

Wilson Marshall, of the Larchmont, and ex-commodore R. A. C. Smith, of the Larchmont, two commodores and two ex-commodores. "What I have to do is to send a challenge. I shall challenge with the largest type of boat that will conform with the restrictions and with the ideas as closely as possible of the members of the New York Yacht Club. And I will call the boat Shamrock IV.—the four-leafed Shamrock."

J. H. Flagler, commodore of the American Yacht Club, who bade farewell to Sir Thomas at the Lotos Club, said:

"It seems to me that there is only the slightest possibility of an international race."

CANADA AND THE U.S.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—One of the most hopeful signs of today is the mutually expressed desire for closer intercourse between this country and the Dominion of Canada in commercial, political, and social affairs. The movement, there is every reason to believe, is spontaneous and sincere on both sides; and it is to the credit of the American press that every effort is made to promote this North American entente. Of late there have been dozens of banquets, all more or less important, at which leading American and Canadian representatives have foregathered to exchange words of hearty friendship and hope for the future. In a word, the two great countries are coming to know one another, after a century of misunderstanding. At first sight it would appear the most natural thing in the world for an alliance to be arranged between Washington and Ottawa. Two countries, speaking the same language, having the same currency, and separated only by an artificial frontier, would appear designed by Fate to harmonise and finally consolidate. But there are in the way difficulties which are not to be eliminated merely by cordial after-dinner speeches or well-meaning press agitation. They are not by any means insuperable, but they certainly exist. One of two leading American journals, as enthusiastic as the rest, are hindering rather than helping by taking a one-sided view of the proposition. It is worse than premature to talk openly of annexation, in view of the statement made not long ago by Canada's leading statesman, that "it would be easier to find a needle in a bundle of straw than an annexionist in Canada." Canadians have a superabundance of national pride, quite as much in fact as their American neighbours. Until the existence of this legitimate pride is fully recognised, the rapprochement cannot become an accomplished fact. The Canadian firmly believes in a widespread and glorious future for his country, commercially and politically. Attachment to the British Empire is regarded not as a drag on progress, but rather as a proud privilege which entails no hindrance to Canadian independence and carries with it a considerable amount of prestige. Canada, perhaps, is the most loyal of all the colonies, though its loyalty is not of the noisy brand. In more than one hour of Imperial emergency "Our Lady of Snows" has risen to the occasion and proved how deep-rooted is her affection and esteem for the old country. There are many Americans who quite ignore all this, and who think they are acting with fine tact when they disparage the Empire to Canada and point out to her the blessings of purely Republican control and administration.

The Canadian Society of New York held its thirteenth annual banquet this evening, and the occasion proved extremely significant. It should represent the death-blow to American hopes of a united North America. The speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, whose impassioned oration visibly impressed his hearers. He contested the pessimistic views held in some quarters as to the future of the British Empire. Great Britain, he said, is passing through a severe crisis, but it represents the throes of a new birth, not the pangs of decay. He was followed by Mr. Justice William R. Riddell, of the High Court of Ontario, who dwelt on the disadvantages suffered by Canada owing to a hostile American tariff. His speech closed with the following inspiring words:

"Canada has risen triumphant out of the struggle to a position of proud independence and will never again make advances for better treatment," he proceeded amid loud cheering. "Until within a very few years there did exist among us a number of citizens, some of them of influence, who, if not openly, at least secretly, held the view that it was the manifest destiny of Canada to become part of a greater union with the United States. With the exception of a very few indeed and in the open with the exception of one man, who is not a Canadian by birth, such feeling does not now exist. There is no fear or hope—put it as you will—that Canada will ever form part of an American union. There must be two great English-speaking nations in this continent. One thing is certain, there will be no intermeddling by the mother country in our purely-domestic affairs. The desire to interfere is wanting. It has been recognized that the people of our race must govern themselves, but we cling to the British connection with sincere affection and our whole heart. The tie that binds us is not simply a legal and constitutional bond, but also the heart-felt conviction that there exists in the world no single agency for good at the present time greater than the British Empire."

DRESDEN

Last summer we published an interview with Mr. James B. Townsend, representing the American Embassy Association, who passed through Dresden in the course of a visit to practically every European capital for the purpose of inspecting the buildings inhabited by United States representatives and ascertaining diplomatic opinions as to the desirability of the American Government purchasing suitable dwellings for its official representatives. Mr. Townsend has since returned to New York, and has written the following letter to the press:—

"I notice a recent public statement to the effect that not all of our Ambassadors are by any means agreed as to the advisability of the Government purchasing residences for our diplomatic representatives in foreign countries. Having just returned from a visit to all the capitals of Europe, during which I met and talked with all our American Ambassadors and Ministers save three, who were absent, I found all, with one exception, not only in favour of the movement organised by the American Embassy Association for the purchase of proper residences for our diplomatic representatives abroad, but enthusiastically in favour of this movement."

Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer who is coming to lecture in Dresden next month on his famous "Farthest South" expedition, is assured of a hearty reception from the local Anglo-American colony and German friends. A commentator on the list of Birthday honours wittily remarked that of all the new knights there was only one deserving of the honour,—namely, Sir Ernest Shackleton; and that he had spent a sleepless night trying to discover why the others were created. Sir Ernest is the beau ideal of an explorer. Modest and retiring to a degree, he achieved one of the greatest feats of exploration quite out of the limelight, and has done more than any man of late to uphold Britain's proud traditions of "first everywhere." It is true that he did not actually reach the South Pole,—but, then, he never claimed to have done so. Moreover, the scientific data he brought back will prove immensely useful to future expeditions, and may not improbably help the next expedition to attain the actual goal.

All the foreign representatives in Dresden accredited to the Saxon Court have kindly consented to act on the honorary committee of the Press Ball. The honorary presidency has been accepted by Count Vitzthum von Eckstädt, Minister of State; Lieut.-Gen. von Seydlitz, commandant of Dresden; and Ober Burgomaster Dr. Beutler. The executive committee, which has been busy for the past three months, consists of thirty well known Dresden artists, writers, and journalists.

We have received from the Argentinian Vice-Consulate here an article dealing with the International Centenary Art Exhibition to be held at Buenos Ayres in 1910. This exhibition promises to surpass all previous displays in South America, and is enjoying the patronage and support of the American, British, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish, and Norwegian diplomatic representatives in the city of "fresh air." The Argentine Government has made a grant of 460,000 francs, and the municipality of Buenos Ayres a grant of 120,000 francs towards the exhibition, whose principal object is to encourage a love of art among the Argentine people and the establishment of art institutions on a more generous scale than is at present possible.

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Schönheit, Reiz und Anmut
verleiht einer modernen Dame eine volle Buße. Mein Prospekt, den ich gratis und franko versende, enthält so viel Interessantes und Wissenswertes, so daß ich das Studium derselben anempfehle.
Philantrop-Verfand, Würzburg 2.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Cannon, of Brooklyn, N.Y., left Dresden yesterday for Paris and Italy, after staying here for three weeks. Their two daughters are remaining with friends in Leipzig until after Christmas, when they rejoin their parents in Paris.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the II. Grenadier regiment No. 101, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Wednesday, December 15th. 9.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Address.
Thursday, December 16th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, December 17th. 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 18th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.
Strehleiner Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse
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.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICE.

Italian Art in the seventeenth century—Eclectics and Naturalists—is the theme of Miss Watson's discourse which will be given in the Royal Gallery tomorrow, Thursday, at 10 a.m. and 11.15 a.m. The Carracci, Guido, Caravaggio and numerous lesser lights, well represented in the Dresden gallery, furnish illustration.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

East wind, finer, colder, dry.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6, ending 10.15

Die Walküre.

First day of the Trilogy: "Der Ring des Nibelungen."
By Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Siegmond	Herr Sembach.
Hunding	Herr Puttitz.
Wotan	Herr Perron.
Sieglinde	Frau v. Falken.
Brünnhilde	Frau Wittich.
Fricka	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Gerhilde	Fräul. Siems.
Ortlinde	Frau Nast.
Waltraute	Fräul. Seebe.
Schwertleir	Fräul. Reinel.
Helmwige	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Siegfrunde	Frau Schabbel-Zoder.
Grimgerde	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Rossweweise	Fräul. Tervani.

PLOT. Siegmund, one of the Wolsungs, protégés of Wotan, flying from his bitter enemies, enters the hut of Hunding, who is one of his deadliest foes, in a state of exhaustion. Sieglinde, Hunding's wife, gives him refreshment. Hunding returns and, finding Siegmund, tells him that, though he will not harm him while he is under his roof, he will fight him on the next day. Sieglinde, who has fallen in love with Siegmund, gives her husband a sleeping draught and then, in a passionate interview with Siegmund, discovers that he is her brother, and shows him a sword planted in a tree by Wotan. Siegmund pulls out the sword and they flee. Wotan charges Brünnhilde, his daughter by Erda the Earth-mother—one of the Valkyries, or shield-maidens, who convey the bodies of dead heroes to Valhalla—to assist Siegmund in his fight with Hunding, but Fricka, Wotan's wife and the protectress of marriage-laws, intervenes, and Wotan is forced to countermand his orders to Brünnhilde. Siegmund, still flying from Hunding, is warned of his approaching death by Brünnhilde, but he scoffs at the idea of being taken to Valhalla if Sieglinde may not accompany him, and Brünnhilde, admiring his courage, determines to disobey Wotan. She stands by Siegmund in the fight, but Wotan breaks Siegmund's sword, and he is killed by Hunding, who also falls dead before Wotan's glance of wrath. Brünnhilde flies on her horse Grane with Sieglinde, and joins her sister Valkyries, imploring them to save Sieglinde. They refuse, fearing Wotan's wrath; but Brünnhilde, telling Sieglinde she will bear a son, sends her to hide in the forest where Fasler, the giant, in the guise of a dragon, guards the Rhine-gold, after giving her the fragments of Siegmund's sword. Wotan arrives in terrible wrath, and to punish Brünnhilde for her disobedience, deprives her of her immortality, dooming her to a magic sleep and to be the prey of any man who shall awaken her. Deeply moved by the parting from his favourite daughter, he accedes to her last request that none but a hero shall be permitted to awaken her, and summoning Loge, he bids him surround Brünnhilde's rocky couch with a wall of flame.
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Dec. 12 to 19	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Figaros Hochzeit. 7 p.m.	Das Rheingold. 7.30 p.m.	Hänsel und Gretel. 6 p.m.	Die Walküre. 6 p.m.	Il Trovatore. 7.30 p.m.	3. Symphony Concert. B Series. 7.30 p.m.	Siegfried. 6 p.m.	Hänsel und Gretel. 6 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Die goldene Freiheit. 7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Die Rabensteinerin. 7.30 p.m.	Julius Cäsar. 7 p.m.	Tantris, d. Narr. 7.30 p.m.	Der Meinelbauer. 7.30 p.m.	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Der Zigeunerbaron. 7.30 p.m.	Das Theaterdorf. 7.30 p.m.	Das Glücksschweinchen. 7.30 p.m.	Die Försterchristel. 7.30 p.m.	Der Zigeunerbaron. 7.30 p.m.	Das Glücksschweinchen. 7.30 p.m.	Der Zigeunerbaron. 7.30 p.m.	—