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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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IS TARIFF REFORM UNPOPULAR?

(FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

It is one of the grave disadvantages of the process of purging the Unionist party that a test has become necessary whereby the true Tariff Reformer may be recognised and spared. Here a difficulty has arisen. The test to serve its purpose must be official. The whole object has been to substitute Tariff Reform for Unionism as the official policy of the party. Herculean efforts, therefore, have been made to induce the Leader of the party to devise such a test. It has not, indeed, been put to him precisely in that form, for the idea of purging and proscription is believed to be repugnant to his nature; but he has been encouraged to think that the great mass of the party are really agreed, and that he has merely to invent a formula to which all may conscientiously assent, and harmony will be restored. The truth, of course, is that the party on this question is split, not by one, but by half a dozen fissures in opinion, and the result has been that each formula in turn has been welcomed as decisive, and then discarded as ambiguous. The Birmingham *ballon d'essai* recently sent up will serve as an example. A tariff devised for revenue purposes which shall yet be useful for retaliation, for preference, and for the prevention of unfair competition, is proposed. It is further to be provided that raw materials are to be exempt, that no additional burden is to be put on the working classes, and that the duties are to be so small as not to affect the natural course of production or consumption. To so guarded a proposal it is urged that no Free Trader need object, while if it possesses all the fiscal qualities which are claimed for it, Tariff Reformers have little more to ask. When, however, the proposals are more closely examined, it is found that many of the points on which the fiscal controversy has raged are necessarily left unsettled. Is there to be a tax on corn or meat? What is meant by "raw materials" and "unfair competition"? How is the revenue to be substantially increased if no additional burden is to be put upon the working class? How can preference be given or unfair competition prevented if the natural course of production and consumption are to be left unaltered? Unfortunately it is precisely these and other like questions that have caused the differences within the Party, and until we are agreed on the answers to them we must continue to differ. It is, therefore, much to be feared that as a basis of party agreement the Birmingham formula will share the fate of its predecessors. In the meantime it has been a godsend to the Tariff Reformers. Their treatment of all their leader's utterances is consistent if peculiar. So much of what he has said or written as supports their cause they seize upon with avidity. The limitations and conditions they either ignore or explain in a non-natural sense. The formula thus remodelled they proclaim as the true test of party loyalty, and all who will not accept it with its Tariff Reform glosses are exposed to the now familiar process of open attack and subterranean intrigue organised from the Confederate Club.

I believe that in the City of London it sometimes

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happens that an upright if obstinate financier sets himself to oppose the not too scrupulous plans of a syndicate far more powerful than himself. If after due warning he persists in this quixotic course, he finds that all his ventures go a-wry; and unless his position is very firmly established, bankruptcy soon stares him in the face. The process is, I believe, called "freezing him out"; and those who have incurred the hostility of the Tariff Reform League will recognise the aptness of the expression. The treatment is disagreeable for the victim; but that, after all, is relatively a small matter. The serious consideration is the effect that these tactics of the Stock Exchange have upon the Unionist Party and upon the causes for which it stands. Unpopular as I believe Tariff Reform to be I am convinced that the methods by which it has been advocated have weighted it with an unpopularity far heavier than belongs to the policy itself. The system of proscription and intrigue is repulsive enough. Even less defensible is the treatment of Mr. Balfour's speeches and writings. The attempt to pervert them into full-blooded Tariff Reform formulae has only intensified the atmosphere of dishonesty already created by the exaggerated imperialism of some of the more wealthy supporters of tariff change. Can it be wondered that a policy thus recommended fails to win the support of the more intelligent electors? Is it too late to urge Tariff Reformers, even in their own interest, to abandon the attempt to carry their policy by a *coup de main*? In any case it is earnestly to be hoped that the moderate men of all sections of opinion within the party will at last interfere and force a truce upon the Fiscal extremists. Our electoral disasters are not due to the dislike of the electors for the principles of Unionism or Conservatism. The recent Municipal Elections are conclusive on this point. That they do dislike Tariff Reform is, in my opinion, true; but I believe they dislike far more the atmosphere with which it is surrounded and the methods by which it has been advocated. Let these be once for all abandoned and there may yet be a possibility of the return of the Unionist party to something like its old position in the councils of the nation.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

BRUSSELS, Tuesday.—King Leopold's condition had not improved when the latest bulletin was issued last night. During the afternoon the Nuncio conveyed to his Majesty the Papal blessing. Throughout the day Princess Clementine, the Countess of Flanders, and Prince and Princess Albert remained in or adjacent to the sickroom. After a consultation between the royal physicians, it was decided to hold an operation this morning. Thus far no bulletin has been issued.

According to a despatch from Manila (P.I.), the natives of Sarangani, a group of islands to the south of Mindanao Island, are offering in barter young girls for one ounce of opium apiece. This is attested by a Government horticulturist, who returned recently from a trip through the south coast of Mindanao to get specimens of tropical fruits for the Department of Agriculture. He reports considerable traffic in opium in South Mindanao.

Commenting on the Christian Scientist dispute about Mrs. Stetson, the New York World says:—"History continues to repeat itself in the current developments of the Christian Science controversy. This week has witnessed the summons of the local leader to Canossa, her submission, penitence and profession of fidelity. There has likewise been witnessed an example of church discipline which is probably without a recent parallel in the older faiths. A rich and powerful congregation, on the point of passing a vote of censure which would inevitably have fomented factional strife and intensified a growing discord with the possible result of schism, is suddenly halted by a hundred-word message from Mrs. Eddy admonishing its members to 'abide in fellowship and obedience.' As in the case of the angry waves in the Aeneid, the voice of authority has but to be heard when the tumult subsides, the elements of discord compose themselves and the meeting that met for strife resolves itself into a love-feast. In an instant the breach is healed, the threatened schism averted and concord reigns anew. Such an exhibition of obedience has not before been seen, 'no, not in Israel.' Christian Science as regards its faith-healing attributes is still at the bar of public opinion; the case is not closed. But as respects its pretensions as a religion of brotherly love and goodwill it has made the most important 'demonstration,' to use its own phraseology, in all its history. It has proved the efficacy of its doctrines in a crisis such as in older denominations has only too often resulted in bitterness of spirit and a rupture of church relations."

A moral lesson is preached to the young men of Kansas by the Chanute (Kan.) Tribune, as follows: A young man up in the north central part of the State grew to manhood, well raised, and went to the Philippines as a soldier, where he won an enviable record. He came home, was a hero and was sent to the Legislature, where he made a fine record for himself. He settled down to the practice of law and was looked upon as a coming Kansas man. He married the daughter of a rich man and had everything coming his way. But he could not stand prosperity and happiness. He got to mixing up with beer and whiskey too frequently, and that led him on to association with bad men and worse women. Now he is a fugitive from his State, alienated from his wife and charged with crookedness in dealing with the estate of his father-in-law. All the promise of a brilliant future has been blasted and all because this man thought he would be smart and booze a little. This is not the first instance of the kind in Kansas. But it serves to teach a lesson to the Kansas young man, and that is to let booze alone and attend strictly to the carrying on of a decent life work of some kind.

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BERLIN

THE ENGLISH THEATRE TOUR.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW.

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

Mme. Illing's "English Theatre" Company at the Neues Schauspielhaus continues to be well-patronised by the English and American Colonies, and a "thin, bored line of Germans," to parody Kipling's famous line. Perhaps the parody is a little unkind, for the Germans who attend, assuredly in very sparse numbers, show themselves interested and curious, and laugh at most of the points, readily if not hilariously. It was interesting to notice the clearly-defined distribution of the various nationalities in the audience at the second production, on Saturday night, of "She Stoops to Conquer." The sight of nine front rows were almost exclusively filled with Americans; then a broad band of vacant seats; finally, under the galleries, the Germans, while English people chiefly patronised the circles. On the whole it was a poorly filled house.

The "English Theatre" company are, to say the least of it, keenly disappointed at the wretched Press notices which have been doled out to them by Berlin's critics. Mr. Herbert Greville, the stage-manager of the English company, in an interview with the *Daily Record* correspondent, expressed himself most forcibly to this effect. Particularly in reference to the criticisms of "She Stoops to Conquer," the English Company, Mr. Greville feels, has been unfairly handled, largely owing, he affirms, to the German lack of proper understanding for the 18th century comedy.

The German critics, Mr. Greville points out, are apparently entirely ignorant of the fact that quite a different style of acting is customary in presenting English plays of the date of "She Stoops to Conquer," in which it is usual to adhere as closely as possible to the traditional lines of a century or two ago. "Here is not darkness, but ignorance," said the *Vossische Zeitung* critic, quoting Shakespeare in polite reference to the general acting and stage-management in "She Stoops to Conquer." "Here is not darkness, but ignorance," Mr. Greville would like to retort, in reference both to the *Vossische's* condescending criticism of Goldsmith's classic comedy itself as well as of the English company's methods of presenting it.

As to the same paper's suggestion that the English company consisted of a "troop of miserable comedians who have no chance to appear in England," Mr. Greville furnishes the *Daily Record* with the following data regarding the company's stage-connections in England. Mr. Greville himself, by the way, has been connected for more than twenty years with well known English dramatic companies, including Mr. Harrison's and Mr. Cyril Maude's at the Haymarket.

Miss Ethel Dane (Mrs. Cyril Keathley) who played Miss Neville in "She Stoops to Conquer," was until lately one of the most popular members of Mr. Benson's company; Mr. Geo. Desmond (*Tony Lumpkin*) is at the present moment connected with Mr. Jas. Welsh's company; Mr. Cecil Ward has had a wide experience of American and Australian audiences, and in connection with Mr. Boucicault is chief stage-manager and producer for Mr. Charles Frohman in London; Mr. Richard Lambart has been long connected with Sir Charles Wyndham's company; Miss Rosalind Ivan has frequently toured with Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Miss Olga Nethersole in the States; Mr. Edward Bonfield is a player at the Adelphi, London; and Miss Mayne Young was understudying Miss Marion Terry in "Peter's Mother" throughout last season.

The *Vossische Zeitung* obviously put its foot in it by stating that Mme. Illing's company of actors had been recruited from the ranks of the unemployed. With all desire, however, to show to Mme. Illing's "English Theatre" that courtesy which has been denied it by the German Press, even the humble voice of the *Daily Record* must be raised in regretful protest against the general inferiority of the English ensemble. Undeniably it is not a "first-rate show," or calculated, as the German papers point out, to enhance the artistic reputation of England. "She Stoops to Conquer," for example, is worthy of a different presentation,—that old-world comedy round which the flavour of life among the English country gentry of two centuries ago should linger far more convincingly. As character studies, most of the rôles were disappointingly taken, always emphatically excepting that of the exuberant *Tony Lumpkin*. Mr. Dalziel Heron fell far short of his opportunities as *Squire Hardcastle*, the English country gentleman who, by the very intensity of his old-fashioned aristocracy, ought to mark the absurdity of his involuntary rôle as inn-keeper. Miss Violet Greville as *Mrs. Hardcastle* gave as conventional a reading to the rôle as Miss Grace Noble was tame in her portrayal of mischievous, bewitching *Kate Hardcastle*.

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.

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Mr. Alexander J. Barnes, of Pasadena, Cal., who has been studying for some time with Nino Cairene in Milan and coaching in German *Lieder* in Dresden, gave a recital at the American Woman's Club on Wednesday evening, December 8. He sang German and English songs and Italian arias before a good-sized audience. Mr. Barnes has a flexible, lyric tenor voice, and is preparing for concert-work in America. His programme was as follows:—

Arie (Rigoletto) "la donna e mobile" . . . Verdi
Als die alte Mutter . . . Dvorak
Die Lotushlume . . . Schumann
Verborgenheit . . . Hugo Wolf
Frühlingsglaube . . . Schubert
Arie (Mignon) addio Mignon facore . . . Thomas
"Jean" . . . Spross
"O let night speak of thee" . . . Chadwick
"Your presence" . . . Webber
I'll sing thee songs of Araby . . . Clay
Arie (L'elisir d'amore) "una furtiva lagrima" . . . Donizetti

Mrs. Lillian Jeffrey Petri was at the piano.

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Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
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11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.
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3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.
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This evening:
Royal Opera House. Die Walküre . . . at 7
Royal Theatre. Der deutsche König . . . 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre. closed.
Deutsches Theater. The Taming of the Shrew . . . 7
(Kammerspiele) Das Heim . . . 8
Lessing Theatre. Vor Sonnenaufgang . . . 8
Berliner Theater. Hohe Politik . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus. English Theatre: Danes Defence . . . 8
Comic Opera. Tielland . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O. Die erste Geige . . . 8
Charlottenburg. Wallensteins Tod . . . 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre. Flachsman als Erzieher . . . 8
Kleines Theater. Heuchler.—Die Medaille . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre. Die Grille . . . 8
Uranin Theatre. Physiologie der soz. Insekten . . . 8

Every evening until further notice.
New Theatre. Ein königlicher Spass . . . at 7.30
New Operetta Theatre. Miss Dudelsack . . . 8
Lustspielhaus. Der dunkle Punkt . . . 8
Metropol Theatre. Hallo! — die grosse Revue . . . 8
Apollo Theatre. Spezialitäten . . . 8
Walhalla Theatre. Spezialitäten . . . 8
Reichshallen Theater. Sittlicher Sänger . . . at 8, Sundays
Passage Theatre. Spezialitäten . . . 8
Follies Caprice. Sicher ist sicher.—Der Mann meiner Frau . . . 8.15

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thackara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office 10-3 hours.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday discussed the amalgamation of the British and Ottoman shipping companies in Mesopotamia. The Grand Vizier finally declared that the Government regarded this fusion as advantageous for the national interests. A vote of confidence in the Government was then adopted. The Government was subsequently empowered to work-out a bill providing for the granting of concessions in regard to the amalgamation, but not binding Turkey to any financial obligations, this bill to become law without necessitating the endorsement of Parliament.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Tuesday.—A destructive fire broke out last night and destroyed the commercial centre of Valdivia. The conflagration, which is not yet extinguished, is causing immense damage.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—According to a telegraphic despatch received by the State Department, the Mexican Government has decided to send a gunboat to Corinto (Nicaragua) to guard Mexican interests.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—According to a report from Managua, just received here, a battle has taken place between the Government troops under President Zelaya and the revolutionist forces near Rama, both armies sustaining many casualties. A rumour is circulating that Zelaya himself was captured during the fight, but this is not yet confirmed.

BERLIN, Tuesday.—The company meeting of the Alkali Syndicate held here yesterday conferred upon the augmented executive council power to regulate the American matter and arrive at a binding decision with the works at Aschersleben and Sollstedt, on condition that this decision is unanimously approved and ratified. The augmented executive council registered its approval of this agreement without a dissentient vote. Geh. Justizrat Kempner, and Directors Biemann and Schmidtman, are leaving for the United States today to further conduct the negotiations.

CHEMNITZ, Tuesday.—At 10 o'clock last night a terrible automobile disaster occurred on the Leipzig chaussée in the vicinity of Borna. An automobile collided with a heavy dray so violently that the machine was shattered to fragments, the chauffeur being killed on the spot. The owner of the car was badly hurt, while the driver of the cart escaped with a shock.

BEUTHEN, Tuesday.—Mrs. Siepenberg, a New York lady who was recently attacked and robbed in an express train, has identified a man arrested here as her assailant.

LONDON, Tuesday.—Sir Alfred L. Jones, managing director of the Elder Dempster Steamship Company and one of the leading members of the British Cotton-growing Association, has died at Liverpool. (We may mention that the telegram received by us announcing this death calls the deceased gentleman "Sir Alfred John." Still yet once more! Ed.)

PARIS, Tuesday.—The Court Martial of Le Mans has sentenced the 21-year-old Count Quinones to one month's imprisonment for desertion, this light sentence being due to the time the count was in custody.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—A New York Central express train collided with a freight train near Erie today, four persons being killed and nine dangerously hurt.

BRUSSELS, Tuesday.—According to a bulletin issued at 2 p.m., the condition of King Leopold is completely satisfactory. He bore the operation well, and the physicians express themselves quite satisfied with the result.

(From our correspondent.) NEW YORK.—Hoping for better luck, Sir Thomas Lipton will build what he calls a "four-leafed" Shamrock as challenger for the America Cup. This is in case the New York Yacht Club accepts the challenge which he will formally forward to it in due time for a contest in 1911. Should it not accept for a cup race, there is likely to be a race, with the cup not the prize. Sir Thomas, before sailing for home on the Lusitania, admitted that he would seek for more favourable conditions than hitherto.

"I intend to challenge for 1911," said Sir Thomas. "It would not be practicable to do so for next year, as I have engaged to race around the Irish coast. I could not ask the New York Yacht Club to accept a challenge under the stipulations I would like to make. But I will go as far as seems just, and I believe the holders of the cup will do what is right and fair, under the restrictions they are bound by in the 'deed of gift.' New York yachtsmen would race under the old terms, but I would not have a chance under them, and it would scarcely be sportsman-like, or like New York yachtsmen, to not consider certain modifications. I know the difficulties they will have to meet, but I am sure they will meet my suggestions in liberal spirit."

"Will you tell the result of your efforts to 'feel out' the sentiment regarding modification of terms?" he was asked. Sir Thomas smiled, and answered: "You have seen the men who have come to see me off." They were F. G. Bourne, ex-commandore of the New York Yacht Club; R. E. Tod, of the Atlantic;

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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 annexationist 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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with good knowledge of English, seeks position. Highest references. Address: H. Z. 171, Daily Record office.

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verleiht einer modernen Dame eine volle Büste. Mein Prospect, den ich gratis und franko versende, enthält so viel Interessantes und Wissenswertes, so daß ich das Studium desselben anempfehle.
Philantrop-Verband, 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. Streblener 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:

Siegmund	Herr Sembach.
Hunding	Herr Puttitz.
Wotan	Herr Perron.
Sieglinde	Frau v. Falken.
Brünnhilde	Frau Wittich.
Fricka	Frau v. Chavanne.
Gerhilde	Frau Siems.
Ortlinde	Frau Nast.
Waltraute	Frau Seebe.
Schwarte	Frau Reinel.
Helwig	Frau Eibenschütz.
Siegfride	Frau Schabbel-Zoder.
Grimgerde	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Rosswelke	Frau Tervani.

Valkyries.

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. Siegmund'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. Siegmund, who has fallen in love with Siegmund's wife, 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 kills 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 Siegmund 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 Siegmund, and joins her sister Valkyries, imploring them to save Siegmund. They refuse, fearing Wotan's wrath; but Brünnhilde, telling Siegmund she will bear a son, sends her to hide in the forest where Fasner, 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 Caesar. 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.	—

A MYSTERIOUS BODY.

THE "LEAGUE AGAINST THE LORDS."

What is the "League against the Lords," which issued a pamphlet from "London, E.C.," inciting to what was intended to be a demonstration in the vicinity of the House of Parliament on Thursday night, but which ended in a miserable fiasco?

A representative of a London contemporary after a keen search for the headquarters of the League, was compelled to give up his investigations without result. Once or twice the right track appeared to have been discovered, but just as the organisation seemed about to assume shape and form its slender outlines vanished into thin air, leaving not a red tie behind them. Members of various bodies were approached which were in favour of the Budget and against the Lords, but as for the League, they had seen a reference to it in the newspapers, and that was all they knew about it. The League of Young Liberals, the National Liberal Club, and the headquarters of the Liberal Association each in turn raised an inquiring eyebrow at the mention of the League against the Lords, and the press representative had to make investigations in other directions.

At last he was given an address where he was told some information could be given about the body which is to destroy the Second Chamber, and discovered that it was the office of the West Islington Radical Association, and the centre of local activity against the Budget, in Caledonian-road. The secretary was out, but his assistant vouchsafed information which for the time being pointed to the discovery of the mysterious organisation. He showed the representative a red card with the heading, "West Islington Budget League," and containing an invitation to membership. It bore the names of Mr. T. Lough, M.P., Alderman Jephson, Mr. R. C. Lambert, and Mr. John Fletcher, as officers. Here, at last, was something definite.

"You see, we run the two things together," was the remark made by the assistant.

"Then what it comes to is this," was the reply. "The 'League Against the Lords' is being run in conjunction with the Budget League."

"Oh, no," was the answer.

"Well, at any rate, here in West Islington they are," the press representative ventured.

"Yes; they are here," was the reply, "but not elsewhere."

If this was the case, all that remained now was to find the headquarters of the League, but on that point the assistant could say nothing. He had no idea, and he could not say who published the "London, E.C." leaflets. His argument was that if a man was in favour of the Budget he was against the Lords, and—there you are, "The League Against the Lords." When, however, it was suggested that many people who might be in favour of the Budget would possibly hesitate before joining an organisation entitled the "League Against the Lords," which, whether right or wrong, certainly had a revolutionary ring about it, he agreed that it was desirable that we should know exactly where we stood in the matter.

He accordingly rang up his secretary, who was busy in town, and who told him to state that the League was in no way connected with the Budget League. Unfortunately the assistant forgot to ask his chief where the offices of the "League Against the Lords" were situated. Baffled once more the press representative, reflecting that the Budget League's name had been used in connection with this mysterious League against the Lords, inquired of the secretary as to its earthly habitation. He knew no more about it than he had seen in the newspapers, and could not say whether he believed in the name of the Budget League being used in connection with it or not. The Budget League had no branches, he said, and the West Islington organisation must be entirely a local affair. Mr. Lough was not accessible, but Alderman Jephson could not say he was a member of the league, and referred his interrogator to the secretary of the West Islington Radical Association.

There for the present the matter stands. Nobody seems to be particularly proud of the league—in fact, the organisations which have been approached appear to be rather afraid of it, and certainly will not admit its parentage. Whose is it?

THE POWER OF ELECTRICITY.

WONDERFUL EXPERIMENTS.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

Dr. Louise G. Robinovitch recently gave a successful demonstration of her methods of "electric resuscitation" and "electric anaesthesia." She brought to life a rabbit which had been electrocuted and pronounced dead by physicians present. The demonstration was made before Dr. John Woodman of No. 56 West Fifty-sixth street, General Manager J. W. Lieb jr. and forty invited guests of the New York Edison Company. The company is deeply interested in the method of resuscitation because of the number of their employees shocked in their work. Reporters

were excluded, and all of those admitted were scrutinised by two directors of the company. Dr. Woodman explained that "both Dr. Robinovitch and her work have suffered from the sensational and erroneous claims which the newspapers have attributed to her." He referred inquirers to the records of the Academy of Medicine, where a similar demonstration was given on Nov. 4.

From one of those present it was learned that when the appliances were declared ready Dr. Robinovitch produced a rabbit, the fur of which had been clipped from the lower part of the back, the back of the head and the chest. To the bare spots on the head and lower back the plates of the electric appliance were fastened. "A very mild current was used," only five volts," the witness said. "Scarcely had the current been turned on, when a tremor passed through the animal. Within a minute it was lying down and needles inserted through the legs did not bring any movement. It seemed to be wholly insensible to pain and was apparently completely under the influence of the 'electric anaesthesia.' The current was then increased and finally the heart ceased to beat. The head plate had been removed and the wire attached to the chest plate. Several minutes passed and physicians examined the body and declared life extinct. Dr. Robinovitch then brought the resuscitating apparatus into play. It appears to be a simple arrangement of coils and magnets and the current is controlled by a small switch. There is a coil similar in appearance to that on a telegraph instrument, but much larger, and at the end a circular magnet in four sections. This magnet revolves at a speed of 3,000 revolutions a minute, and as each section breaks the current there are 12,000 interruptions a minute.

"Opening the switch for a moment she closed it again. There was a nervous tremor through the body. Again and again she opened and closed the switch, and within a few seconds the rabbit drew in its breath, making a sound distinctly heard in all parts of the room. At this point extreme care had to be used. She gave the animal a chance to breathe again, and then helped it along with a couple of shocks. An instrument showed that the heart action was restored, but it was very feeble at first. Within three minutes, however, the rabbit was on its feet and apparently as well as ever. It was one of the most weird and wonderful things I ever saw."

It was said that one of Dr. Robinovitch's instruments might be placed in a New York hospital, and a series of tests made which, if successful, would probably result in the "electric resuscitation" apparatus becoming an important part of hospital equipment. The principle upon which the method is based is that of the contraction of muscle when a current of electricity is applied and its relaxation when the current is shut off. In these demonstrations the heart and respiratory muscles are contracted and relaxed by alternate applications of the current, and where vitality still exists it is excited into natural action. Without this vitality, as in cases of "absolute" death, the method is, of course, of no benefit.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

December 19.—Lusitania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York December 24. Mark letters "Via England," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).
December 18.—St. Paul, from Southampton, mails due in New York December 25. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).

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-plennig 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.

Today (Wednesday), by the S.S. Lusitania, left New York December 8.
On Monday, December 20, by the S.S. La Bretagne, left New York December 9.
On Monday, December 20, by the S.S. New York, and the S.S. Amerika, both left New York December 11.

:: DRESDEN ::

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