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THE CRISIS IN MOROCCO.

The difficulties which continue to beset the French Government in Morocco must invite the sympathy of interested observers, and particularly of those who have throughout recognized the correct and scrupulous adherence of France to the spirit of the Algeiras Convention, her tact and her admirable moderation. If she has erred at all it has been on the side of caution, in not crushing while she was able to do so risings which subsequently became magnified into awkward dimensions. She has repeatedly just failed to make her punishments a sufficient warning; but though she has suffered from this, she also has suffered acutely from the inherent nature of her task. We have more than once laid stress on the utterly incalculable elements with which the French are dealing; and it is indeed only by realizing fully how far this uncertainty is inevitable that their apparent failure time after time, after such labour and sacrifices, can be fixed at its proper degree. The tribes are hardy, bold beyond the limits of prudence, widely scattered, fanatical when they are not venal; the tenets of their faith invest them with a contempt for death and a short memory for bygone disasters: they cannot be bought outright, but they allow themselves to be bought many times over. Can we wonder that submissions and rebellions alternate with exasperating regularity, or that one of the most authoritative bodies of the whole country, the sacred Ulema of Fez, should in the course of a few months pronounce itself in favour both of Abdul Asiz and Mulai Hafid with an equal show of enthusiasm? Can we wonder that the tacit acceptance of French action should be followed abruptly by the declaration of a holy war? Either step would of itself have been memorable; but when both are taken together they constitute an event of the first importance. We still maintain, as we have done throughout, that had Mulai Hafid been won over to the French his vigorous character might have been more propitious to their plans than the lax and irresolute nature of Abdul Asiz. But Mulai Hafid allowed the golden opportunity to slip through his fingers; he was more anxious to oppose his brother than to come into contact with France; and by his latest attitude he completely alienates such sympathy as he still commanded. He now appears definitely in the guise of a national leader, as one opposed to the European occupation. Doubtless, the fanaticism of the populace of Fez left him small choice, nor will the more than probable adherence of the whole Northern region to the decision of the Ulema enable him to retract. But the question is not whether Mulai Hafid has or has not estimated his own interests correctly, but whether it is possible to deprive the circumstance of its troublesome significance.

The best French opinion does not mince matters. It is pointed out that the Government must take the bull by the horns, and in the interests of honour join with Spain in assuring the return of Abdul Asiz. She must not suffer from the conflict, but must adjust her policy to secure the end she has in view; she must not sacrifice herself. She must not either, it is true, interfere between the combatants, but she will be compelled to place the weight of her influence on the weaker side. It is difficult to see how further hostilities can be avoided: we trust that French diplomacy will continue to be applied as before; but unless the situation is less serious than is everywhere imagined, to avoid decisive action would be to endanger the prospect of peace. Mulai Hafid, it must be recollected, will shortly be in a position to command the whole of the North: to Abdul Asiz little more is left than Rabat, and even there the populace is disloyal to him. He has, however, the support of the French, and the prospect of financial support; Mulai Hafid, on the other hand, is in need of money. He is, in fact, so straitened that there is a question as to whether he can reach Fez and use his advantage. The sooner the French act, and the



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more unequivocally, the surer is the hope of an early settlement.

Meanwhile, the importance of the crisis is not fully admitted by the supporters of Abdul Asiz. In an interview with a representative of the *Matin*, El Mokri, the Moorish Minister of Foreign Affairs, appeared inclined to minimize the whole affair. Mulai Hafid, he declared, had been proclaimed Sultan not by reason of his strength, but as the result of intrigues. The proclamation was not to be taken seriously; and he felt confident his master would be able to raise the tribes in the neighbourhood of Fez against Mulai Hafid. This, when all is said, is merely to shift the importance from one side to the other. The facts remain that Abdul Asiz attempted to win the explicit approval of the Ulema at Fez; that the popular voice decided the Ulema in withholding a reply, and subsequently in endorsing the popular proclamation of Mulai Hafid; and that a holy war, not only against the French, but against all Europeans has been declared by the faction which appears to be once more in the ascendant.

THE THIRST OF BATTLE.

"But, gentlemen," concluded the veteran, impressively, "the awfullest part of that awful day was not the bullets that flew like hail or the dying screams of my comrades. It was the thirst. I was as thirsty all through that battle as I am now. . . Thank you, sir, thank you."

AN ABSOLUTE FROST.

According to *Reuter*, one of the jurors accepted provisionally by Thaw's counsel was Mr. Patrick M'Cue, an elderly manufacturer of hats, who declared that he had never heard of the Thaw case before. It is pathetic to reflect the millions of puns on Thaw and frost which must have been absolutely wasted on this propagator of head-coverings.

HUNGARIAN DARBY AND JOAN. HUNDRETH WEDDING DAY.

At the little village of Isoubolgi, in Hungary, it is stated, says the Paris correspondent of the *Central News*, that a hundredth wedding anniversary has just been celebrated by a couple of peasants named Szathmani. The husband is 120 years old and the wife 116. The old couple, whose descendants number 712, live in a little cottage, where they pass the greater part of their time sleeping. The husband, however, occasionally indulges in a pipe. It is stated that the Emperor Franz Josef has requested the village authorities to supply him with details as to the life of the old people, as His Majesty desires to congratulate them personally.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

SIGNIFICANT SPEECH BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

In the course of a speech by Sir Edward Grey, delivered to his constituents at Alnwick on Tuesday evening, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs touched upon the Navy question, and said that it would be impossible for England to diminish her sea-forces if the naval programmes authorised by other Powers were actually carried out. "We have no right," said Sir Edward, "to protest against the sums which other nations spend upon their naval armaments, but, of course, our commerce and our Empire must be protected. The liberty, — yes, the very existence of our country, depends upon the efficient maintenance of our Navy. If certain nations realize their present ship-building programmes it will certainly be necessary for Great Britain to augment her own Fleet."

THE ATLANTIC RATE WAR.

According to a London telegram the Cunard Line has further reduced the second cabin and steerage transatlantic rates by ten shillings, but this revision does not apply to the two fast steamers, "Lusitania" and "Mauretania."

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

NATIONAL GENEROSITY.

According to a Washington message the Senate, in conjunction with the House of Representatives, adopted on Wednesday a resolution authorising the decrease by more than one-half of the indemnity imposed upon China in consequence of the Boxer rising.

The original indemnity amounted to twenty-four million dollars, from which sum thirteen million will now be deducted, this leaving just sufficient to reimburse the American property-owners who suffered loss, and to pay the share of the cost incurred by the United States in restoring order. — The relief to China is greater than these figures indicate, for the twenty-four millions was by agreement to be paid by China during a period of thirty-nine years, with interest which would have brought the total amount taken from the Chinese treasury to thirty-eight million dollars.

LARGE CANADIAN MILL DESTROYED.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports from Winnipeg that the largest and most modern grain mill at Kenora was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night.

PROPOSED TAX ON DOWRIES.

The outcry which has recently been raised in certain sections of the American Press against the marriage of wealthy American women with foreigners — often titled, but no less frequently penurious — has found an echo in the House of Representatives, Congressman Sabath, of Chicago, having taken up the cudgels on behalf of those whose motto is, "Americans for Americans."

Mr. Sabath, says the New York correspondent of the *Globe*, has an easy way with foreigners, which he has incorporated in a Bill introduced by him at Washington on Tuesday. It consists in the imposition of a tax on the dowries of all American women who choose husbands from beyond the frontiers of their native country, and the adoption of his proposal, he says, will apply the brake on both sides, checking, at the same time, the rapacious and needy suitor, and the thoughtful and practical American woman. The tax he suggests is not a light one, being, indeed, one of 25 per cent, but his argument is that some drastic measure is urgently required.

Mr. Sabath estimates that within the last ten years a sum of 900,000,000 dollars has been taken out of the country in this manner. His proposals have given rise to much comment, which, however, is mainly of a humorous tone. Still, there is a feeling that the idea is sound in origin.

An amendment to the Bill is already forthcoming. Its mover is Mr. John Tiffin Hull, the well-known Iowa representative. In Mr. Hull's opinion the principle of Mr. Sabath's Bill is excellent, and in the cases specified the dowries should without doubt be taxed. After "the usual divorce," however, he cynically adds, the tax, or a proportion of it, should be repaid to the family of the bride by way of solatium.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

DIRIGIBLE'S LONG VOYAGE.

The French dirigible balloon "Ville de Paris", which left Paris on Wednesday for Verdun was

compelled to descend at Valmy in order to remedy minor defects. The voyage was continued, however, at 6 p. m., and the balloon arrived at Verdun an hour later, the entire trip having been performed in a little over nine hours, with practically no mishap.

THE RUMOURED PLOT ON A BATTLESHIP.

It is reported from Paris that the Marine Prefect of Toulon in a despatch to the Minister of Marine, has officially denied the story that two sailors of the battleship "Jauréguibery" had attempted to blow up the vessel. A small fire broke out on board, but its origin was not traceable to malice.

PARIS NEWSPAPER OFFICES DESTROYED.

At six o'clock on Wednesday evening the publishing offices of the Paris journal *Argus de la Presse* were completely gutted by fire. Seven persons engaged in extinguishing the blaze were injured by the explosion of a gas-meter.

THE RELIGIOUS DISORDERS.

A Paris message reports that the religious Order of the Sisters of the hospital Hôtel Dieu left their establishment on Wednesday afternoon amid the sympathetic demonstrations of a large crowd. The populace took the horses out of the carriages and dragged the vehicles to Notre Dame du Bon Secours. The police interfered and took several people into custody.

H. Wirsing, Zahnarzt. Sidonien Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel. 9987.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT BAKU.

On Tuesday a bomb was thrown into the offices of the Black Sea and Caspian Company at Baku, the explosion causing considerable damage. The man who hurled the bomb escaped.

FORTHCOMING ITALIAN NATIONAL FETE.

The Mayors of Rome and Turin have issued an invitation to the Italians and all civilised peoples to participate in a great national festivity, to be held at Turin in 1911, in commemoration of Italy's unity as a kingdom.

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THE CABINET CRISIS IN JAPAN.

The *Daily Telegraph* reports from Tokio that local opinion is to the effect that the entire Cabinet will resign at the conclusion of the present sitting. Strong protests are expected from the Opposition, but it is improbable that the Parliament will be dissolved.

EARTHQUAKE AT HAYTI.

A Port-au-Prince telegram reports the occurrence of an earthquake shock at the settlement of Gouaves, 61 miles north of the capital, by which many buildings have been destroyed or damaged. The shocks continued at the time the message was despatched.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN ZOOLOGIST.

A Trieste despatch states that Professor Rudolph Burkhardt, superintendent of the local zoological station of the Berlin Aquarium, committed suicide on Wednesday in a street leading to the cemetery, by shooting himself with a Browning revolver. He had suffered considerably from neurasthenia.

MISHAP TO A GERMAN WARSHIP.

While carrying out tactical exercises near Bülk, says a Kiel telegram of yesterday, the new armoured cruiser "Seehornhorst" grounded in shallow water, sustaining a rent in the hull 90 feet long, and three stokeholes became flooded. A serious disaster was only averted by the prompt closing of the water-tight bulkheads. Nobody on board was injured. The cruiser was able to proceed under her own steam to the Imperial dockyard, where she was immediately docked.

THE MONTE CARLO TRAGEDY.

It is reported from Monte Carlo that the appeal of Mr. and Mrs. Gould against the sentences passed upon them for the murder of Mdme. Levin, has been dismissed, and the appellants have been ordered to pay the costs of the appeal.

The decision of the Court was read to Mr. and Mrs. Gould in prison on Tuesday.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Rumours are circulating in Tangier that El Marani attempted the restoration of Sultan Abdul Asiz by a *coup de main* at Fez, but the project, owing to the treachery of the Kaid of the Scheranza, was rendered abortive.

The French armoured cruiser "Kléber," which arrived at Casablanca on Sunday last, maintained unbroken wireless communication with the telegraphic station at the Paris Eiffel Tower throughout Wednesday. The warship disembarked men and material for the erection of wireless stations at different points.

It is reported from Rabat that during the night of the 11inst. the Maghzen buildings were fired on. Soldiers pursued the assailants, but did not succeed in making any capture. Abdul Asiz has permitted the distribution of arms and ammunition to the troops. All persons accused of plotting against the supremacy of Abdul Asiz have been arrested.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

According to a Teheran despatch, the Persian Parliament, as a recognition of the Shah's concessions, has consented to the suppression of several newspapers for publishing statements derogatory to the monarch. The extremists have been forbidden to make speeches in the mosques, and the Shah's civil list has been increased by 300,000 roubles. Messages have been sent to all the provinces announcing the reconciliation.

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Saturday, January 18th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, January 19th. 2nd Sunday after Epiphany. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 8.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, January 22nd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, January 23rd. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, January 24th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, January 25th. Conversion of S. Paul. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.C.L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Friday, January 17th. Litany 10.0 a.m.
Sunday, January 19th. 2nd Sunday after Epiphany. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
Friday, January 24th. Litany 10.0 a.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M.A., Rector.

PREBYTERIAN CHURCH, Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bernhard and Winkelmann Strasse.
Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.
Dr. Simon will continue to conduct the services until further notice.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: MANSFELD DE CARONNEL FINDLAY, Esq. C. M. G.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. PALMIE, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Str. 2, p. American Consul-General: T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.

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THE JOKE WAS ON THE SPECTRE.

"The house, I must mention," said the caretaker, "is haunted by the ghost of a man who thought it would be funny to put on a sheet and spring out upon the last occupier, who was recently extradited by Pinkerton's men on a charge of holding up a large mining camp."

PRACTICAL ADVICE.

"My children were flung into the road," whined the begging impostor. "Indeed," said the stranger, who had been there before. "But why not live at the Savoy, where there's a rubber pavement. It's safer for the little ones, and they are sure to enjoy the bounce when they get used to it."

DISPUTED RELATIONSHIP.

Certain vegetarian children have been writing essays giving their reasons for becoming converts. One prize-winner's reason was that she was so overcome with pity for "her brethren the swine." Her brothers are making a row about it.

NO MORE BLOOD AND IRON.

Nearly half a century ago one Otto v. Bismarck, minister of William I., King of Prussia, defied a hostile majority in the *Landtag*, or Prussian Parliament. He flung a phrase at the members which has ever since been a symbol of arrogant Prussian Junkerdom. He told the majority that they could not, after all, have the final decision, since the problems of his age were not to be solved by the speeches and votes of any majority, but "by blood and iron." His words were soon to have a seeming fulfillment in the wars waged in 1864 between Prussia and Denmark, in 1866 between Prussia and Austria, and in 1870 between Prussia, backed by all Germany, and France. During this time Bismarck had risen, step by step, to perhaps the greatest power ever wielded by a Minister of State. Proceeding, as he did, from the principles enunciated in the *Landtag*, he was not unjustly called the "Iron Chancellor." But a change was imminent. The whole spirit and temper of the German people, including Prussia, had become weaned from the notion of emphasizing any vestige of absolutism as represented by a Chancellor responsible only to the Crown. Long before 1890, when the veteran Bismarck fell because he would not execute the will of a young ruler, any reading of German newspapers would have shown that the people had gone beyond the old political ideals, and that William II. more nearly represented those ideals than did Prince Bismarck. Another revolution has now come. It came early last December. It was peaceful—so peaceful, indeed, as to receive inadequate attention in the newspapers. About a year ago the *Reichstag*, or lower house of the German Imperial Parliament, was dissolved in consequence of the defeat of a Government proposal to increase the army budget. In the ensuing election the Government was supported by a popular majority. Nevertheless, a marked defection occurred last December, when Dr. Paasche, the *Reichstag's* first Vice-President, openly criticised the Government's financial measures and its system of army control. After an impressive statement from the Ministers involved concerning the Government policy, Chancellor v. Bülow intimated that, should the *Reichstag* uphold Dr. Paasche, two alternatives would remain open—the Chancellor's resignation or the dissolution of the *Reichstag* by the Emperor. Thus, for the first time in the Empire's history, a Chancellor appealed to the majority in Parliament for support as a condition of his continuance in office. Consequently, Prince v. Bülow's action introduced a revolutionary change into German governmental methods. His appeal meant nothing less than the Ministry's responsibility, not to the Crown, but henceforth to the *Reichstag*. The old days of arrogance are past when a Chancellor proclaimed, "We will hold office so long as it pleases the Kaiser, to whom we are responsible; we are not responsible to the people." Such an epoch-making event as last week's was doubtless not taken without sanction of the Emperor. It is understood that the German ruler was fully aware that this step was coming before he went to England and that he fully indorsed it in the belief that the old system was no longer tenable. It has even been intimated that the Emperor and his Chancellor arranged that the latter should make an opportunity during the absence of William II. to throw himself upon the *Reichstag* and thus usher in a new system of government, a system which will meet the hearty acclaim of the advocates of direct, democratic, popular government all over the world.—*Outlook*.

A. K. JANSON, American Dentist. Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery
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AUTRES TEMPS, AUTRES MOEURS.

Fashions change with the years. Oliver Twist wanted more gruel. And we hear that the inmates of Shoreditch Workhouse are in some disgrace because they broke into the kitchen in the dead of night, and emptied all the gruel they could lay hands on down a sink.

CLIFF-DWELLING TURKEYS.

A discovery bearing upon the early domestication of America's most famous bird was made recently by Dr. W. Hough, of the Smithsonian Institution, who came across a cavern in a steep bluff above the Tularosa River, in New Mexico. Across the mouth of the cavern had been constructed five dwellings, masking the hollow in the hill. Exploration showed that the cavern had been used as a pen for turkeys. Dr. Hough believes that the turkeys were kept not for food, but the sake of their feathers, which were used in religious ceremonies and to decorate offerings to the gods of the under world.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Dry, cloudy sky, rather strong southerly winds, somewhat warmer.

:: BERLIN ::

Otto Grunow Atelier for portraits. Interiors and exteriors photographed. Ref.: Christian Sinding, Rosa Ulitzka (London). Berlin NW, Sohadow Str. 4 & 5, corner of Dorotheen Str. Tel. Amt 1.3984.



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Max Vetter, Café and Confectionery. Afternoon teas. 103, Potsdamer Strasse.

The Café of the American quarter is **Hohenstaufen Str. 20.** Open until 2 a. m. Billiard and Card-rooms. **Margarete Schwass,** Leibniz Strasse 69, I. right. Massage at her own or at patients' house.

BERLIN: LOCAL.

To the deep regret of all concerned Ambassador Tower will be unable to attend the annual dinner of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, at the Hotel Adlon. Pressing social obligations are standing in the way. So President Hessenberg will preside at the dinner and introduce the speakers of the evening.

Mr. Bernard Goldsmith recently arrived from the United States, to pay his family a flying visit, as his business engagements compel him to be back in the States early in the February. He intends

to take his family back to America about next fall as his oldest son, who is now frequenting a Berlin Gymnasium, will then have acquired the qualification to serve as a one year volunteer in the German army, if he should desire to serve at all. Of course, he has no such intention, but the certificate will help the young man to admittance in an American high-school, as he intends to study chemistry. Mr. Goldsmith speaks very interestingly of his last stay in America, where he has met many influential politicians, bankers and business men. He has also seen President Roosevelt twice and discussed with him the financial situation. It is Mr. Goldsmith's opinion that the financial crisis as such is not only over but that there will very soon be a plethora of money. As to the economic conditions, of course, some time must necessarily elapse before full confidence is restored.

On the 1st of April the Italian Ambassador will move into the palatial house which his Government has erected on a lot purchased by it in Victoria Strasse. Then the American Ambassador will be the only one of his colleagues in the German capital who is compelled to live in hired quarters. It is a fact, only too well-known, that the salary paid by the American Government to its diplomatic representatives is utterly inadequate. The present incumbent of the Berlin position draws a salary of \$17,500, just enough to pay the rent of his fine house on Königs Platz. All his other expenses, including those of social engagements, are paid out of his own pocket, and amount to a great deal more than his salary. The Embassy building on the Unter den Linden is by no means worthy of the Government of the largest, richest and most powerful country of the globe. This deplorable state of affairs has been brought to the attention of Congress quite often, but with no effect. Indeed, Mr. Andrew D. White, Mr. Tower's predecessor, complained to the State Department that he was compelled to move out of his house on Lenné Strasse on short notice, as it had been bought by the Grand Duchy of Baden for the use of its minister here. It was quite humiliating for the American Ambassador to hurriedly make room for the representative of a minor Duchy. Nevertheless, the U. S. Government never made a really serious attempt to convince Congress of the necessity of following the example of other great Powers and providing its Ambassadors with suitable quarters. In Washington, for instance, most of the Powers have bought lots and are owning palatial residences where their Ambassadors are able to represent their respective countries in a dignified manner. Germany for instance, although possessing a very fine building on Massachusetts Avenue, has recently bought another lot and is going to build a real palace for her Ambassador. It seems now as if Congress was waking up and beginning to realize the importance of the question. The appropriation bill for the diplomatic and consular service, as reported by the appropriation committees of the House of Representatives, contains an item allowing the State Department to buy suitable lots and to build Embassies in Berlin, London and Paris. It is reported from Washington that this time a large majority in both the House and the Senate is ready to vote for this appropriation, so that we may now expect the improvement long desired by all Americans living abroad. Naturally, the Embassy conditions in London and Paris are by no means better than in Berlin. At present, the United States Ambassadors in these three countries are very rich men and able to live in the dignified style appropriate to their high office. But Dr. Hill for example, Mr. Tower's successor, is not overburdened with riches and would be unable to maintain the lead set by his predecessor. It would help him a great deal, were the American Government to provide him with a suitable residence where he could entertain the guests of his country, including Royalty, without placing too heavy a tax upon his private resources. When Congress concluded that the United States was important enough to maintain Ambassadors at the European Courts, it should have had enough perspicacity to adequately provide the financial grant and enable the American representatives to live in a manner befitting the dignity of the nation. It is an unhealthy state of affairs when only rich men can hold such positions.

The great "Press Festival" held in the Zoological Gardens, as announced in these columns some time ago, proved to be a rousing success. The managers of the three journalistic societies co-operating in this affair were highly rewarded for their untiring labour as the social, artistic and financial results were equally satisfactory. The large hall was most beautifully decorated in red, white and green. A large orchestra, under the leadership of Professor Arthur Peisker, played admirably, and the soloists, Dr. Jules Sieber-München, violinist, Miss Fanny Opfer and Miss Erna Fiebiger, sopranos, excelled each other. A unique feature of the programme was the production of several new pieces played there for the first time. The last number of the programme was furnished by the eminent dancer, Miss Rita Sacchetto, who, for the first time also,

DRESDEN

Notice. Should any English or American residents, who are desirous of giving balls or receptions during the winter, hesitate on account of inadequate accessories, such as Furniture, Carpets, Glass, China, Cutlery, Table-linen, and other Household Requisites, they need not be disappointed. Simply write to, or call at the old Establishment of

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Mrs. GUIDO BACH MINIATURE PAINTER. Lessons. 33, Christian Str. 1. Highly commended by H. R. H. Princess of Wales.

Jungborn Vegetarian House. Ferdinand Str. 18 pt. Best vegetarian diet on the principles of Dr. Lahmann.

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danced to the changing melodies of Liszt's and Brahms' Hungarian Rhapsodies. Subsequent to the serving of a tasteful repast, dancing was indulged in. Among the guests of honour we noted so many men of high standing in the social, political and theatrical world, that it is impossible to give names. Particularly had the Society of Foreign Correspondents drawn many illustrious guests, and was well represented.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. 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 Sundays in the month). 6 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. **Fridays:** 11 a. m. Litany. **Holy Days:** 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion. The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6. Nollendorf Platz. **Sundays:** 10.15 a. m. Sunday School and Bible Class. 11.30 a. m. Regular Service. 4.0 p. m. Song Service. **Wednesdays:** 4.0 p. m. Prayer Meeting.—Reading Room and Library open all week from 10.0 a. m. till 6.0 p. m. Rev. J. F. Dickie, D. D., Pastor. (Office hour 1—2 p. m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.)

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES. **GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:** Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELES G. C. B. 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, CHARLEMAGNE TOWER Esq. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10—1.—Consul General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10—1.