that the British Minister Resident will take up the matter. For the information of our readers, it may be mentioned that under German law the police are empowered to decree the expulsion of a foreigner even after he has been tried and undergone whatever punishment the Court may order. This explains the passage in the above notice reading: "Moreover, as a foreigner you have no right to sojourn in the Kingdom of Saxony." The manifest unfairness of this privilege need not be commented upon, but the fact of its existence should be taken to heart by every foreigner resident in this country. As it happened, Mr. Scott was on the point of departure for America, and therefore suffers little by expulsion save for the reflection of "brutality of mind" gratuitously cast upon his character by the police. But in view of the nature of the original dispute, due in large measure—as the Judge stated—to Mr. Scott's deafness, the police action seems most arbitrary.

Incidents such as these have the reverse of a good effect on international relations. Mr. Scott's case will undoubtedly get into a large section of the Canadian, and perhaps also the British press; and the cause of Anglo-German friendship may not improbably suffer therefrom. It is a remarkable coincidence that in this issue we publish a telegram describing a meeting of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee at London.

THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE. (Continued.)

called upon to exert the power vested in him to apply the maximum rate on imported goods. But the use of such power, if need be, would be supported by the President and the State Department. It is to be hoped that the work of the new Tariff Department will prove highly useful in case Congress should decide to make new alterations in the tariff.

On behalf of the War Department the President recommends the construction of an artificial island and fortifications at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, in order to secure this most important base of operations against attack by a hostile fleet. The President recommends the appointment of a Commission to prepare a schedule of uniform procedure in the Federal Courts calculated to simplify and expedite litigation, and the creation of a law prohibiting the granting of legal injunctions in labour disputes. Further recommendations are: the establishment of postal savings-banks, the granting of shipping subsidies, the recognition of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona as Federal States, and the appropriation of 50,000 dollars for suppressing "white slave" traffic and establishing a public Federal Health Department. In conclusion, the President comments on the high degree of prosperity now prevailing throughout the country and expresses the conviction that an important increase of commercial activity is to be expected. The increase in the cost of provisions and other necessities is making itself felt, not only in the United States, but throughout the world, and must in no way be attributed to the existence of Protective Tariffs since, in America's case at least, taxes on food have not been increased, but, on the contrary, in some cases decreased.

After the reading of the Presidential Message, the House of Representatives adjourned until Friday.

The general impression made by the Message was most favourable.

According to the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the current fiscal year will close with a deficit of 34 million dollars. Adding to this expenditure on the Panama Canal and interest paid on the National Debt, the total deficit will reach 73 million dollars. The estimates for public expenditure and revenue in 1911 are framed so as to ensure a surplus of 36 million dollars which, however, will be converted into a deficit of 12 million dollars when the necessary outlay on the Panama Canal has been made. To meet this deficit it will be necessary to issue further bonds or introduce new forms of taxation.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—One of President Taft's projected Special Messages to Congress, mentioned in yesterday's Message, will deal with reforms advisable in regard to the organisation of the national fighting forces in time of war.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The annual meeting of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee was held yesterday, with Lord Avebury in the chair. Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, sent a letter expressing regret at his inability to attend and hoping that the efforts to promote a good understanding between Great Britain and Germany, whose best interests lay in the maintenance of peace, would be completely successful. After Lord Avebury and Lord Courtney of Penwith has delivered speeches on the mutual interests and friendship of the two States, a resolution was adopted expressing the hope that the betterment of feeling between both countries would eventually be demonstrated by a common limitation of armaments.

BIRMINGHAM, Wednesday.—The Birmingham *Daily Post*, which is generally believed to be inspired by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, publishes this morning a sketch of the new tariff proposals which may be expected to be laid before the new Government in case the Unionists are successful in the coming General Election. According to this sketch, only three tariff rates will come under consideration,—namely, 5, 10 and 15 per cent., as follows: the 5 per cent. rate will be applied to imported goods in a half-prepared condition; the 10 per cent. rate to goods almost prepared; and the 15 per cent. rate to goods quite ready for the market. Raw materials to remain duty-free. Each rate will have three degrees. The average rate may be set down as 10 per cent., this being applied to goods from countries with whom Great Britain now stands in friendly commercial relations. A lower rate, probably 7½ per cent., will be granted to the Colonies; and a higher rate, probably 12½ per cent., to imports from those countries which place difficulties in the way of England's export trade. So far as can be prognosticated with confidence, a duty of two shillings per quarter will be levied on foreign wheat, with a rebate for Colonial wheat. Meal will doubtless have to pay a heavier duty. Bacon and maize will be struck off the free list.

LONDON, Wednesday.—According to Reuter's Bureau, a feature of the political situation since the rejection of the Finance Bill by the House of Lords is the extraordinary bitterness which characterises the Liberal campaign against the Lords on constitutional grounds. Nearly all Ministers are taking part in the fray and delivering speeches at meetings every evening. Mr. Winston Churchill commences today a speech tour of Lancashire. He will speak there for ten days consecutively, and on several days will deliver half-a-dozen speeches. He, in common with all his Ministerial colleagues, says that the rejection of the Budget is the crux of the campaign and declares that the Liberals will only return to power with full authority to abolish the peers' right of veto on legislative proposals. The Conservatives do not appear as yet to have their plan of campaign worked out, and up to the present only a few prominent men of the party have spoken in public, including Lord Lansdowne.

LONDON, Wednesday.—It is reported from Bombay that British warships have seized in Persian waters three merchant steamers conveying 3,850 rifles and 460,000 cartridges. (It will be noticed that this telegram carefully refrains from mentioning for whom the confiscated arms were intended. 'Twas ever thus!—Ed.)

DURBAN (Natal), Wednesday.—A frightful explosion occurred yesterday at the Umbogintwini powder factory, killing two Europeans and three natives. One European and five native employes were also severely injured.

SYDNEY (N.S.W.), Wednesday.—The Federal Court of Arbitration has refused to give a decision in the coal dispute, because it does not consider itself competent to adjudicate on the question.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—Some four weeks ago a detachment of eight American soldiers and fifty Mexican troops proceeded to the island of Tiburon in the Gulf of Mexico, since when nothing has been heard of them. It is feared that they have been

massacred and eaten by the natives, who are known to have cannibal tendencies.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—According to a message from Costa Rica, a fresh battle has occurred between the armies of Señor Estrada, leader of the Nicaraguan revolutionists, and President Zelaya, in which Zelaya's troops were defeated with a loss of 100 killed and wounded.

HAMBURG, Wednesday.—Up to eleven o'clock on Tuesday evening six of the injured persons conveyed to hospital after the terrible gas explosion had succumbed to their injuries, thus bringing the total of dead up to twelve. Many others are also expected to die.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday.—Dr. Cook's private secretary, Mr. Lonsdale, arrived here this morning on board the S.S. United States, bringing with him Dr. Cook's observations, scientific data, and report of his Arctic journey, for examination by the University of Copenhagen. The papers were at once deposited with the "Landsman" bank.

PARIS, Wednesday.—An Englishman was arrested on Tuesday in a local bank as he attempted to abstract from one of the bank messenger's satchel a packet of banknotes by means of a specially constructed walking-stick. A search at his lodging led to the discovery of two similar sticks and banknote; to the amount of 20,000 francs. The man's name is Golzwey, or Golsworthy, and he is believed to be the leader of an international gang of thieves who have been conducting operations in Germany and Belgium.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN DRESDEN.

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

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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DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the orchestral concert in the Gewerbehaus this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock will be as follows: 1. Vorspiel zur Oper "Hänsel und Gretel," E. Humperdinck. 2. Schäferstündchen, O. Fetras. 3. Gebet, J. L. Nirodó. 4. Zwei Ung. Tänze, J. Brams. 5. Ouverture "Robins Ende" (for the 1st time), E. Küncke. 6. a) Süsse Erinnerung; b) Es war...! (Ein Geschichtchen erzählt von einer Gelgel), C. Komzack. 7. Grosse Fantasie aus der Oper "Der Bajazzo," R. Leoncavallo. 8. Siciliano (for the 1st time), G. Jessel. 9. Le Reveil du Fior, Ballet, R. Drigo. 10. Ein Märchen aus 1001 Nacht, fantastische Szene, F. Lehár. 11. Am Wörthersee, Walzer, Th. Koschat.

On Saturday, at 11.30, in her rooms at Gutzkow Strasse 33, II., Miss Watson will give the last lecture but one in the course on the early Italian Renaissance. The artists to be considered are those of the Schools of Padua and Venice in the fifteenth century. A large collection of photographs and prints furnish ample illustration.

Again we call the attention of those whom it concerns to the Sale of Work of All Saints' English Church, to be held today (Thursday) at the Hotel Bristol, from eleven to one and three to seven o'clock.

In addition to the traditional attractions which characterise Bazaars, and tempt Bazaar frequenters, there will be three theatrical performances, which promise to afford genuine entertainment to those who appreciate English comedy. If each play affords one or more somewhat "far-fetched" characters yet one and all are attractive and natural, e.g. in "Cousins once Removed," at 3.30 p.m., one cousin, Judith, a charming child of nature, hails from far distant Bolivia; in "Our Aunt from California," at 4.30 p.m., the leading character reflects the salubrious equableness, as well as exhibits a touch of the dryness of the clime of that El Dorado; while in "Shades of Night," at 5.30 p.m., two characters are most weirdly interesting and particularly "far-fetched," coming as they do from the "astral sphere"! Here is an exceptional opportunity of seeing the English stage represented in Germany!

There has been quite a plentiful stock of rumours in the Dresden American Colony of late centring round Ex-President Roosevelt. It is said that this mighty hunter proposes to spend a few days here after lecturing at Berlin University. The rumour is quite unconfirmed, but should it prove true an effort will doubtless be made to arrange a dinner, or some festive event, in his honour, thus affording the Anglo-American colony here an opportunity of meeting the most representative American of his age and the likeliest candidate for the Presidency in 1912.

Mrs. Caroline Woodbury, of Cincinnati, Ohio, left Dresden yesterday with her daughter to spend the winter in Egypt. Mrs. Woodbury is a leading advocate of women's rights in general and universal suffrage in particular, subjects which she fluently discussed with a *Daily Record* representative on Monday. She grew eloquent when dealing with the treatment and status of the German woman. "Friends tell me," she said, "that things are improved, and that the German woman of today fares infinitely better than she did twenty years ago. I am delighted to hear it, but must say the improvement is not very marked. I have been struck by your German woman's complete subservience to the lordly male, whose attitude towards his womenfolk is inconceivable to an American. German husbands should be made to spend a year in the States for the purpose of learning their elementary duties. The wives, too, should visit us to imbibe that saving spirit of independence which has so much assisted in the moral and intellectual culture of the American woman. Personally, I disapprove of unwomanly agitation methods; but the cause is very earnest and not to be sneered away by the ignorant. The twentieth century has been claimed by lots of people, but it will eventually fall to the women, because in this century there will dawn an era of female emancipation from the prejudices and barbarous traditions of a thousand years." Miss Woodbury seconded her mother's remarks right valiantly, and said she was soon going to London to speak at a woman's suffrage meeting.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

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.
 Streblener 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.
 Sunday, December 12th. 3rd Sunday in Advent. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p.m.
 Friday, December 17th. Litany 10.0 a.m.
 This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.
 The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),
Bernhard Strasse 2,

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

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Mild south-westerly winds, less cloudy, rather colder, no heavy rain.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

T-night, beginning at 6 ending after 10.45
Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg.
 Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:
 Hans Sachs, a cobbler, Herr Scheidemantel.
 Veit Pogner, a goldsmith, Herr Plaschke.
 Kunz Vogelsang, a furrier, Herr Soot.
 Konrad Nachtigall, a tinker, Herr Nebuschka.
 Sixtus Beckmesser, the town clerk, Herr Ermold.
 Fritz Kothner, a baker, Herr Trede.
 Balthasar Zorn, a pewterer, Herr Pauli.
 Ulrich Eisslinger, an herbalist, Herr Löschke.
 Augustin Moser, a tailor, Herr Quide.
 Hermann Ortel, a soap-boiler, Herr Piehler.
 Hans Schwarz, a stocking weaver, Herr Puttlitz.
 Hans Folz, a coppersmith, Herr Ernst.
 Walther v. Stolzing, a young Frankish knight, Herr Sembach.
 David, apprentice to Sachs, Herr Rüdiger.
 Eva, Pogner's daughter, Fräul. Seebe.
 Magdalena, Eva's nurse, Fräul. v. Chavanne.

PLOT: Walther von Stolzing, a young knight, is in love with Eva, the daughter of Master Pogner, a jeweller of Nuremberg. Eva tells him her hand is promised to the winner of the prize for a master-song. David, the apprentice of Hans Sachs, a cobbler, tries to explain to Walther what he must do to comply with the rules of the Guild of Meistersingers; but the rules are so complicated that he resolves to sing in his own way. Beckmesser, a clerk, is confident that he will win the contest and marry Eva. When Walther sings his trial song Beckmesser is made marker, and he gives so many bad marks that Walther fails to obtain entrance into the guild, though Sachs perceives the merit of his song. Walther meets Eva at night outside Sachs' shop. Beckmesser comes to serenade Eva, but Sachs sings at his work so loudly that the other cannot be heard. He implores Sachs to be quiet, and he consents on condition that he be allowed to tap on a shoe whenever Beckmesser makes a mistake in rhythm. The lady at the window whom Beckmesser believes to be Eva is really Magdalena, Eva's nurse, the betrothed of David, and the latter, believing his betrothed is being serenaded, sets on Beckmesser with a cudgel. A general uproar ensues, the apprentices joining in the fight. Sachs pulls Walther into the shop and pushes Eva into her father's house. The next morning Walther sings to Sachs a song which he has dreamed, and which delights the old man: he leaves it on the table, where Beckmesser, who has come in, sees it, and puts it in his pocket. But Sachs, discovering this, allows him to keep it, telling him he can sing it if he likes. The singing contest takes place in the afternoon in a meadow, and after the solemn entry of the master-singers, Beckmesser exiles universal derision by his performance of the song, in which he gets the words and tune confused with his own serenade of the evening before. Walther then sings the real song, as it should be sung, and is acclaimed victor and rewarded by Eva's hand, while the crowd cheer Hans Sachs.
 Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Madame Butterfly. 7.3 p.m.	Der Wanderer. Versiegelt. 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 Glücksschweinechen. 7.30 p.m.	Die Försterchristel. 7.30 p.m.	—

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE, BERLIN.

At the seventh annual general meeting of this Association, held at the offices, Friedrich Strasse 59-60, on November 30, the Secretary, Prof. Geo. S. Atwood, made the following report. Outlining as it does the scope and progress of the Association's benevolent activity, it affords us great pleasure to reproduce Mr. Atwood's report in extenso:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—

The seventh year of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, now nearing its close, was an uneventful one, but none the less a year of serious work for our Association. Owing to the tariff discussions in Washington, occupying six months of the year, all the interests on both sides of the Atlantic were centred in this one absorbing subject, a subject in many respects vital for international trade. Your Secretary has during the past year received almost daily inquiries as to the tariff, all of which inquiries were answered to the best of his ability and without in any way compromising the dignity and reliability of the Association. Difficult questions have invariably been referred to the Committee on Commerce and Transportation or its Chairman, when deliberation was necessary. In this way a great deal of quiet but good work has been done, particulars of which can at any time be obtained from the records of the Association. The secretary has been frequently approached by foremost representatives of the German press, to whom all proper information has been given. Our opinion is now so often sought and so seldom given as to enhance the importance of such opinions. In this connection the secretary feels in duty bound to say how highly prized our "Bulletin" is and the frequent questions asked the secretary when in other towns is, "when is the next copy of the Bulletin to appear?" Commercial bodies are continually asking for copies to complete their files so that if this organ is worth preserving it shows it to be valued by our members and friends. This fact is mentioned here although somewhat foreign to the secretary's immediate field of activity, for fear that the worthy and able chairman of the press Committee will fail to sound his own praise. The "Bulletin" and the fact of your secretary's being continually in personal touch with our members tends to cement the bonds between the members of the Association.

Our offices have been visited during the past year by a larger number of persons—the majority of whom have been business men from America—than during any previous year of our existence as an organization, the average frequency being twenty persons a day. All visitors, especially American business men, have invariably been treated with courtesy and aided personally by the secretary in the promotion of their business. This the secretary has always made a point of doing, making no distinction as to whether such visitors were members or not, but acting on the principle of broad-mindedness, and in no case has the benefit accruing to the Association failed. The saving of time thus often obtained is of incalculable value to the business man, whose time is generally limited and who wishes to cover an extensive ground and ascertain important facts as speedily as possible. Your secretary will here call attention to the fact of the extremely cordial relations between this office and the departments of State, Commerce and Labor and Treasury, inasmuch as these departments have in numerous instances given special letters of introduction to the secretary of your Association to representatives of American firms. In this way the Association has obtained many valuable members, members who have remained loyal to our organization, perceiving as they do the many practical ways in which the Association can be of assistance to them. Several instances can be cited proving this, in the case of firms seeking representatives and also advice as to the advisability of introducing certain articles to the German market. As a case in point, a member of a well-known American firm came to the secretary showing him his article and asking if it could profitably be sold in Germany. The secretary's reply was "there is only one competing firm of account in the German market" and in the opinion of the secretary, the American article, owing to its special advantages, would sell even better than the competing German article. The secretary sent this man to a responsible party, a member of the Association, and today this representative has several first class travellers on the road and the business bids fair to net a considerable profit. It might also be added that one of the best travellers this representative now has was sent him by your secretary. In a recent instance, your secretary found a competent representative for one of the largest firms doing business in Germany, whose former representative after years of work in this city suddenly died. These instances are referred to, not to in any way extol the services of your secretary, but to show the practical workings of our organization.

We will all admit, gentlemen, the immense power of the press, and as an energetic outcome of the press, publicity is of the very greatest importance. Should the funds of the Association ever permit the outlay, I would most earnestly recommend the establishment

of a Bureau of Publicity, to work solely in the interests of the Association. This brings your secretary to the consideration of another point, namely his late American trip, undertaken at the suggestion of your honorable Board. The secretary, on his first trip two years ago, was in almost every instance a pioneer, or as the Germans more aptly express it a "Bahnbrecher," as at that time our Association was but little known in the United States; during the recent trip, however, the secretary seldom found it necessary even to explain the objects of our Association, as these objects, owing to the informatory seed sown during the first trip, were well known to most American business men. During the recent trip your secretary was most hospitably entertained and given a respectful hearing by some of the leading chambers of commerce and mercantile associations in the United States, notably in Boston, Hartford and Chicago. In the first two cities a special reception and lunch was given him, to which leading merchants were invited and in which they very cordially took part. In addressing such bodies your secretary laid the chief stress upon a proper and rational system of export trade, which trade up to now has been conducted in a desultory and spasmodic manner. Here we can learn from our good friends the Germans, the German trade being carried on according to scientific principles and according to a tariff framed on scientific lines. Your secretary will not enter here into details concerning his American trip which he has already set forth at length in the "Bulletin," but will say that in every respect it was very successful and has since borne us good fruit in the shape of new members. As repeatedly remarked the Association will more and more be compelled to rely on the United States for new members, and in this respect these trips become absolutely necessary and may be regarded as invested capital, which in the near future will bear good interest. Your secretary has also pleasure in informing you that through a friend of his, the Hon. Wm. P. Eager, 57 Broadway, New York, an office room typewriter and stenographer were placed at his exclusive disposal, which proved to be of great value. Our honorary member, Mr. Paul Cromelin, of the Columbia Phonograph Co., rendered invaluable aid to your secretary in facilitating his business. In conclusion your secretary would like to take advantage of this opportunity again to express his sincere thanks to the heads of the departments in Washington and also to the very courteous American consuls in Germany, who show great interest in the success of our Association and are ever ready to afford all aid and advice in their power. Before sitting down your secretary would like to mention the very pleasant remark made to him by the former assistant secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. James B. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds said: "Your Association has often been of valuable assistance to our department and I think ought to be subsidized by the American Government—not only your Association, but the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, as such organizations could be of invaluable aid to the departments of Government, owing to their being on the spot and competent to judge of local relations."

In closing your secretary would most sincerely thank your honorable board for the continued confidence reposed in him and for the cheerful co-operation in the work of this office.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

December 12.—**Mauretania**, from Liverpool, mails due in New York December 17. Mark letters "via Colon—Queensdown 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 Thursday, December 9, by the S.S. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, left New York November 30.
On Sunday, December 12, by the S.S. La Touraine, left New York December 2.
On Monday, December 13, by the S.S. St. Paul, left New York December 4.

:: DRESDEN ::

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