

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
Dresden A.
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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,173.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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AN HISTORIC CAMP.

Visitors to and residents in Dresden who take an interest in the copious history of Saxony and its capital will find a wealth of interesting facts in Carlyle's *Frederick the Great*. In volume two there is a detailed account of the camp at Radewitz, near Dresden, arranged by August the Strong in honour of his visitor, King Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia, father of Frederick the Great. The camp of Radewitz, it will be remembered, was visited by father and son just previous to that historic attempted flight of the Prince Royal, who was driven to desperation by his father's stern treatment, sometimes in the form of blows from a rattan cane. Carlyle's account of the camp is, in part, as follows:—

The exact size of the Camp of Radewitz I nowhere find measured; but to judge on the map, it must have covered, with its appendages, some ten or twelve square miles of ground. All on the Elbe, right bank of the Elbe; Town of Mühlberg, chief Town of the District, lying some ten miles northwest; then, not much beyond it, Torgau; and then famed Wittenberg, all on the northwest, farther down the River; and on the other side, Meissen with its Potteries not far to the southeast of you, up the River, on the Dresden hand. Nay perhaps many of my readers have seen the place, and not known, in their touring expeditions; which are now blinder than ever, and done by steam, without even eyesight, not to say intelligence. Precisely where the railway from Leipzig to Dresden crosses the Elbe,—there, if you happen to have daylight, is a flat, rather clayey country, dirty-greenish, as if pastured partly by geese; with a big full River Elbe sweeping through it, banks barish for a mile or two; River itself swift, sleek and of flint-colour; not unpleasant to behold, thus far on its journey from the Bohemian Giant-Mountains seaward: precisely there, when you have crossed the Bridge, is the southmost corner of August the Strong's Encampment,—vanished now like the last flock of geese that soiled and nibbled these localities;—and, without knowing it, you are actually upon memorable ground.

The ten square miles have been industriously prepared for many months past; shaved, swept by the best engineer science: every village of it thoroughly cleaned, at least: the villages all let lodgings at a Californian rate; in one village, Moritz by name, is the slaughterhouse, killing oxen night and day; and the bakehouse, with 160 mealy bakers who never rest; in another village, Ströhme, is the playhouse of the region; in another, Glaubitz, the post-office: nothing could excel the arrangements; much superior, I should judge to those for the Siege of Troy, and other world-great enterprises. Worthy really of admiration, had the business not been zero. Foreign Courts, European Diplomacy at large, wondered much what cunning scheme lay hidden here. No scheme at all, nor purpose on the part of poor August; only that of amusing himself, and astonishing the flunkies of Creation,—regardless of expense. Three temporary Bridges, three besides the regular ferry of the country, cross the Elbe; for the high officers, dames, damosels and lordships of degree, and thousandfold spectators, lodge on both sides of the Elbe: three Bridges, one of pontoons, one of wood-rafts, one of barrels; immensely long, made for the occasion. The whole Saxon Army, 30,000 horse and foot with their artillery, all in beautiful brand-new uniforms and equipments, lies beautifully encamped in tents and wooden huts, near by Zeithayn, its rear to the Elbe; this is the *Armee-Lager* (Camp of the Army) in our old Rubbish-Books. Northward of which,—with the Heath of Görtsch still well beyond, and bluish to you, in the farther North,—rises, on favourable ground, a high 'Pavilion' elaborately built, elaborately painted and gilded, with balcony stages round it; from which the whole ground, and everything done in it, is surveyable to spectators of rank.

Eastward again, or from the Pavilion southeastward, at the right flank of the Army, where again rises a kind of Height, hard by Radewitz, favourable for survey,—there, built of sublime silk tents, or solid well-painted carpentry, the general colour of which is bright green, with gilt knobs and gilt gratings all about, is the *Haupt-Lager*, Head-quarters, Main Lager, Heart of all the Lagers; where his

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Prussian Majesty, and his Polish ditto, with their respective suites, are lodged. Kinglike wholly, in extensive green palaces ready gilt and furnished; such drawing-rooms, such bedrooms, 'with floors of dyed wicker-work'; the gilt mirrors, pictures, musical clocks;—not even the fine bathing-tubs for his Prussian Majesty have been forgotten. Never did man or flunky see the like. Such immense successful apparatus, without and within; no end of military valetaille, chiefly 'janizaries,' in Turk costume; improvised flower-gardens even, and walks of yellow sand,—the whole Hill of Radewitz made into a flower-garden in that way. Nay, in the Army Lager too, many of the Captains have made little improvised flower-gardens in that Camp of theirs, up and down. For other Captains, not of a poetical turn, there are billiards, coffee-houses, and plenty of excellent beer and other liquor. But the mountains of cavalry hay, that stand guarded by patrols in the rearward places, and the granaries of cavalry oats, are not to be told. Eastward, from their open porticoes and precincts, with imitation 'janizaries' pacing silent lower down, the Two Majesties oversee the Army, at discretion; can survey all things,—even while dining, which they do daily, like very kings! Fritz (later Frederick the Great) is lodged there; has a magnificent bed; poor young fellow, he alone now makes the business of any meaning to us. He is curious enough to see the phenomena, military and other; but oppressed with black care: "My Amelia is not here, and the tyrant Father is—tyrannous with his rattan: ye gods!"

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday.—A bulletin issued late last night stated that the King's temperature was high, but his general condition satisfactory. Only the Countess of Flanders and Princess Clementine saw his Majesty yesterday. Dr. Depage, who conducted the operation, spent the night at the castle of Laeken.

The correspondent of the *Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger* in Brussels says he is authoritatively informed that the condition of the King is grave. The operation was only a pretence; the cause of the stomach trouble cannot be ascertained, much less removed. It is feared that his Majesty will eventually succumb to weakness, as since his illness he has taken nothing but bouillon and port wine.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—An Associated Press cablegram from Managua (Nicaragua) reports that disturbances have broken out in that city. The streets are filled with demonstrators, who raise cheers for the United States and Estrada. A Washington despatch reports that the cruisers Albany, Yorktown, and Vicksburg, with 600 Marines, have assembled off

Corinto to protect American interests in Nicaragua. Despatches from Bluefields announce the occupation of Tortugas and Orasi, towns lying on the Costa Rican frontier, by the revolutionary general Morales, who has proclaimed Estrada as President and is now advancing on Rivas.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—The cause of the disturbances at Managua is attributable to an attempt on the part of the Nicaraguan Government to compel the acceptance by Congress of a Bill giving arbitrary mining concessions to Government supporters regardless of the rights of private owners. Congress adjourned without accepting the Bill.

The transport *Prairie*, after being three days stranded on the mud in the Delaware River at Wilmington, is now on the way to Colon with 700 American marines on board. Rear-Admiral Kimball is also en route to Nicaragua, and it may be presumed that no overt action will be taken by the American forces until after his arrival on the scene. Conflicting reports are again current respecting the course of events, each side claiming to have secured important advantages during last week. In well-informed quarters it is declared that even if President Zelaya should succeed in suppressing the revolution he will not be allowed to remain in power after all that has occurred during the last few months, and more particularly since the execution of the two Americans. Zelaya is said to be prepared to retire on terms, while Gen. Estrada proclaims his ability to overthrow the present Government without outside assistance. Estrada is asking for American intervention all the time, which is thought to be an indication that his position is not so strong as he would like it to be supposed. Next to Zelaya, the only man with a reputable following in Nicaragua seems to be Estrada, and the probability still is that he will receive the official recognition of the Washington Government, and if need be active American support.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—The whole of Nicaragua is in a state of excitement and President Zelaya is condemned in every quarter. It is reported that the Mexican Minister will demand his passports if he does not receive a satisfactory answer to his representations. The people are openly clamouring for United States intervention. The American firms who hold electrical concessions are threatening to cut off Managua's electric light unless their accounts, amounting to 109,000 pesos, are paid by noon today. It is improbable that this demand will be complied with.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Wednesday.—The damage caused by the great fire at Valdivia is estimated at over ten million pesetas, of which seven millions are covered by insurance. The Government will at once commence the rebuilding of the district. Subscription lists have been opened for the benefit of sufferers through the fire, most of whom are Germans.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, speaking last night at a meeting in Scotland, was asked by one of the audience whether he believed that Germany meditated an attack on England. He answered that he did not believe Germany had the slightest intention of such an attack. The Germans wished to live on terms of understanding and amity with English people. The questioner, however, might rest assured that the British Government would keep its powder dry for emergencies.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday.—The St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency publishes a communiqué in which the Government categorically denies the rumours of an impending conflict between Russia and Japan, adding that these rumours are utterly unfounded. Since the termination of the last war, the document continues, the Government has concluded a series of international agreements all tending to eliminate every trace of hostility and to render easier the peaceful development of political and economic relations between the two countries. Communications received by the Foreign Minister, in addition to the report made by the Minister of Finance on his recent tour in the Far East, all tend to confirm the assumption that Russia's relations with Japan are characterised by mutual desire and readiness to solve points of difference in a peaceful and friendly manner.

BERLIN

All social and other items intended for publication in this column should be sent to the Berlin representative of *The Daily Record*:—Miss C. M. Hook, 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.

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

Professor Eduard Meyer, the well known historian of the University of Berlin, sails for America this week to participate in the twenty-fifth jubilee of the American Historical Association in New York, and the International Congress of Political Economy, History and other sciences which will be held during the last week in December. Professor Meyer is paying his second visit to America.

Ten English and German bachelors joined forces in giving one of the interesting dances of the season last Friday night (December 10) in the Gartensaal of the Theater des Westens. The guests, numbering about fifty, were received by Mrs. Jürgens and Mrs. Taylor, the bachelor hosts comprising Messrs. Hess, Hessel, Jürgens, Palm, Parkinson, Ramsay, Schwab, Stockbridge, Taylor, and Waddington.

Among those present were: Misses Bagshaw, K. and A. Boardman, Hay, Gray, E. and D. Hinton, Howe, E. and H. de John, Kirby, Langdale, Martin, D. and M. Searle, Tyner, Wortley, etc.; Messrs. Cyriacus, A. Petersen, Dr. Petersen, Reynolds, and Dr. Zumsteeg; Lieutenants Bock, Lincke, Reuss, Roff, and others.

An extremely bright and enjoyable evening was brought to a close by three songs in which all heartily joined: "Auld Lang Syne," "God Save the King," and "The Watch on the Rhine." Mr. Cyriacus proposed a vote of thanks to the "Bachelors," and Mr. Palm thanked Mrs. Jürgens and Mrs. Taylor in the name of those present for kindly acting in the capacity of chaperones.

Countess von Linden, who is spending this winter in Berlin, has taken an apartment at Barbarossa Strasse 42.

Rev. Dr. Dickie, during his recent short visit to Ober-Ammergau, secured the rights for publication of the pictures of the new portrayals of the religious rôles at Ober-Ammergau in 1910. The pictures will appear in Dr. Dickie's new text-book of the Passion Play and guide to Ober-Ammergau.

Mr. Kirk Towns, the Chicago baritone, made his first appearance in opera in Berlin on Saturday night, when he sang the leading rôle in "La Traviata" at the Volksoper (am Halleschen Thor). Miss Rachel Frease Green, a talented American singer who sings regularly every three weeks at the *Volksoper*, took the rôle of *Violetta*. Both the American singers were enthusiastically received, being many times recalled by a large audience.

Mr. Kirk Towns will fulfil an extended engagement at the Wiesbaden Opera in the autumn.

Miss Jeannie Watt and her friend Fräulein von Zweydorff, of Bamberger Strasse 3, gave a delightful evening party last Saturday, Dec. 11. Among those present were Frau General von Behrendt with her two daughters; Baroness Falkenstein (née Gallo-way) who looks considerably better for her long summer in Kurland, and who is at present very busy with the annual *Künstlerinnen-Weihnachts-Messe*; Frau von Forstner, and Fräulein Büttner, well known in the American Colony, who fascinated hearers with descriptions of her recent travels in Japan.

Fräulein Wiegand, a Danish pupil of the late Prof. Hey, sang a group of Grieg and Schubert songs, displaying a beautiful mezzo.

Mrs. Julia E. Ely, of Chicago, last year's President of the Kenwood Fortnightly Club of Chicago, is spending some time at Pension Belmont, Victoria Louise Platz 10. Mrs. Ely is accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Sherman H. Bowton, also of Chicago. Both Mrs. Ely and Mrs. Bowton are among the chief workers and supporters of Dr. Crosser's Church in Chicago.

The Kenwood Fortnightly Club is essentially a literary and social organisation, and has been in existence since the year 1885. Mrs. Ely is also Vice-President of the Women's Board of Missions of the Interior States ("W.B.M.I.") and is well known in America for her help in philanthropic causes.

Other recent American arrivals at Pension Belmont include:—

Consul-General and Mrs. Heaton W. Harris; Mrs. Dora E. W. Spratt, of Philadelphia, and her daughter Miss Carol Spratt; Miss Marion Foster, of Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. L. M. Vilas, of Madison, Wis.; Miss Mary Lake, of Evanston, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. Natzer, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Frank M. Goodchild, of New York, and her son Mr. Franklin Goodchild are also among the guests at Pension Belmont. Mrs. Goodchild will be joined in April by Dr. Goodchild, of the Central Baptist Church, New York.

The American Woman's Club rooms were well filled on Saturday afternoon, December 11, the date of the usual "Monthly Tea," which was, on this occasion, followed by an interesting musical half-hour. The programme included three numbers composed by Mrs. van Höveln Carpe, of Ohio. The songs, which were well received, were rendered by a young soprano, Miss Emilie Ottmer, who did equal justice to both the English and the German texts. Mrs. Carpe's songs were enhanced by cello accompaniments, also written by herself, which were rendered by Mr. Becker. A young French pupil of Mr. Vernon Spencer gave some piano selections.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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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.

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11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.

Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.

Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.
3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Ein Maskenball	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der eingebildete Kranke	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theater	The Taming of the Shrew	7
	(Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege	8
Lessing Theatre	Gespenster	8
Berliner Theater	Hohe Politik	8
New Schauspielhaus	Ihr letzter Brief	8
Comic Opera	Auferstehung	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Meinelbauer	8
Charlottenburg	Miss Hobbs	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Haubenlerche	8
Kleines Theater	Moral.—Die Medaille	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Kabale und Liebe	8
Urania Theatre	In Afrika's Wildkammern	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	Halloh — die grosse Revue	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sänger	at 8, Sundays
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Caprice	Sicher ist sicher.—Der Mann meiner Frau	8 15

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

BIRMINGHAM, Wednesday.—A large fire broke out last night in a local small-arms and bicycle factory, the flames spreading to a building in which were many thousand unfinished bicycles, all of which were destroyed. The factory, which employs 2,000 hands, hopes that work will be resumed after only a short period.

GLEIWITZ, Wednesday.—The head waiter of the restaurant car attached to the express in which Mrs. Stepanberg, an American lady, was recently attacked and robbed, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime.

PARIS, Wednesday.—It is reported from Algiers that the torpedo-boat destroyer Dart collided with the battleship *Henri Quatre* during a sham torpedo attack. The destroyer sustained extensive damage, but no one was hurt.

DUBLIN, Wednesday.—The leaders of the Irish National Union met yesterday and resolved to support the Liberal party in the coming General Election, in view of Mr. Asquith's recent utterances on Home Rule, which are regarded as being completely satisfactory.

(From our correspondent) **LONDON.**—With Mr. William O'Brien coming back from his Florentine

retreat to take part in the elections, with rival Nationalist candidates for at least a dozen constituencies, and with Sinn Feiners voting here and there for Unionists, the Irish elections promise to be specially interesting. On Sunday last we were given a foretaste of what is in store. While Mr. J. C. Flynn, one of the Whips of the Nationalist party, was opening his campaign in North Cork under circumstances that were anything but pleasant, Mr. Conor O'Kelly, M.P., was having an almost equally exciting episode in North Mayo. In North Cork an O'Brienite, Mr. Gurney, has taken the field against Mr. Flynn, and both gentlemen on Sunday held meetings near Kanturk, about a mile apart.

Mr. Gurney appears to have been escorted by some hundreds of horsemen, and when the meeting concluded a monster procession was formed, and, headed by mounted men, marched towards Mr. Flynn's meeting, firing revolvers on the way. The cavalcade stopped short at the field where that gentleman was addressing his followers, and then, suddenly wheeling about, with a terrific cheer the horsemen galloped right into the midst of the crowd. The manoeuvre was a complete success, for in a few minutes only Mr. Flynn and his chairman remained in the field, their followers having fled terror-stricken in all directions. Mr. O'Kelly's trouble in North Mayo appears to be more directly with the clergy or a section of them. A delegate meeting of the divisional directory was arranged at Crossmolina to settle the details for the approaching Convention. The school-room in which an attempt was made to hold the meeting was rushed by the mob, and scenes of great disorder prevailed. The climax was reached when those outside burst in the windows and swarmed into the building through the wreckage. A priest and Mr. O'Kelly, who attempted to speak, were both roughly handled, and so great was the din and confusion that it was utterly impossible to hear. The trouble was carried into the streets, and for hours turmoil reigned. Many of the delegates as they left the village were pelted with mud and stones.

LONDON.—With reference to reports which have appeared in certain London papers, regarding the movements of Lady Churchill, Lord Lonsdale has issued a statement for publication, in which he says:—

"Having seen in today's newspapers a portrait of my sister, Viscountess Churchill, under the heading, 'Mystery of a Peeress,' I beg to say that I am very much astonished at such inaccurate reports being circulated. I, therefore, take upon myself to make a statement, which I should not have done had not the report conveyed an absolutely wrong impression to the public. It is absolutely incorrect to say that Lady Churchill's action has anything to do with Theosophy, medium, or any such influence. She has gone abroad with her children, and there is no anxiety on the part of her family as to her whereabouts. Therefore, I hope that the public will not be misled."

In further reference to the same matter, Messrs. Withers, Bensons, Birkett, and Davies (Lord Churchill's solicitors), are authorised to state that neither they nor Lord Churchill have made any communication to the Press, and all the statements referred to were inserted without their knowledge or authority.

OTTAWA, Wednesday.—In the Canadian Parliament this afternoon the Financial Minister delivered a speech on the Budget, stating that the total revenue for the fiscal year just closing was 97½ million dollars, and the total expenditure 81 million dollars. The Franco-Canadian commercial treaty, continued the Minister, was ready for ratification. The Government well knew that other countries were desirous of concluding commercial agreements with Canada, and the necessary negotiations on this matter would be carefully followed by the Canadian Government. The Government did not propose any tariff alterations, while not asserting that the tariff as it stood was perfect; but they had learned from experience that frequent alterations in the tariff led to disturbance in the commercial and business world.

PARIS, Wednesday.—It is reported from Tangier that the Sultan's representative, El Gebbas, has advised the British Minister that Mulay Hafid desires the Moroccan Mission, now in Paris, to be received in London. El Gebbas has asked the French Minister to support this request.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* yesterday published the following telegram from Buda Peth:—Certain parties in Vienna having demanded that Princess Louise of Belgium be declared a bankrupt, the authorities here are investigating the case. The legal advisor of the princess pleads ex-territorial privileges for his client and demands that the case be referred to the Foreign Minister, Count von Aehrenthal, which will be done.

Buda Peth Society is said to be interested in the statement that Count Anton Sigray, a friend of Count Szechenyi, is engaged to be married to the daughter of a wealthy American iron magnate, whose name is not given. The bride, according to rumour, will receive \$40,000,000 on her marriage day, and she is said to have been introduced to her fiancé by the Countess Szechenyi (née Miss Gladys Vanderbilt). Count Sigray owns large estates in Hungary, and is a member of one of the oldest of Hungarian noble families.

DRESDEN

Next Wednesday, December 22, a lecture of unique interest, on the Mohawk Indians, will be delivered by Mr. J. Ojijalekha Brant-Sero, a full-blooded Mohawk Indian, in the Hotel Continental at 5 p.m., under the auspices of the English and Scotch churches here. Mr. Brant-Sero is an authority on Red Indian life and is vice-president of the Historical Society of Ontario. He has previously lectured in the Anthropological Section of the British Association, of which he is a member. Tickets for this lecture, at one mark, may be obtained from the Dresdner Bank, Prager Strasse 29, from the Rev. C. A. Moore, Strehlener Strasse 21, II., and from the Rev. T. H. Wright, the Manse, Bernhard Strasse 2.

Our Hockey correspondent writes: Last Sunday the Dresden Academische Sport Club's hockey team played a match against the Uhlenhorst Club of Hamburg, and were defeated by two goals to three. A large crowd of spectators witnessed a very close and exciting game. The visitors included in their team several international players who had represented Germany at the London Olympic Games a year ago. From the bully-off play was fairly even, but Hamburg soon broke through the defence and scored. Then Baring-Gould equalised for Dresden, and at half-time the score was one all. During the second half Hamburg scored two more goals, while Melville added another point for the home team.

It was a very gratifying exhibition of hockey, both sides playing with great keenness and skill. Melville particularly was well worked, and found the ground very slippery. Koch was slow and weak in the circle, but the other forwards were excellent. The halves showed up much better than is usually the case, and the backs were good individually; but there was no combination.

A pleasant feature of the afternoon was the interest manifested by the spectators, who were loud in their applause. Dresden, it should be added, had throughout a good share of the game, and the result was very much in doubt from start until nearly the finish.

In the Aula of the Technical Hochschule (Bismarck Platz) an extremely interesting series of lectures will be given this (Thursday) evening, illustrated by lantern slides, on sport and athletics. Admittance to the lectures, which commence punctually at 7.30 p.m., will be free, all who are interested in the subject being welcome, ladies and gentlemen alike. The speakers and their subjects will be:—

- Dr. Wagner-Hohenlobbes, who will speak of "Life and Sport."
- Professor Dr. Herrmann, whose subject is "Grecian Gymnastics in Life and Art."
- Dr. Mallwitz, who will deal with "The sport movement in German High Schools and Olympic Games" (illustrated with lantern slides from Athens).

The lectures will be followed with a cinematographic display showing the Dresden rowing regatta, mountain ascents, cavalry swimming the Elbe, and winter sports at Geising. In conclusion there will be a discussion in which everybody interested is at liberty to join. The subjects are "The first Academical Championship for Hockey and Football" (in the spring), and the "Second Academical Olympia" (July 3rd, 1910).

Mrs. Agnes Riley and daughters, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, have arrived in Dresden for a week's stay before going on to Italy, where, at Florence, they expect to pass the entire winter. Other American arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schluter, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who are making a brief visit from Weimar. They are returning to the United States early next spring. Mr. Roland Greener and Mr. Charles Olcott, of Chicago, who have been here a month, left on Tuesday morning for Paris and Cherbourg, whence they return home. Miss Rosa Foraker, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Miss Sadie Horrocks, of Philadelphia, left yesterday for Frankfurt-on-Main, whence they go to The Hague and Rotterdam at the conclusion of an extended European tour.

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

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICE.

The programme of the orchestral concert in the Gewerbehaus this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock will be as follows: 1. "Beethoven-Overture," E. Lassen. 2. Lied, "Die Nebensonnen," F. Schubert. 3. Intermezzo, "Vergissmeinnicht," M. Macbeth. 4. Tarantella, J. Raff. 5. Finale, "Lohengrin," I. Akt, R. Wagner. 6. Konzert für Violine, Berlioz. 7. Fantasie a. d. Op. "Die weisse Dame," J. Boieldieu. 8. Overture, "Wilhelm Tell," G. Rossini. 9. Zwei lyrische Stücke, E. Grieg. 10. Walzer, "An der schönen blauen Donau," J. Strauss.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
East wind, continue fine, very cold, dry.



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ANGLO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT MANAGED
BY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST
DRESDEN, BISMARCKPLATZ 10, CLOSE TO THE HAUPTBAHNHOF

"THE SEA COAST OF BOHEMIA."

(FROM A DRESDEN CORRESPONDENT.)

Perhaps Shakespeare was right, after all, when he spoke of the sea-coast of Bohemia. I have recently been reading with interest and profit the history of that country, and from one volume translate freely the following:—

Since the time of Boleslav II., no Bohemian king had ruled over so many and so extensive countries as Premysl Ottokar II. at the summit of his power; but while the first-named strove to extend to the kindred districts towards the East, the latter reached out to the South. He bore the titles: "By the grace

of God King of Bohemia, Duke of Austria, Steiermarck (Styria) and Kärnthen (Carinthia); Markgraf of Mähren (Moravia), Lord of Krain, the Windisch borders, and Eger." Later he added to these the name of Portenau (Portus Naonis, Portenona), in what is now Italy. His direct commands were obeyed from the Riesengebirge to the Adriatic.

But his influence extended further; for not only dukes in Schlesien (Silesia) and Poland, but also the cities of Verone, Treviso, Feltre and others in Upper Italy and Friaul placed themselves voluntarily under his protection. And as at this time (about 1270) the Roman Empire in Germany was without a single powerful head—Italy, as ever, torn by parties; the power of the kings of France reduced by the great land owners; Spain divided; England exhausted by internal difficulties; Poland divided against itself; Russia in great part subject to the Mongols; the Byzantian kingdom disputed by Greeks and Latins; and Hungary ever and again subjected—it might be said with truth that Ottokar II., when at the culmination of his power, during many years, if not by the extent of his kingdom, at least by reason of the flourishing condition of his finances, his victorious army, and his widely-extended political influence, was the most powerful monarch in Europe. His Court was visited by many European and even Mongolian ambassadors. (Palacky: *History of Bohemia*, Vol. IV, Chap. 5, pages 201 to 205.)

Concerning the crusade undertaken for the purpose of subjecting the Lettisch Prussians of that time (a Slavic people), in 1254-5, and the founding of the city of Königsberg, as well as the proposed introduction of Christianity by fire and sword, one may refer to the same book, pages 165 *et seq.*

Therefore, the influence of Presbysmyl Ottokar extended from the Riesengebirge through Schlesien and Poland to the "Belt,"—and there was, after all, a "sea-coast of Bohemia."—*Gr.*

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN DRESDEN.

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

NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS:

In order to enhance the usefulness of *The Daily Record* as a medium of communication between members of the English-speaking colonies in Dresden, we cordially invite our readers to send in social items—dealing with new arrivals, social events, and other matters of interest—for publication in our columns. No charge is made for such insertions; on the contrary, we shall feel obliged to everybody who sends them in.

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CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.
Il Trovatore.
Opera in four acts. Music by J. Verdi.
Cast:
Count Luna Herr Scheidemantel.
Leonore Fräul. Siems.
Azucena, a gypsy Fräul. v. Fangh, as guest.
Manrico Herr Lötigen, as guest.
Ferrando Herr Puttitz.
Inez Fräul. Sachse.
Ruiz Herr Pauli.

An old gipsy Herr Büssel.
A messenger Herr Halner.
PLOT. Leonore is wooed by Count Luna and by Manrico the minstrel, supposed son of Azucena, the gipsy, who has vowed revenge on Count Luna whose father had had her mother burnt as a witch. Azucena stole the Count's little brother. The Count fights a duel with Manrico, the latter being wounded. Azucena admits to Manrico that she had burnt her own child by mistake, instead of the Count's, but retracting her words Manrico's confidence in her returns. Hearing that Leonore is about to take the veil he rushes off to save her, and rescues her from the Count who had arrived at the Convent for the same purpose. The Count's soldiers capture Azucena and she is sentenced to be burnt. Manrico tries to save her but is caught and condemned to be executed. Leonore offers herself to the Count in return for the prisoner's release. She takes poison, and after telling her lover that he is to be freed, dies at his feet. The Count finding himself duped, orders Manrico's execution, and when it is carried out Azucena informs the Count that Manrico was his brother.
Composer: Verdi, born 1814, died 1908.

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 Rabensteinlerin. 7.30 p.m.	Julius Caesar. 7 p.m.	Tantris, d. Narr 7.30 p.m.	Der Meiseldbauer. 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.	—

THE PASSING OF PERKS.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

I have been much interested in your various articles on the present political situation in Great Britain, and especially in your "leader" of the 2nd instant, entitled "The Sycophantic Demagogue," in review of an article which recently appeared in *Blackwood's*. I have been more than a little surprised to find that neither your leader-writer, nor the writer in *Blackwood's*, nor, so far as I know, any of the Unionist journals in England, have noticed the intrusion of a certain new factor in the Government's position, which is sure to give a tremendous lift to the Liberal cause, although the effect may, possibly, not be thoroughly felt at the coming election. This factor is the retirement from politics of Sir Robert W. Perks. "Perks" is a word which has many more meanings than a purely colloquial and domestic one. Perks are a privilege, but Perksism was a monopoly. I am no camp-follower of Mr. Asquith but, in view of the above glorious event, I think that "even the ranks of Toryism could scarce forbear to cheer." I may be wrong; it may be objected that, whether a particular man goes or not, matters little, but if the passing of Perks proves in any way to be the end of Perksism, then one of the great bugbears has been removed from English politics. Perksism was the political creed rooted in the Nonconformist conscience. The Liberal Party has too long played tail to the Nonconformist dog. I trust that there will be no Unionist so churlish as to refuse to extend the right hand of congratulation to the Radicals on the freedom in which they must now be revelling. Perksism means government by Chadband and Stiggins.

It would not do to state the case too grandiloquently. We must keep calm. We should not be justified in speaking of Sir Robert Perks as if he were Sir Robert Peel. What is joyfully significant is his belief that the Liberal Party is strong enough to stand without him and will travel no longer on his lines. Can Perksism be really on the decline in Great Britain? Can that moral fanaticism, which has so long made us the laughing-stock of Europe, be actually on the wane? It seems so. We have Perks to testify to it and Perks ought to know. He sees social reforms, at which he shies, usurping the front place hitherto occupied by educational wrangles, in which he revels. He asks for moral coercion for the working-man and he gets super-taxes for the rich. He gets a bill to secure taxes on land when he wants to shut off access to beer. Wherefore he marches away in dudgeon. Let us bang the drum of rejoicing, and hurl a few remarks, hard and pointed, at his retreating back. Perks was a symbol. Perksism means the English Sunday.

Perks cannot grumble. He has had as fine a run for his money as anybody could wish for. To please him, the Liberal Government devoted enormous slices of its valuable time to an Education Bill and a Licensing Bill. Fortunately for the Liberals, the Bills never got upon the Statute-Book, their unworkable character being early revealed to an astounded and indignant nation. The Lords threw out the Education Bill and felt pleased with themselves when they observed the indifferent attitude of the country. They threw out the Licensing Bill and the country showed the greatest elation, putting in one or two Tories with thumping majorities. The Government, to oblige the Perkses, provided the House of Lords with the very justification it needed. Perksism braced up the Peers with new vitality. Perksism means a swelled-headed House of Lords.

Perks wrathfully declared that even the rejected Education Bill was not by any means the article he required. But even the Radical Government is not so lost to all sense of honour and logic as to bring in an out-and-out Perksian measure. The Bill never showed the faintest symptom of pleasing the public, yet every concession brought explosions of fury from the baffled Perkses. Perksism means insanitary, inefficient schools for the children who are misguided enough to select Church-going parents. Perksism means special privileges for Nonconformists.

The Sanctity of Beer.

So much for Perksian views on Education. As for the Licensing Bill, the story of what that has done for the Government is one of gloom and disaster. After making due allowance for what the *Times* called the "inevitable swing-round of the tide," Tariff Reform, Female Suffrage, and any other influences at work, the damage caused by the down-with-beer party is shown in the following figures:—

	Conservative gains.
By-elections in 1906, (February to December) . . .	1
By-elections in 1907	1
By-elections in 1908	7

In view of the last imposing figure, it is unnecessary to remark that the Licensing Bill occupied a vast portion of the session of 1908. The Tory gain in 1906 might be accounted for by the diversion of 1,500 votes to a Labour candidate, whose poll, if added to the Radical poll, would have put the Tory in a minority of more than 700. The Tory gain in 1907 might have been due to the fact that the resigning Liberal member had caused a scandal, always a fine electioneering advantage. When the Trades disputes Bill, and other domestic measures of the

Government, came along, the Tories got no advantage whatever; in fact the country seemed to be running right the other way, as seats were captured by two Socialists,—Mr. Curran and Mr. Grayson. Then came the headlong plunge into the muddy stream of coercive legislation, and the chase of the Temperance will-o'-the-wisp. Legislators, otherwise sane, became obsessed with such ideas as that a man who got drunk in a street that had 12 ginshops would keep sober if the number were reduced to eight.

And after that came Peckham—immortal name!—where a Liberal majority of 2,300 in 1906, was transformed into a Tory majority of 2,400 in 1908. If that gigantic turnover represented the general position today, the Tories could cheerfully look forward to a long, long reign. I hardly think it can be the position, for the disappearance of the Licensing Bill at once brought the Government into smoother water, and although Bernondsey must have been a nasty shock to them, the figures of that by-election do not point to such overwhelming disaster as Peckham did. The moral of it all shines out as clearly as a light-house-flare on a dark night, and it need not be of interest only to the Liberals. The working-classes have no more intention of allowing themselves to be deprived of their houses of call, than have the rich of losing their clubs, or the pious their chapels. A national beverage is not destroyed in a day. Perksism means what Jerome called "Sunday-school slops." Perksism means grandmotherly legislation.

It would be easy to show that the Liberals have always been smashed when they touched the debatable questions that concern the private morals and daily habits of the people. In 1895, although a Liberal Government had established Parish Councils, amended the Factory Acts, and done much on popular lines, the Local Veto Bill cancelled the whole record, and returned the grateful Tory party to power with an even greater majority than they obtained in the great War Election of 1900. What the Tories owed to Perksism in those days can hardly be estimated. The wonder is that Liberalism has been able to make such a good show since. Perksism means one-sided politics.

If the Budget is really objectionable to the electorate, the reason is much more likely to be that the price of beer and baccy has gone up, rather than that the millions of tenants in Great Britain prefer Tariff Reform to the taxation of Landlords. Without that direct tax on the poor man, I think the House of Lords would have hesitated still further before appealing to the country. The last effort of Perksism was to assist the Lords in throwing out the Budget.

The catalogue of the different meanings of Perks would fill several columns. And how many others are there in the Nonconformist ranks who ought to be accompanying Perks on his journey to an obscure place in the background? In this spectacle of a lonely, old man turning away sorrowful from all that has made life dear to him, there is one sorrowful element for all of us, Liberal and Tory alike,—the fact that he is lonely!

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. today (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. today (Thursday).
 December 23.—*Adriatic*, from Liverpool, mails due in New York December 30. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, December 20.

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-pfenning stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

On 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.

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
 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., D.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.
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CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernh'rd Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
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