

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.

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DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1910.

10 PFENNIGS.

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## SOCIALISM IN AMERICA.

In Milwaukee there has just been elected a Socialist Mayor. For the moment that is a matter of more importance to the American people, and the people of all the rest of the world in scarcely lesser degree, than Mr. Roosevelt's travels or President Taft's speeches. It is the first time a Socialist has been elected Mayor of an American city of the size of Milwaukee, which is the fourteenth largest city in the country, according to the last census, with a population of about 300,000, of whom 90,000 are Germans of foreign birth, the Germans constituting more than 60 per cent. of the foreign population. It is one of the large German cities of the country, and politically and commercially of great importance. Another interesting thing about this election is that all three parties—the Republicans, the Democrats, and the Socialists—adopted identically the same platform. They declared for the initiative and the referendum, the regulation of the liquor traffic, and a more efficient control of public utility corporations. As compared with the vote cast two years ago the Republicans polled 7,000 fewer ballots, the Democrats 3,000, and the Socialists increased their vote 6,000. They not only elected their candidate for Mayor, but 21 out of the 35 members of the City Council. This rather startling upheaval has made a good many people take notice. On the eve of the election the Republicans felt sure that they would win, and they were equally certain that the Socialist candidate would draw enough votes from the Democrats to make the Democratic candidate a bad third in the race, instead of which the Socialist beat the Democrat by 7,000 votes and the Republican by 16,000. Milwaukee for the past twenty years has been under Democratic rule, but more Republicans went over to Socialism than Democrats deserted their party. Personality was not a factor in the campaign. The successful candidate, Mr. Emil Seidel, is a patternmaker, who did not give up his place in the shop until after his election. The other candidates were men of responsibility, against whose character no charges were brought. It was one of the few cases in an American election where party principles were the issues involved. Socialism won because evidently a large number of the voters of Milwaukee were disgusted with the principles of other parties, but the dissatisfaction among Republicans was greater than among Democrats.

The defeated candidates had no explanation to offer: their defeat was sufficient; but Mr. Seidel explains the result not as a personal victory but as a rebuke to the "Capitalist party." The working men of Milwaukee, he said, had for many years been educated in the principles of the Socialist Party, and they had at last come to see that the only way to secure reform was to vote as they thought. Hitherto they had voted for Republicans or Democrats as they happened by association or tradition to call themselves Republicans or Democrats, and they had found, Mr. Seidel asserted, that one party was no better than the other, which we suppose might be taken to mean that one party was as bad as the other. The working men had now been made to see that their interests were with the Socialists, and they had proved their belief by electing a Socialist Municipal Government. What does this election mean? That is what everyone asks. Is it merely a political vagary, and therefore symptomatic of nothing, or is it indicative of that complete break-up of parties that has been so long predicted and that a great many men hope for because, like "a whiff of grape-shot," it will clear the atmosphere? The *New York World*, without offering any minute explanation, shows rather strikingly how the Socialist vote has increased coincident with the rise to power of Mr. Roosevelt. In 1896, it says, the Socialist Labour Party polled only 36,274 votes, and in 1900 Mr. Debs, the Presidential candidate of the Social Democrats, received only 87,814 votes. Four years later, in 1904, when Mr. Roosevelt was a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Debs polled 402,283 votes, and in 1908 his vote increased to 420,793. This is not at all surprising. Ere this it has been pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt has been the greatest stimulus to Socialism America has ever known. The Socialists have always denounced the infamies of Capital, the iniquities of the Trusts, the despotic power of federated wealth, the menace to the body politic of the Harrimans and the Rockefellers. What is popularly known as "Capital" has been violently attacked by the Socialists.

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### DRESDEN CHINA

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Mr. Roosevelt was equally extravagant in his attacks. Mr. Roosevelt's strength came from the Radical Republicans and the Socialists, who saw that if they voted for their own candidate they threw their votes away, while if they voted for Mr. Roosevelt they voted for a man who was at heart a Socialist, even although he masqueraded under the name of a Republican. "The Socialist victory in Milwaukee," the *New York World* says, "is ascribed to various causes, many of which are unquestionably local; but this is the first time in America that a great city has elected a Socialist Administration, and it would be foolish to try to minimise the importance of this triumph. It is another symptom of the growing political restlessness of the American people and their increasing dissatisfaction with fake Radicalism and machine government."

It is well said by the *Springfield Republican* that "the most interesting of all the explanations is that the Socialist success is a victory for good government. The people have tried Democratic rule; the smell of graft pervades the city; it is time to turn the rascals out. But instead of electing a Republican Mayor, the citizens turn to the Socialist candidate to get reform. Thousands of independent Republicans and Democrats voted for Emil Seidel, the patternmaker. . . . They could not be sure of the Republican candidate and the machine back of him, but it would surely be a fresh breeze and a new broom which would accompany Mr. Seidel to the Mayor's office." It is not to be wondered at that men independent in politics, who care nothing for politics except as a means of good government, should turn their backs in disgust on both the old parties and be willing to try any kind of an experiment, convinced that no party could be worse than those that have ridden them so long. Mr. A. Maurice Low, of Washington, writes to the *Morning Post*: I have too often given expression to my belief in the basic soundness of American institutions and the strength of Democracy to fear the accusation of being regarded as a hostile or unfriendly critic of America; but there are times when the confidence of even the most enthusiastic admirer of these people is shaken, and when one is compelled to ask whether a race so indifferent to the morality of its governors and legislators can remain free, or whether it will not have to be purged by blood before health can be restored. At the present time the papers are full of exposures of bribery and corruption in the New York Legislature, of graft investigation in Pittsburg, of official corruption in Ohio, of bribery in connection with the election of a United States Senator in Mississippi. In New York a candidate for Congress admits having accepted, while a member of the Legislature, from a man interested in legislation, a "contribution" of \$1,000 for his campaign fund. In Tennessee about a year ago the editor of a newspaper was shot down in cold blood by a political rival. He was convicted of murder; there was the usual appeal, and yesterday the Supreme Court affirmed the decision. Within two hours after the opinion of the Court had been handed down the Governor exercised his prerogative and pardoned the murderer. Bribery, corruption, malfeasance in office, disregard of the law—these things the unfriendly critic might say is the harvest of Democracy; but Democracy will survive even such a blighting harvest.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Tuesday.—The keel of the new British armoured cruiser, *Princess Royal*, was laid at Barrow-in-Furness yesterday. The vessel will have a displacement of 26,000 tons (8,000 tons more than the *Dreadnought*), an armament of eight 12-inch guns, a length of 700 feet, and a speed of 30 knots. According to the terms of the contract the cruiser must be completed in two years.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday.—Representatives of the cotton mill proprietors and of the employes' union met here yesterday and discussed the proposed decrease in wages of five per cent. No agreement was reached at yesterday's conference. The employers' committee will meet today and, it is understood, decide to institute a lockout after a four weeks' period of grace.

LISBON, Tuesday.—Mr. Asquith, the British Prime Minister, and Mr. Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, arrived here last evening in the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*. After paying a visit to King Manuel, by whom they were received in special audience, the two gentlemen left on the yacht for Gibraltar this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—President Taft and the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, left here yesterday for Cincinnati to attend the May Musical Festival in that city. The large German colony in Cincinnati had prepared an elaborate reception for the President and Ambassador, both of whom accepted with great pleasure the invitation to attend the Festival, which opens this evening. The Festival is now numbered amongst the most prominent musical events of the United States. Mr. Jacob Schmidlapp, chairman of the Festival Committee, received the two distinguished visitors at his mansion this afternoon, after which followed the unveiling of a handsome bronze statue to the late Theodore Thomas, who first instituted the Festival at Cincinnati. Mr. Frank van der Steecken has been appointed conductor of the various performances. President Taft is always sure of a hearty welcome at Cincinnati, his birthplace, and he is said to be on particularly amiable terms with the large German colony of that city.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), Tuesday.—President Taft visited here yesterday on his way to Cincinnati and delivered a speech which is causing a good deal of comment. The President stoutly defended the policy of Secretary of State Knox, particularly in regard to Nicaragua, and denied that Mr. Knox was guilty of the charges of "dollar diplomacy" levelled against him. Relations between the United States and South and Central America had never been on a friendlier basis than today. That war between Peru and Bolivia had been averted was due to Mr. Knox. Relations between Peru and Ecuador at the moment were strained, but Mr. Knox was endeavouring to arrive at a solution satisfactory and honourable to both parties. President Taft also announced that the United States Government would demand an indemnity from Nicaragua, as soon as the Government of that country had been recognised, for damage done to American interests and rights.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—Figures just published show a record fiscal year for this country, and the two months still to run before the lapse of the fiscal year on June 30 promise to break all existing records. According to an estimate by the Statistical Bureau of the Department of Commerce, exports and imports in the last eight months have been greater than in any previous period. The value of imports into this country during those months was \$1,021,317,090, as against \$932,734,859 for the corresponding period in the fiscal year of 1907, which had hitherto stood for a record. Exports in the same eight months of the year amounted to \$1,209,248,899, as against \$1,356,847,583 for the corresponding period in the current year. Imports in the year mentioned were greater than in the same period of any past year, while exports were rather less than in the corresponding months of 1907 and 1908. The total amount of exports and imports in the first eight months of the current fiscal year was \$2,230,565,989, against \$2,221,949,730 for the first eight months of 1907, which year has hitherto stood for the record in exports and imports.

# BERLIN

Social and general notices for this column should be sent to the Berlin representative of the *Daily Record*: Mr. Charles Tower, Courbiere Strasse 3, Berlin W. Telephone: Amt VI, 10429.

Purely business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the head offices of the *Daily Record*, Struve Strasse 5, Dresden.

Copies of *The Daily Record* may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

The Imperial Opera House closed its doors on Saturday for not less than six months and perhaps, if negotiations with the City of Berlin ultimately reach a satisfactory conclusion, permanently. Reviewing the innumerable complaints which have been raised about the policy prevailing in the artistic management of the house the *Börsen-Courier* gives space to what might easily be taken for a careful retreat. 'After the Poia performance the complaint—so comprehensible and apparently so justified—was raised from many quarters that the House opens its doors to unknown Americans but keeps them fast closed to talented German composers. The same complaint was raised recently by one of the best German composers in conversation with a leading personality at the opera. "You are quite right," replied the personality, "but will you kindly mention to me a few presentable and important German works." Thereupon the composer was suddenly at a loss. . . .

Simultaneously the *Lokal-Anzeiger* publishes, in a prominent position, the fact that the Crown Prince and Princess heard the last performance of Poia on Friday night without themselves being present in the theatre. Electric connection was established from a transmitting instrument behind the Proscenium box to the picture gallery in the Crown Prince's palace, where a firm of telephone constructors had set up a new theatrophone which dispenses with the clumsy ear-attachment, and by means of a kind of megaphone enables the audience to listen to the music in any part of the room. Would it be too much to suggest that a portion at any rate of the press has been persuaded to think better of the attacks on the opera-house authorities and, incidentally, on foreign productions?

The rumours regarding a partial improvement in the condition of the King of Bavaria, an improvement which was supposed to be illustrated by his taking drives in the open, are officially denied by the *Lokal-Anzeiger*, which has a curious account of the way in which the rumours originated. It is, of course, well known that for the last thirty years, the unfortunate king has been confined within the high walls of the "palace" in Forstenried Park, near Munich. Watched night and day by strong military cordons, there is no escape for the monarch from those walls until the last cortège takes him to the tomb of his ancestors. But latterly a strange wild figure has been seen driving in Forstenried Park,—a tall, thin man, with beard turning grey, who drives standing and is held to the four-wheel buggy by a strap passed round his waist. From time to time he bends down to examine a ragged old map held before him by a kneeling lackey. Having examined the map he looks out over the park-land and, with a wide sweep of his hand, seems to exclaim, "All this is mine!" The lackey, a trained attendant from an asylum, himself from time to time makes pretence to examine the map, kneeling humbly before the driver. But the weird figure is not—though perhaps he believes himself to be—the King of Bavaria. It is a Russian, the "guest" of the great establishment for nerve-patients at Neufriedensheim, whose whim it is to drive, standing, round and about the neighbourhood of the Palace of Forstenried.

Count Zeppelin has arrived in Berlin and is staying as usual at the Palast Hotel on the Leipziger Platz. It was reported that he had come to Berlin to discuss with the authorities the best means of avoiding further disasters of the kind which recently overtook the Zeppelin II. It is, no doubt, probable that the Count will report on the matter, but the actual object of his visit is to make the final arrangements for the first stage of the so-called Zeppelin North-Pole expedition. The expedition will send an advance party to Spitzbergen, starting in July, but, as the Count has already explained, the precise purpose of the whole undertaking is to test the availability of airships for the exploration of the Polar regions. The actual airship expedition, which will leave some time in 1911, will explore amongst other parts that region over which Dr. Cook claimed to have made his voyage. If the route should happen to carry the vessel over the Pole, the event would no doubt arouse great interest; but it is not the definite object of the expedition.

Interstate amenities in the German Empire occasionally take a highly amusing turn. For example, the issue of the *Bayerischer Kurier* of April 27 defends the Bavarian State Railways against the charge of raising by 30 pfennigs the fare from Murnau to Oberammergau. North German papers are supposed to have accused the Bavarian Railway authorities of calculating thus: "We Bavarians do not travel to Oberammergau, anyway. Those who do come are those 'vegetables' (?) described as foreigners, and especially the pig-Prussians, from whom the more money we take the better." The *Kurier* points out

**Marie Pfaff Hohenstaufen Str. 35, III.**  
**Singing-mistress** At home 12—2 o'clock.

that the Bavarian Railway has nothing to do with the matter, since the Murnau railway is an independent company. "The rise of price does not therefore concern the 'pig-Prussians' unless some of them happen to be among the humane shareholders of the line. Besides, if the rise of price had been meant to hit the Prussians, it would not have been a mere 30pf., for a Prussian's mouthpiece alone takes up a space that would cost him a mark on a goods-train"!!!

Amongst the latest arrivals at the Hotel Esplanade are the following:—Mr. F. M. Hemphill, of New York; Mr. Albert J. Hunt, of Decatur, Illinois; Mr. C. T. Fuller, of New York; and Mr. Walter Fox Allen, of New York.

Grand Admiral von Koester presided at the annual members' meeting of the "Hauptverband" of the German Navy League (Flottenverein) Foreign Department held in the Reichstag building yesterday. The Foreign Department of the League, it was stated, now comprised 146 subordinate Leagues and 947 individual members in all parts of the world. The gunboat Vaterland and the meteorological station at Tsingtau could be pointed to as results of self-sacrifice on the part of Germans living abroad, who had voluntarily taxed themselves to raise funds for these objects. The Foreign Department of the Navy League now possesses a reserve fund of approximately 140,000 marks.

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

**ST GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.**  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.  
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.,  
Knesbeck Strasse 88, Charlottenburg.  
**THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6**  
Nollendorf-Platz.  
Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School.  
11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.  
Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.  
Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.  
3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.  
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.  
For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6.  
Dr. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, Minister in charge  
39, II Bayreuther Strasse, Wittenberg Platz.

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Americans welcome.  
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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	closed.	
Royal Theatre	Bürgerlich und romantisch	at 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Carmen	7.30
Deutsches Theater	Faust	7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Der Hölle aus Wien	8
Lessing Theatre	Das Konzert	8
Berliner Theater	Tailun	8
New Schauspielhaus	Der Flieger	8
Comic Opera	Tiefland	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Katakomben	8
burg	Charlotten-	
Prdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Hans Lange	8
Kleines Theater	Kavaliere	8
Urania Theatre	Luxuszug	8
	Mit Dernburg durch Afrika	8

**Every evening until further notice.**

New Theatre	Die goldene Ritterzeit	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Graf von Luxemburg	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Schule des Lebens	8
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue	8
Lustspielhaus	Lieutenantsmündel	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sängers at 7, Sundays	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Follies Caprice	Eine gründliche Kur.—Ein verschwiegenes Atelier	8, 15

## NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—Statistics now published by the Agricultural Department at Washington show that the value of farm products in the United States has enormously increased in the last twenty years. In the period from 1889 to 1909 the increased value of agricultural produce amounted to \$6,300,000,000. In 1889 the total value of Ameri-

can farm products was \$2,460,000,000; ten years later the figure had risen to \$4,717,000,000; while in the last year it increased to no less than \$8,760,000,000.

(The two very interesting cablegrams published above seem to us a sufficient disclaimer of Mr. Rutherford's gloomy forecast of American business contained in the two recent articles from our New York correspondent.—Ed.)

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—A decision just rendered by the Supreme Court confirms a judgment recently passed on the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, a branch undertaking of the Oil Trust, whereby the company is compelled to cease operations within the limits of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON.—When Robert Taft, son of the President, finishes his academic education at Yale on June 22 he will enter the Harvard Law School. There are five Taft names big among the lawyers of this country. They are Alonzo Taft, Attorney-General of the United States, Robert's grandfather; William Howard Taft, President, his father; Henry W. Taft, of Strong & Cadwalader, New York, uncle, and Horace D. Taft, of Waterbury, Mass., uncle. Charles Taft, young son of the President, is still going to a boy's school. When his father is asked about his career he generally chuckles and says: "I guess Charlie will get into the law, too."

LONDON, Tuesday.—According to formulae worked out by the Greenwich Observatory, the earth will not pass through the tail of Halley's Comet.

DUNKIRK, Tuesday.—At a meeting held here last evening it was decided to initiate a general strike in all trades today. Demonstrations continue in the town. The mob is preventing the running of the tramways and demolishing the cars. Four hundred infantrymen have left for Bethuen. The harbour workers and metal workers have ceased work and joined the striking builders. Collisions between the rioters and troops were frequent today, and there were several cases of injury.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday.—Mr. Roosevelt and family reached here yesterday evening and were received by the Crown Prince of Denmark, the American Minister, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. After greetings had been exchanged, Mr. Roosevelt's party were conveyed in Royal carriages to the palace. In the evening a banquet was given by the Crown Prince and Princess in honour of their guests.

PARIS, Tuesday.—MM. Paulhan and Farman were entertained at a banquet by the Aero Club of France yesterday evening. The War Minister, who was present, warmly congratulated the two aviators on behalf of the Government.

PARIS, Tuesday.—According to the *Petit Journal*, there is now building for the War Ministry an entirely new sort of dirigible airship, designed by M. Labro, an engineer. This dirigible will have a capacity of about 12,000 cubic metres, while each of the six propellers will be driven by an 80 H.P. motor, giving the vessel a speed of nearly 80 kilometres an hour. Both cars will be rigidly fixed to the framework of the vessel. Construction is proceeding so rapidly that the dirigible, which will be named *Fregatte*, is expected to take part in this year's grand manoeuvres of the French Army.

VIENNA, Tuesday.—The papers publish the following telegram from Belgrade: On the occasion of the district council election at Roshtzi a bomb was hurled through the window of a house occupied by one of the Nationalist candidates. The infernal machine, which was loaded with dynamite, did fearful execution. Of the eight people in the building two were blown to pieces, three fatally injured, and three very seriously hurt.

SALONIKA, Tuesday.—Sheket Torgut Pasha has continued his advance on both sides of the Katchanik Pass, several times coming into conflict with the insurgent Albanians. The rebels are retreating into the woods and mountains. The narrow defile of Crnojjeva on the way to Prizrend is occupied by 3,000 Albanians, against whom the Turkish force is now advancing. The weather in the country is cold and rainy. The insurgents who had concentrated at Preshevo and Kumanova were exhorted by Ulemas, notables, and officials to lay down their arms. They followed this advice and returned to their villages, cheering for the Sultan. Troops are re-establishing the damaged telegraphic wires. The pursuit of the fugitive Albanians is being pressed. Machine-gun and mountain-battery fire is everywhere compelling the insurgents to vacate their fortified positions with heavy loss.

ZURICH, Tuesday.—The temperature has dropped to five degrees below zero. Heavy snowfalls are reported from many parts of Switzerland, and the budding fruit trees have suffered severe damage.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday.—During the betrothal ceremony between Captain Ostrolavsky, of the Imperial Guards, and a daughter of a rich St. Petersburg tradesman, M. Grischin, the captain happened to make a disparaging remark regarding tradespeople, which led to a violent tumult. The bridegroom shot dead one of M. Grischin's two sons, besides severely wounding the other brother and the father, while even the bride was struck by a bullet and slightly hurt. The officer has been arrested.

# DRESDEN

The German Emperor despatched the following telegram from Urville to the King of Saxony: "Your Infantry regiment at Strasburg and your Foot Artillery regiment at Metz have showed themselves again to be in excellent form, a fact which gives me pleasure to communicate to you.—Wilhelm."

The King of Saxony replied as follows: "Heartily thanks for your telegram. I am sincerely gratified that my two regiments have met with your approval. It proves to me that they, together with the other troops, are keeping faithful watch on the Empire's western frontier. In true love and friendship.—Friedrich August."

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Bentheim have arrived in Dresden.

A party of sixty British representatives of the labouring classes arrived in Dresden on Monday and took apartments at the Hotel Kaiserhof. They are engaged on a tour through Belgium and Germany in order to satisfy themselves as to the conditions under which the working people of those countries live, with special reference to wages, hours, of labour, food, etc. Interviewed by a *Daily Record* representative yesterday, Dr. Coates, who is leading one section of the party, said that it was quite impossible for him to give any information for publication at this juncture, as the prime stipulation laid down by those responsible for organising the trips was that no communication should be made to the press until the return home. Mr. Green, who headed the second party, confirmed Dr. Coates' attitude, and both seemed very anxious to flee from temptation. They could not even see their way clear to giving our representative a list of the members of their party or a programme of the trip.

A stroll through the special cars engaged for the party on the Chemnitz express, however, resulted in the discovery of several men who were obviously anxious to give expression to their enthusiasm, but all held loyally to the decision of their leaders. One member vouchsafed the information that "Germany is splendid, and the trip has been an enormous eye-opener to all of us. We are all convinced that we are badly in need of a sweeping change at home." This was the tacit opinion of all with whom our representative conversed. Without exception the men seemed worthy representatives of their type, well-dressed, civil-spoken, and alert. One detachment, encountered while promenading the Prager Strasse, could not disguise their admiration of the shop-window displays. A query as to what they thought of the "black bread, horse-meat, and offal," which according to Mr. Lloyd George are the staple foods of the working-classes in this country, evoked a broad smile. "Oh, we have no fault to find with the grub," said one. It is understood that a visit was made to several factories in Chemnitz yesterday, and that the deputation will reach Berlin tomorrow.

Newcomers to the Europäischer Hof are: Count Vitzthum von Eckstädt, Senior Marshal; Count Wallwitz-Borthen, Court Chamberlain; Count Anton Thun, of Vienna; Count Georg Schwerin-Wolfshagen; Count and Countess Harald Saurma, of Castle Dahsau; Count and Countess Eberhard Saurma-Rimmersath, and Count Vilmos Festetics, of Vienna.

Captain and Mrs. Sidney L. Gordon, of London, have left Dresden for Bad Gastein, where they will spend several months.

Mr. and Mrs. George Arnold, members of the New South Wales "Single Tax and Land Values' League,"

are for a short time in Dresden and carry with them an open letter of introduction to all kindred societies in Great Britain and on the Continent.

Mrs. Pearsall and Miss Pearsall have returned to Dresden after having spent the winter months in the United States. Miss Pearsall is resuming her study of the violin with Herr Kratina.

Mr. Julius B. Simon, of Cleveland, Ohio, a leading exponent of German-Americanism in that State, is staying with his family in Dresden for a week. Mr. Simon hopes to have the pleasure of meeting Colonel Roosevelt in Berlin.

Mrs. James A. Brand, of New York City, has left Dresden for Paris, where her address will be the Hotel Scribe. She is accompanied by her son.

Halley's Comet was seen from Dresden at 3.35 a.m. last Friday by Geh. Hofrat Professor Pattenhausen, of the Technische Hochschule, who was stationed on the Bismarck tower at Plauen with a 3-inch telescope. As the luminosity of the Comet is very slight, great difficulty is experienced in locating it, and efforts to do so with the naked eye are fruitless. On the morning of May 1 the Comet was visible from the Leipzig University Observatory through ordinary field-glasses.

In view of the universal excitement and, in some cases, apprehension which is felt at the approach of Halley's Comet to this mundane sphere particular interest attaches to a lecture which Dr. F. S. Archenhold, director of the Treptow Observatory, Berlin, will deliver at the Vereinshaus on May 7 at 8.30 o'clock. The address will be richly illustrated with lantern slides. Dr. Archenhold recently published a book on comet phenomena, in which a detailed description of the electrical, optical, and chemical phenomena which may attend the progress of the earth through the comet's tail are simply described for the layman. Tickets for the lecture may be obtained of F. Ries and Ad. Brauer.

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

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.**  
Wiener Strasse  
Wednesday, May 4th. Rogation Day. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, May 5th. The Ascension of our Blessed Lord; Holy Thursday. 8.0 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Choral Matins and Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.  
Friday, May 6th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Saturday, May 7th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.  
Strehlener Strasse 21, II.

**THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.**  
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.  
Thursday, May 5th. Ascension Day. Holy Communion 11.0 a.m.  
Sunday, May 8th. Sunday after Ascension. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.—Meeting for Instruction on Confirmation and the Christian life Sunday, May 8th, at 3.30 p.m. in the Rectory.  
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.  
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, D.D., Rector.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY of Dresden-Neustadt.**  
Service in English every Sunday, 11 a.m. Wednesday meetings, 8.15 p.m. Bautzner Strasse 48.

## CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

**Royal Opera House.**  
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.15  
**Der Waffenschmied.**  
Opera in three acts. Music by Albert Lortzing  
Cast:  
Hans Stadlinger, a famous armourer . . . Herr Lordmann.  
Marie, his daughter . . . . . Frau Nast.  
Count Liebenau, knight, passing under the name of Conried . . . Herr Scheidemann.  
George, his page . . . . . Herr Rüdiger.

Adelhof, knight from Swabia . . . . . Herr Ermold.  
Armentraut, Marie's governess . . . . . Fri. Carmasini (as guest)  
Brenner, landlord, Stadlinger's father-in-law . . . Herr Pauli.  
Two armourer's apprentices . . . . . [Herr Niemetz.  
[Herr Schmalnauer.  
PLOT: The Count of Liebenau was an armourer's daughter, named Marie, first as a Count then as Conrad, a smith. Marie confesses to the Count her love for Conrad. But her father will not hear of either suit, and determines to marry her to George, the Count's page. George, however, refuses; and again refusing her to the Count, the father marries her to Conrad, when he discovers to his disgust how he has been tricked.  
Composer: Albert Lortzing, 1803—1881.

	May 1 to 8	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
<b>Royal Opera House</b>		Aida. 7.30 p.m.	Eugen Onegin. 7.30 p.m.	Samson und Dalila. 7.30 p.m.	Der Waffenschmied. 7.30 p.m.	Die Afrikanerin. 7 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor. 7.30 p.m.	Tosca. 7.30 p.m.
<b>Royal Theatre Neustadt</b>		Minna von Barnhelm. 7.30 p.m.	Kriemhild's Rache. 7.30 p.m.	Leidenschaft. 7.30 p.m.	Der Richter v. Zalamea. 7.30 p.m.	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.	Zopf und Schwert. 7.30 p.m.	Die Liebe wacht. 7.30 p.m.	Der Herr Senator. 7.30 p.m.
<b>Residenz-Theatre</b>		Die Förster-Christi. 8.30 p.m.	Miss Dudelsack. 8 p.m.	Zigeunerliebe 8 p.m.	Zigeunerliebe 8 p.m.	Die Förster-Christi. 8.30 p.m.	Zigeunerliebe 8 p.m.	Miss Dudelsack. 8 p.m.	—
<b>Central-Theatre</b>		Every day this week: Der Feldherrnhilgel. 8 p.m.							
<b>Royal Belvedere</b>		Concert. 5 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 5 p.m.

## DRESDEN AS A TREASURE-HOUSE.

### SOME OF ITS ARTISTIC MARVELS.

Under the suggestive heading of "What do we know of Dresden, who only Dresden know?" an American lady reader sends us a long article which, she says, has been written with the object of informing her compatriots visiting this city of some of the artistic and literary treasures to be found within its confines.

"I am surprised," she says, "to find so many American tourists who have arranged for only a day or two's visit here, and it is obvious that they cannot be aware of the extensive artistic, literary, and scientific collections in Dresden. Of these the most valuable is its splendid picture gallery, founded by Augustus I. and increased by his successors at great cost. It is in the Museum, and contains about 2,500 pictures, being especially rich in specimens of the Italian, Dutch, and Flemish schools. Among the Italian masters represented are Raphael, Titian, Correggio, Leonardo da Vinci, Paolo Veronese, Andrea del Sarto, Giulio Romano, Annibale Caracci, Guido Reni, and Carlo Dolci. Of the Flemish and Dutch schools there are paintings by Rubens, Vandyck, Rembrandt, and Ruysdael, Wouvermann, Dow, Teniers, Ostade, Potter, etc. The French school is represented, among others, by Poussin and Claude. The gem of the collection is Raphael's Madonna di San Sisto, for which a room is set apart. Other paintings with which the name of the gallery is generally associated are Correggio's La Notte and Mary Magdalene; Titian's Tribute Money and Venus; the Adoration and the Marriage in Cana, by Paolo Veronese; Andrea del Sarto's Abraham's Sacrifice; Rembrandt's Portrait of Himself with his Wife; the Judgment of Paris and the Boar Hunt, by Rubens; Vandyck's Charles I, his Queen, and their Children. In separate compartments there are a number of crayon portraits, most of them by Rosalba Carriera, and views of Dresden by Canaletto and other artists.

"Besides the picture gallery the Museum includes a magnificent collection of engravings and drawings. There are upwards of 350,000 specimens, arranged in twelve classes, so as to mark the great epochs in the history of art. A collection of casts, likewise in the Museum, is designed to display the progress of plastic art from the time of the Egyptians and Assyrians to modern ages. This collection was begun by Raphael Mengs, who secured casts of the most valuable antiques in Italy, some of which no longer exist.

"The Japanese Palace contains a public library of more than 300,000 volumes, with about 3,000 MSS. and 20,000 maps. This library is especially rich in the ancient classics, and in works bearing on the literary history and the history of Germany, Poland, and France. In the Japanese Palace there are also a valuable cabinet of coins and a collection of ancient works of art. A collection of porcelain, formerly in the Japanese Palace, but since 1876 in the Johanneum, is made up of specimens of Chinese, Japanese, East Indian, Sevres, and Meissen manufacture, carefully arranged in chronological order. There is in the same building an excellent Historical Museum, in which there are many interesting relics of past times, besides objects which cast light on the history of races and of manners. In the Green Vault of the Royal Palace there is an unequalled collection of precious stones, pearls, and works of art in gold, silver, amber, and ivory. The objects, which are over 3,000 in number, are arranged in eight rooms. They include the regalia of Augustus II. as king of Poland; the electoral sword of Saxony; a group by Dinglinger in gold and enamel representing the court of the Grand Mogul Aurungzebe, and consisting of 132 figures on a plate of silver 4 feet 4 inches square; the largest onyx known, 6 2-3 inches by 2 1/2 inches; a pearl, representing the dwarf of Charles II. of Spain; and a green brilliant weighing 40 carats. Besides the Green Vault the Royal Palace has a gallery of arms, consisting of more than 2,000 weapons of artistic and historical value. In the Zwinger are the Zoological and Mineralogical Museums, and a collection of instruments used in mathematical and physical science . . ."

We agree with our correspondent that Dresden is a perfect treasure-house of art, and also that it may not be sufficiently appreciated by foreign visitors. But in this respect the residents are equally at fault. It is the same story of the Londoner who, when his country cousin came to town, saw for the first time the Tower and entered for the first time Westminster Abbey. In the midst of plenty we often go hungry.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN DRESDEN.

**THE BRITISH LEGATION:** Wiener Strasse 70. British Minister Resident, ARTHUR C. GRANT-DUFF, Esq.  
**THE BRITISH CONSULATE:** Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: CHARLES W. PALMÉ, Esq.  
**THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL:** Ammon Strasse 2, I. American Consul-General: T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

North-westerly wind, cloudy, cool, rainy.

BOOK REVIEWS.

(Books sent to this paper are reviewed in our columns as early as possible, provided they are of an interesting character. The editor can accept no responsibility for such volumes, which become the property of the Daily Record. To receive a book does not necessarily entail an obligation to review it.—The Editor.)

In *The Necromancers* Mr. Robert Hugh Benson breaks a lance against Spiritualism, which he attacks as a force of potential evil. We take it that he is convinced that the cult of Spiritualism rest on something more than childish credulity, and he is at pains to show the harrowing effect it may have on those who approach it lightly as a means *pour passer le temps*. The descriptions of the seances in this book are vivid and ghastly, surpassing in horror any conventional ghost story we are acquainted with. The story resolves itself into the history of a fight for a soul, and while we cannot but admire the dramatic art manifested therein, it is impossible to take altogether seriously some of the phenomena at which the author hints.

*Villa Ruben*, by John Galsworthy, while interesting and well written, is far below such former works as *The Man of Property* or *Fraternity*. The scene is laid in the Tyrol, where an Anglo-German family are sojourning. The eldest daughter of the house makes friends with a Socialist artist, and the couple go through many painful experiences before they are finally united. The best thing in the book is the story the artist tells of his escape from the Austrian police, and in these passages we have Mr. Galsworthy at his best—which is very good indeed.

*White Walls*, by Max Pemberton, resembles a very poor play gorgeously mounted. The plot is next to nothing, and breaks down entirely before the book is half finished, but the description of the Galician salt mines is masterly. The characters are a young heiress with the ways of a child and the determination of a dowager, an unscrupulous count, and a very badly-conceived eccentric who, in some way unexplained by the author, is supposed to be a superior sort of labour leader. Quite unconsciously, the author makes this "hero" a good deal of a fool, and the reader is left uncomfortable at the end of the book in the knowledge that this pasteboard hero and the really nice young heroine are going to make a match of it. She deserves a better fate.

Mr. John Galsworthy again, this time with a sheaf of short stories all in his best vein. The first one, from which the book, *A Man of Devon*, takes its title, has a wonderful charm and displays in every line that peculiar insight into the human mind which at once stamps the author. It is a rural tragedy of poignant feeling, and to those who know the Devon character it will appeal with double force. This is a book strongly to be recommended.

So, too, is Maartens' *The Price of Lis Doris*. A book by Maartens is an event in the literary world. Working on the comparatively limited canvas of Holland he limns pictures of wonderful charm, full of quaint humour and deep pathos. Maartens is probably the least affected writer of his age. He depends not so much upon literary style as the unadulterated interest of living characters. The narration of Lis Doris' early life in the stagnant Dutch village is reminiscent of Barrie. His rise to fame and the Satanic bargain into which he is driven by force of circumstance read so naturally that never a shadow of doubt crosses the reader's mind. An adequate review of this remarkable book would necessitate columns, but it is certainly a modern masterpiece.

In *The Uttermost Farthing* Mrs. Belloc Lowndes creates a situation as unique as it is disturbing. An American diplomat is eloping with another man's wife, when, in the train, the lady suddenly succumbs to heart disease, and her lover is left to face the problem of how to save her good name, and, incidentally, his own. Starting with a breathless rush the story soon loses velocity and becomes somewhat tiresome. With such a plot it would surely have been easy to construct a novel of superlative interest.

Vernon Lee, whose *Spirit of Rome and Laurus Nobilis* has just been published, seems to have caught the Ruskin spirit, as her work is a scholarly exposition of the artistic side of Rome, given in exquisite language. There are, in addition, one or two thoughtful essays which prove Miss Lee to be more than a surface student of her subject.

Those people who found delight in *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch* will hasten to read Kate Douglas Wiggin's latest book, *The Old Peabody Pew and Susanna and Sue*. It abounds with typically quaint American humour and contains not a dull line.

*Lady Betty Across the Water*, by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, is one of those rare books which appeal to English and American readers alike. It is the diary of Lady Betty's pilgrimage in the New World, and teems with humour, information, and clever situations. The descriptions of fashionable life at New York and Newport, R. I., will be appreciated by American readers, while the story is so charmingly and ably written that the susceptibilities of neither nation are injured in the least. We could very well do with a book like this once a week.

In *Tower of Ivory*, her new novel, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton presents a brilliant and analytical study of a young man, in whose conflicting characteristics and emotions one finds very little that is heroic or sympathetic. But in spite of its brilliancy and its cleverness this analysis is never wholly convincing. Mrs. Atherton is unsparing in her dissection. She makes no attempt to throw the cloak of many virtues over John Ordham, she reveals him for what he is, exposes with meticulous care his weaknesses and shallowness. Never was young man's temperament and character subjected to so exhaustive an examination as this younger son of the house of Bridgminster, who at the age of twenty-five had "au fond" finished with life.

There is a semblance of reality in all his actions, but one is painfully conscious that it is nothing but an illusion, and that behind this seeming exterior of vitality there is missing that great and necessary pulse of life. Yet, so complete is his modelling, so true in the main his conception, that he remains a memorable figure. If only his creator had breathed into him the real breath! And this criticism applies in part to the woman who awakens the best impulses in John Ordham's nature. Margarethe Styr, the great Wagnerian prima donna, is wonderfully described, yet she remains elusive. The story of her life fails to stir our emotions, and her last great act of renunciation, an act which overwhelms John Ordham's life, leaves us cold and unresponsive. She is always of the theatre, and we know her only from across the footlights. Mabel, the beautiful but inane American girl, whom Ordham marries and afterwards cruelly neglects, also never once arouses our sympathies. For one thing, she is not consistently drawn, and we fail to associate her philosophic utterances with her childish petulances, and the narrow peevishness of her motives. There are undoubtedly many unreal moments in *Tower of Ivory*, but there are also many which are deeply interesting. Mrs. Atherton carefully handles the psychology of a somewhat familiar situation, and of course writes with distinction and a literary sense. Her pictures of Bavaria, and descriptions of social life in Munich and her occasional sketches of the mad King Ludwig are graphic. They make a picturesque background to the serious action of her story.

(All the above volumes are published by Tauchnitz.)

THE CANALS IN MARS.

SIR D. GILL AND PROFESSOR LOWELL.

Sir David Gill delivered a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "The Habitability or Otherwise of Mars" at the Ladies' Empire Club, London, the other evening. He said that we knew the rotation of Mars more accurately than any other celestial body except the earth. There was a slight atmosphere about the planet, and the question was whether that atmosphere contained water vapour or not. The evidence on that point was contradictory. Comparisons with the object of settling it had been made between the spectrum of Mars and the spectrum of the moon, and there was a certain spectrum of the planet in which there was rather more water vapour shown than from the moon, but an expedition to one of the high mountains in America, where the air was very rare and dry, had found it impossible to distinguish between the spectrum of one and the spectrum of the other. Passing on to discuss the question of the Polar caps, Sir David said that so far as could be judged, though the evidence was not conclusive, he was inclined to admit that the climate of Mars was milder than would be expected, and that probably the white caps were really foms of water vapour. He described the discovery of the "canals" by Schiaparelli, who attributed them to geological features of the planet. Professor Lowell had another explanation, and he (Sir David) gave him every credit for going about the business in a systematic way, especially in locating his observatory at Flagstaff, which, he said, was the finest site in the world. He himself had looked for the canals on Mars, and he had never seen them, but he admitted that he had never observed the planet under conditions of perfect atmospheric definition.

The great defect in all observations was the smallness of the object observed, for Mars when it approached most nearly to the earth had an apparent diameter of 25 seconds of arc, and a second of arc corresponded to the diameter of a threepenny bit observed a mile away. Sir David went on to refer to the criticism that the only way of making the water in the canals flow from the pole to the equator was by giving the canals a slope. A foot in one mile would be required on earth, and on Mars, where the gravity was only one-third, three feet per mile would be required. By the time the water had come to the equator the canal would have to be 10,000ft. deep. He had pointed this out to Professor Lowell when he called on him the other day, and Professor Lowell had said that the Martians had a method of forcing the water along, and the fact that they did it was the greatest proof that Mars was inhabited. Sir David said that he raised the objection that the water would evaporate, but Lowell said that the inhabitants by their canals had created pipes. These pipes, said Sir David, would have to be big enough to convey a great deal more than the water of the Nile. "I told him," said Sir David, "that it was a tall order." In the last and final pictures of the planet Sir David said he had been able to find signs such as Lowell had found—signs of the so-called oases and a pair of small cross lines. These proved to him, he said, that there were linear kinds of markings on Mars; there was no doubt about it. He was prepared to admit that Lowell had seen them, and we must give him credit for it.

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**LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.**  
TO THE UNITED STATES.  
May 5.—Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg, mails due  
in New York May 14. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post  
today (Wednesday).  
May 8.—Lusitania, from Queenstown, mails due in New York  
May 13. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Canard Line,"  
and post tomorrow (Thursday).  
May 7.—New York, from Southampton, mails due in New York  
May 14. Mark letters "Via England," and post tomorrow  
(Thursday).

**SPECIAL NOTICE**  
Letters for the above steamers should be posted, in any boxes  
in Berlin or Dresden, not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on the days  
given.  
Letters bearing a 10-pfennig 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.

**TO CANADA.**  
Same as to the United States, but  
no 10-pfennig rate!  
It may be mentioned that an "Empress" steamer of the C.P.R.,  
or a steamer of the Allan Line leaves Liverpool for Quebec and  
Montreal direct every Friday. Letters intended for Canada by  
this direct route should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not  
later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesdays, and be marked "via  
England," if marked at all. The "Empress" steamers deliver the  
mail in Quebec and Montreal on the following Friday, the  
"Allan" steamers on Saturday.

**NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.**  
Today (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kronprinzessin Cecilie, left  
New York April 26.

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