

Office:
Struve Str. 5, 1.
Dresden A.
Telephone
1755.

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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KING LEOPOLD.

King Leopold II. of Belgium died yesterday morning at 2.35 o'clock in his palace of Laeken, after a short and painful illness. According to our messages from Brussels, the death came as a complete surprise to the watchers in the sick-room. Thursday night the royal physicians were so optimistic that only one of them remained at the palace, in company with Baron Goffinet, who personally communicated the news to the family at 3 p.m.

BRUSSELS, Friday.—The King was perfectly tranquil yesterday evening. Without warning, about 2.20 a.m., he called the attendant physician to his side and said: "Doctor, I am choking." The end followed immediately. One of the watching sisters a moment beforehand had heard the patient gasping for breath, and was herself summoning the doctor when the King cried out. The physician at once made a morphia injection, but death ensued at once. Dr. Thiriar and Dr. Depage, Prince Albert and Princess Clementine had all arrived at the palm pavilion 25 minutes after the death. At the time of wiring (4 a.m.) automobiles and carriages are continually passing between Laeken and Brussels. The Ministers have been notified by special telegrams. As Prince Albert was leaving the death chamber he embraced his dead uncle and wept. One of the first people to arrive after his Majesty had expired was the parish priest of Laeken, who had administered extreme unction on Wednesday.

BRUSSELS, Friday.—King Leopold rests with a calm countenance upon his bier. The royal family assembled in the death-chamber this morning. After the religious rites had been performed, the body was at once embalmed. Only a few of this morning's papers deal with the dead monarch's personality. He is called a great King, who gave Belgium a brilliant example of human energy. To him is attributed a share of the country's great commercial activity and of the fact that the Belgian flag waves in Africa.

King Leopold yesterday evening had a conversation with his confidant, Baron Goffinet, in which he mentioned his intention of visiting the Riviera for some weeks if sufficiently recovered to travel. He was in excellent spirits, although his legs were much swollen and the heart action was weak. The doctors up to a late hour were most hopeful, while confessing that the action of the heart caused them some anxiety. Baron Goffinet has just telegraphed the news to Princess Louise at St. Petersburg. The mayors of Laeken and Brussels appeared early this morning at the palace.

Biographical Sketch.

The late King Leopold II., son of King Leopold I. and Princess Louise of France, was born at Brussels on April 9th 1835. In 1846 he was created Duke of Brabant and appointed a sub-lieutenant in the army, in which he served until his accession, by which time he had reached the rank of lieutenant-general. On attaining full age he was made a member of the Senate, and distinguished himself by the keen interest he took in its proceedings, especially in those which concerned the development of Belgium and its trade. On August 22nd 1853 he married Marie Henrietta, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, and after making a tour round the chief towns of Belgium, the young Duke and Duchess travelled through Italy and Austria to Egypt, Palestine, and Greece. In 1860 the Duke visited Constantinople which, owing to the Crimean war, had necessarily been omitted from the programme in 1855; and two years later he went to Spain and Morocco, after spending a few days on the south coast of England. In the autumn of the same year he paid a second visit to Egypt, this time via Algiers and Tunis, and, proceeding to Mount Sinai, did not return to Brussels until June 1863. In the following year he made the longest and most notable of his numerous journeys, visiting China and India. He returned in 1865 through London, in order to tender special thanks to Queen Victoria and the British Government for the courtesies received throughout the British dominions in Asia. On the death of his father, December 10th 1865, he succeeded to the crown as Leopold II., and on January 28th 1869 their Majesties lost their only son, the Crown Prince Leopold, whereupon the King's brother, Philip Count of Flanders, became heir to the throne. During the Franco-Prussian war King Leopold preserved a strict and honourable neutrality in a period of unusual difficulty and danger.

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But the most notable and far-reaching event in his career was the foundation of the Congo Free State. While still Duke of Brabant, Leopold II. was the first to call the attention of the Belgians to the need of enlarging their horizon beyond sea, and as king he gave the first impulse toward development of this idea by founding in 1876 the Association Internationale Africaine. This was followed in 1878 by the formation of the Comité d'Etudes du Haut-Congo, which in its turn developed into the Congo Free State. It was in connection with the Congo scheme that King Leopold sought an interview with General Gordon in 1880, and obtained his promise, subject to the approval of the British War Office, to enter the Belgian service on the Congo. Three years later his Majesty claimed fulfilment of the promise, and Gordon was about to proceed to the Congo when the British Government claimed his services for the Sudan. An excellent linguist, King Leopold was also an ardent traveller, and a patron of art, literature, and science; he founded in 1874 a yearly prize of 25,000 francs for the best work on a given subject announced five years in advance. As Duke of Brabant he held aloof from politics, and after his accession he followed the strict constitutional line to which his father always adhered.

The late monarch's career was the reverse of uneventful. Domestic troubles crowded upon him as soon as his children grew to maturity. Up to the last his daughters and he were at open variance; while his relations with his nephew, Prince Albert, were almost constantly strained. As the guiding genius of Belgian policy in the Congo he was excoriated far and wide as a wicked oppressor of the helpless natives for sordid ends. How far Leopold was personally responsible for the undeniable abuses existing on the Congo will probably never be known. It is at least certain that he sanctioned the expenditure of enormous sums devoted to the corruption of Belgian and foreign newspapers and the maintenance of lobby-men in the world's parliaments. Incidentally, long before his death, his name had become a synonym for monarchical licentiousness unexampled since the debaucheries of the English Stuarts.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
South-east wind, fine, cloudy towards evening, slight rise in temperature, generally dry.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Friday.—The *Morning Post* reports that as a result of experiments made by the British Admiralty, an absolutely new type of warship will be commenced before the close of the financial year. This vessel will carry a crew of more than 1000 men and have a displacement of 27,500, or 9,000 tons more than the Dreadnought. Fewer guns will be carried than the Dreadnought, but the weapons will have a quicker fire and enhanced power.

NEW YORK, Friday.—Cable messages from San Juan del Sur (Nicaragua) say that, according to news from Managua, the Nicaraguan Congress has deposed President Zelaya. The Associated Press reports from Managua that President Zelaya has tendered his resignation to Congress in a letter. The United States battleship Nebraska has been ordered to Nicaraguan waters.

NEW YORK, Friday.—It is announced from Managua that President Zelaya regards his resignation as a shining example of that self-denial "which the conditions today demand from every good citizen." In view of the unjustified interference of a foreign Power in the revolution, he has resigned to prevent further bloodshed. The choice of his successor will, it is to be hoped, result happily for Nicaragua and lead to a re-establishment of peace and the cessation of that hostility which is now displayed towards Nicaragua by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Friday.—On Thursday evening the National Geographical Society gave a banquet in honour of Commander Peary. Messages of congratulation were received from England, France, Germany, and Italy. The congratulations of England and Germany were conveyed by geographical societies in those countries, while France and Italy deputed their Ambassadors at Washington to personally convey the messages.

OTTAWA, Friday.—Captain Bernier, of the Canadian Navy, who is a member of the American Arctic Club, has received from the Secretary of the Club, Captain Osborne, a written communication to the effect that Captain Loose has admitted that the statement made by him and Mr. Dunkle, the insurance broker, of having helped Dr. Cook to prepare his report of the Polar expedition for a consideration of 4,000 dollars, is an invention from beginning to end.

A telegram from Washington on Tuesday conveyed certain passages from a report of the United States Immigration Commission, alleging that the "steerage conditions on Transatlantic liners" are "appalling." These charges, as we anticipated at the time, are indignantly denied by all British lines carrying emigrants. On the authority of one United States woman agent it was asserted that not only was everything "dirty, sticky, and sickening," but that general immorality prevailed, and that "not one young woman among the steerage passengers escaped attack."

In reply to inquiries made by the London press, the Cunard Company telegraph from Liverpool:—

We do not believe statements referred to are intended to apply to Cunard Line. They are in any case absolutely untrue so far as we are concerned.

The Leyland Line telegraph:—

Wire received. Leyland Line does not carry steerage passengers, and Press statement referred to cannot be intended to refer to Dominion Line.

The Allan Line say there is not a word of truth in the report as regards their steamers, and they do not believe it can refer to any British vessels. The emigration trade is conducted under official supervision, and on the Liverpool liners the regulations are so strict that nothing of the kind described could take place unchecked.

The White Star Line officials say the report is a surprising one, and so far as their line is concerned is ridiculous.

The Anchor Line condemn the report as a piece of nonsense, and the Canadian Pacific Company also declare the allegations to be void of all foundation.

ISSY LES MOULINEUX, Friday.—Yesterday afternoon M. Jacques de Lesseps made a flight of 1 hour 30min. 26sec. on a Blériot monoplane, thereby creating an endurance record for the Blériot system. The aviator only landed when compelled to by the failing light.

BERLIN

BRITISH COLONY AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

The English Colony meeting held on Tuesday last was both a highly satisfactory and a highly unsatisfactory affair. It was satisfactory inasmuch as, despite its small numbers, the sum of 1,190 marks was guaranteed before the close of the evening in subscriptions towards the establishment of something in the shape of an English Club in Berlin.

The meeting of Tuesday night was called with a view to deciding whether it was desirable to organise periodical social meetings of the British Colony. Judging by the scant numbers in which the meeting was patronised, it can only be concluded that the Colony as a whole voted No. Eight hundred and fifty notices were sent out to individual members of the British Colony. About seventy people attended in response. The only logical deduction is that the remainder, and majority, of the Colony, far from desiring periodical social meetings, desire nothing more keenly than to be left alone.

Various rival attractions on Tuesday evening accounted to some extent for the scant attendance. The English Theatre was playing "The Rivals" at the Neues Schauspielhaus. Professor Tarr was lecturing at the American Church, a fixture sure to draw a certain number of British people. Even Miss Lake, a member of the Colony Committee, was "running an opposition" in the shape of a lecture on Omar Khayyam at the British and American Governesses' Home. Other members of the Colony Committee likewise lacked sufficient enthusiasm to attend. Only about seven members were present, viz.: Messrs. J. A. Ford (Hon. Sec.), A. P. F. Hayman; H. Twiss; Dr. Roman; J. W. Blackburn; Tom Dutton; L. Hamilton. Apparently a decided lack of unanimity as to the necessity for the meeting prevailed among the members of the Committee themselves. It seems hardly surprising, therefore, that the Colony as a whole should have made such a luke-warm response.

In the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, Mr. J. A. Ford, perhaps the most active and hard-working member of the Colony Committee, acted as speaker for the evening. After a short general introduction, explaining the object of the meeting, Mr. Ford called for individual suggestions as to the best means of promoting that object. Amongst others, the following proposals were put before the meeting:—

1. That a good-sized meeting-hall should be rented once a month, in which lectures by Englishmen and entertainments of various kinds should be regularly given.

2. That, in place of monthly or periodical meetings, a permanent, centrally-situated English reading-room should be established, with English newspapers and magazines. Such a permanent room might well form the nucleus of a future English Club.

3. That both an English reading-room and periodical social meetings should be provided for; it was suggested that a reading-room could be permanently rented in the same building as a larger room suitable for entertainments, the latter to be engaged only once a month or when necessity occurred.

After a good deal of discussion, the following practical suggestion was finally adopted:—

That, in order to effectively sound the Colony as to its actual desire for an English Club, a sub-committee of ladies and gentlemen should be formed who should undertake to get into touch with members of the Colony with a view to obtaining subscriptions towards a guarantee fund of from £200 to £250. Granted that this sum be forthcoming, the Colony Committee would accept this as a definite indication that something in the way of an English Club is unmistakably desired. Steps would then be taken to definitely ascertain the wishes of the Colony as to what form the new departure should take.

Striking while the iron was hot, Mr. Ford, with the assistance of Mr. Twiss, started then and there a list of subscriptions to a guarantee fund, and with comparatively slight exertions collected in the room the substantial sum of 1,190 marks.

This large sum collected at the small meeting of Tuesday evening is in itself sufficient to prove that a certain section of the English Colony does emphatically desire an English Club. Many names on the list of subscribers, it should be noted, are those of English people who do not in any way personally need or desire an English Club; but who emphatically believe, however, that such an institution should exist for the sake of English newcomers, of young Englishmen, of the many young Englishwomen of the Colony who are living away from home, and of the many members of the Colony in Berlin who have little opportunity for social intercourse with their fellow-countrymen.

This question of the formation of an English Club will necessarily fail to touch personally a large number of members of the British Colony. Interest in the organisation of the Club must in these cases, it has been pointed out, depend not upon personal motives but upon the finer stimulus of *pro bono publico*.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN
Berlin W. 8. Friedrich Strasse 59/60.
MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany
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Mrs. Gustave Scholle has gone to Lausanne in order to meet her son, and will then spend three or four weeks touring in Italy accompanied by her guest Miss Kalman, of St. Paul. Mrs. Scholle's Sunday afternoon receptions will not be resumed until January 16.

Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, accompanied by his wife, arrives in Hamburg on the America on Monday next. Mr. Gabrilowitsch, who has not yet fully recovered from his recent serious illness, will go to Wiesbaden to spend the Christmas holidays with friends and relatives there, and accompanied by his wife will later go to Switzerland.

Miss Frances McElwee will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gabrilowitsch in Hamburg for three days before their departure for Wiesbaden.

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 Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

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. POKY, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
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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 . . . La Bohème—Versiegelt . . . at 7.30
Royal Theatre . . . Der eingebildete Kranke . . . 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre . . . closed.
Deutsches Theater . . . The Taming of the Shrew . . . 6.30
(Kammerspiele) Das Heim . . . 8
Hedda Gabler . . . 8
Lessing Theatre . . . Hobe Politik . . . 8
Berliner Theater . . . Ihr letzter Brief . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus . . . Tiefland . . . 8
Comic Opera . . . Miss Hobbs . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O. . .
Charlotten-
burg . . . Der Meindbauer . . . 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Die Haubenlerche . . . 8
Kleines Theater . . . Heuchler—Die Medaille . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Faust I, part . . . 8
Urnla Theatre . . . In den Dolomiten . . . 8

Every evening until further notice.
New Theatre . . . Ein königlicher Spass . . . at 8
New Operetta Theatre . . . Miss Dudelsack . . . 8
Lustspielhaus . . . Der dunkle Punkt . . . 8
Metropol Theatre . . . Hallo! — die grosse Revue . . . 8
Apollo Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Walhalla Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Reichshallen Theatre . . . Stettiner Sängler at 8, Sundays . . . 7
Passage Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Folles Caprice . . . Sicher ist sicher.—Der Mann
meiner Frau . . . 8.15

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office: 10-3 hours.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

WASHINGTON.—Mr. William Borland, Democratic member from Kansas City, Missouri, has introduced into the House of Representatives a Bill as a substitute for a ship's subsidy measure. It provides that a reduction of 25 per cent. shall be made in the duties on all goods brought to this country by American ships. In one respect this Bill is more sweeping than the law recommended by the President, as Mr. Taft only urges that American lines shall be subsidised between the United States Atlantic sea-

board and the eastern coast of South America, and between the Pacific coast and South America, with the addition of mail subsidies for ships trading with the Philippines and the Orient generally. Mr. Borland's Bill would admit American ships trading in any part of the world and bringing freight to America to what is practically the same thing as a subsidy. There is considerable interest in this Bill, because it admits the Transatlantic ferries to their share in the spoil, and it is believed that it would be the quickest means of increasing the American merchant marine. If the Bill passed, there would be a rush for American ships at all European ports, and shipbuilding would be boomed here in the highest degree. The tariff framers, however, look with suspicion on this Bill, because it proposes a reduction of duties. It is considered, nevertheless, that this or some similar measure will pass Congress during this Session, as there is more general sentiment among Congressmen in favour of ships' subsidies than there has been during any time in the past few years.

SYDNEY (N.S.W.), Friday.—The strikers' congress advises the miners to resume work, and proposes to take a plebiscite as to whether the dispute shall be submitted to a court of arbitration.

(From our correspondent.) NEW YORK.—Some time ago Mr. Andrew Carnegie expressed his belief that the aeroplane was the pioneer of a flying-machine which in every respect would prove itself of great commercial value. The Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, founded by Mr. Carnegie and equipped most lavishly with every up-to-date appliance and convenience for the promotion of art, literature, and science, has now installed a "Department of Aerogation." This department will direct its energies not only to the theoretical study of aeronautics, but will undertake exhaustive practical experiments. Under supervision of the aeronautical faculty, flying-machines of every type will be constructed by students in a machine shop already built. Daily trials and flights will be made over a large piece of land contiguous to the Institute buildings, and experiences gained therefrom applied in the construction of other aeroplanes. Members of the new faculty are to be drawn from the most authoritative aeronautical circles. A large number of higher American scholastic institutions now maintain chairs of aeronautics. In each case theoretical instruction goes hand in hand with practical experiments. The more ambitious plans of the Carnegie Institute, however, will certainly give an immense impetus to the science in this country.

MADRID, Friday.—It is officially reported that the Kabyle tribesmen of Bugafar have tendered their submission to General Marina, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish expedition.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday.—Several foreign papers having copied a report from a local journal describing a parliamentary evening given by the Prime Minister, at which the Minister was reported to have said that Germany was intriguing against Russian policy in East Asia, the St. Petersburg correspondent of Wolff's Telegraphic Bureau is authorised by the Foreign Minister to declare that the Minister said nothing of the kind, and that his words have been completely misrepresented. On the contrary, he has continually expressed his appreciation of Germany's loyal attitude towards Russia.

SCHEVENINGEN, Friday.—It is proposed to construct a special Richard Wagner theatre at this resort.

Commenting on the satisfactory termination of the legal case arising out of Mr. Kennerly Rumford's (husband of Clara Butt) assault on the musical critic of the *Times*, a London contemporary remarks: The best possible way out of an extremely unpleasant business has been taken by Mr. Kennerley Rumford, who has apologised to the critic of *The Times* for the assault committed in a moment of unreason, and by the prosecutor, who has accordingly consented to withdraw the case. Mr. Rumford resented a remark in a critical article which he construed as an unfair attack upon his wife; but in doing on that account what any man might do in the case of a direct personal insult to his wife, he went far beyond the limits of what is justifiable. The remark was not intended as an insult, and only a very hot-headed man could have supposed it to be so intended. The traditional irritability of artistes is no more sacred, when it comes to a breach of the peace, than another man's, and the critic of *The Times* took the only civilised action possible in applying for a summons. With the criticism in question we have nothing to do; whatever its merits, it is certain that anyone personally affected is the worst judge of them. The critic's is the most delicate of duties; his responsibilities as a watcher on behalf of art and as a man dealing with the feelings of men and women are always hard enough to balance. And if it is true that the critic too often forgets the function of enthusiasm in judging, and pampers that of detraction, it is no less true that the touchiness of artistes and even of managers too often makes the fairest critic's work a burden. He has always to remember, though when need be he must disregard what Catherine the Great said of the higher business of statesmanship: "I write not only upon paper, but upon the skin of human beings—which is ticklish."

DRESDEN

King Friedrich August has replied to the message sent him conveying the news of King Leopold of Belgium's death by a heartily-worded message of condolence. Count Vitzthum von Eckstädt, the Minister of State, has also telegraphed condolences to the Belgian Government on behalf of the Saxon Government.

We have heard of people reading their own epitaphs and obituary notices, but it is surely something out of the common for two artists to read the criticism of their performance at a musical event which never took place! Such, however, is the unique experience of Fräulein Seiler and Herr Kästner. In the *Dresdner Nachrichten* of December 16 appears the following illuminative notice:—

"At a recent festival service in the English Church, Fräulein Seiler sang with much feeling two sacred songs, while Herr Kästner tastefully performed several violin soli, including the Largo of Händel."

It is quite certain that neither the chaplain nor the congregation of the English Church here have any knowledge of such an interesting event. No doubt the author of this paragraph was carried away in imagining how nice such a performance would be, and had committed his genial criticism to the press while still in a trance. The *Daily Record* would welcome light on this complex mystery of the *lost chords*. It is positively uncanny!

We learn that the demand for tickets for Mr. Brant-Sero's lecture on the Mohawk Indians at the Hotel Continental next Wednesday, at 5 p.m., is very promising. In conversation with one of our representatives yesterday, Mr. Ojijatekha Brant-Sero (whose first name, by the way, signifies "burning flower") gave some interesting details of Indian life and conditions in Canada. He mentioned that the term "Mohawk" is really a meaningless nickname given to the Caniaghaka (or "The people of the Flint") by early settlers; and has stuck to them ever since. Our informant was educated at the Mohawk Institution in Ontario, established in 1661 for the education of Indian children, and originally situated in the United States. He has travelled extensively in America and Europe, having made many public appearances as a lecturer in English and American cities. The Mohawk tribe is one of the six comprising that great Indian confederation known as the "Six Nations." The people are chiefly agriculturalists, but they are also represented in every known profession and exhibit a marked aptitude for knowledge. They live on terms of great amity with the whites, says Mr. Brant-Sero, the only rivalry being of a purely healthy nature, such as in industry and agriculture.

There is likely to be a slight alteration in the original arrangement of Wednesday's lecture. Mr. Brant-Sero has decided to invite a friend and compatriot of his, Mr. James D. Deer, who is now in Dresden, to appear on the platform in full Indian costume; while he (the lecturer) will appear in the plain garb of civilisation, thus throwing into contrast the ancient and modern-red man.

We would advise our readers to secure tickets, costing one mark, without delay, so as to avoid disappointment. They may be obtained from the Dresdner Bank, Prager Strasse 39, from the clergymen of the English and Scotch churches, from the Rev. F. Ward Denys, Winkelmann Strasse 31, I. (not Pension Todd, as was erroneously stated in a previous report), or at the offices of the Norddeutsche Lloyd S. S. Co., Prager Strasse 49.

The hall of the Hotel Bristol was well filled by an invited audience on Thursday afternoon to hear Herr Josef Kratina's advanced violin pupils, assisted

by Herr Rudolf Kratina, a most promising 'cellist pupil of Herr Wille, and Mr. Harold Jarvis, the talented piano pupil of Mr. Harry Field.

The excellent performances of the Misses Höckner, Colvin, Roberts, Stanier, and Kratina, were a good proof of Herr Kratina's fine teaching method. We must make special mention of Fräulein Höckner and Miss Stanier. Fräulein Höckner showed marked ability in de Bériot's Concerto. The difficult passages were played with a facility quite astonishing. Miss Stanier's fine bowing, her phrasing, and correctness, united to a natural musical ability, made her performances most interesting, especially in the Ries Romanze. Miss Colvin's solo, Beethoven's "Allegretto alla Polacca" and Gossec's pretty Gavotte for two violins, played by the Misses Roberts and Kratina, were correctly rendered. Haydn's Trio in G for piano and strings was played with an excellent ensemble by Mr. Jarvis, Fräulein Höckner, and Herr Rudolf Kratina. Mr. Jarvis' beautiful touch and technical clearness were greatly admired, and evoked much applause. Herr Rudolf Kratina played Jules de Swert's Concerto with finish and expression. His rich, full tone and general musical conception in this piece shone out to full advantage. He was excellently accompanied by Herr Grossmann.

The following programme will be rendered at the Vespers Services in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon: 1. Joh. Seb. Bach: Pastorale, in 4 movements. 2. Heinrich Schütz: Christmas Oratorio for chorus, soli, organ and orchestra (composed in 1664, for the Dresden Royal Orchestra; discovered 1908 in the University Library at Upsala).—The choir conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Fräulein Doris Walde (soprano), Frau Kammer Sängerin Julia Rahm-Rannabaum (mezzo-soprano), Herr Carl Seydel, of the Royal Opera (tenor), Herr Victor Porth (bass), Herr Professor Dr. Reum (baritone), and Herr Kantor Richard Schmidt (organ). The orchestra is recruited from members of the Allgemeiner Musikverein, the violin solos being played by Herren Kammermusiker Eller and Stelzner. At the organ Herr Alfred Sittard, except in the oratorio.

The words of the oratorio will be on sale at the church-doors.

A Dresden reader asks us to publish the following clipping from the New York *World* as the ideal newspaper story. It is telegraphed from Winsted, Connecticut:—A man who has a small farm a few miles from this town does not dare to trample on a small portion of it and is afraid to eat his own hens' eggs. Heavy fowls he had been fattening for Thanksgiving are immune from death for the present, so far as his killing them is concerned. Dynamite is the cause of his trouble. He opened two one-pound sticks of the explosive, into which a little frost had found its way, and after breaking the cylinders into pieces spread them on a flat stone in the sun to dry. He meant to use the dynamite in a lot he is clearing. When he went to get the explosive after he had drilled holes in a big boulder, he saw a flock of his hens scratching in the dynamite and eating it as they would eat small gravel. That's why the farmer does not dare to eat his own hens' eggs, for he fears particles of dynamite may lurk in the shells. "Who knows where that dynamite they ate is now?" he said, sadly. "Suppose it's got into the shells? Think I'd run the risk of cracking one of those eggshells? Yet how are you going to eat eggs without breaking the shells?" And there's the story in an nutshell. The puzzled farmer cannot tell by the looks of his hens which ate the dynamite; therefore, he doesn't dare to eat any of them at Thanksgiving. As for swinging heavily on their heads with an axe, he shudders at the thought.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

corner of Zahns Gasse.

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Novelties of the season.

Good German family will take one or two lady boarders. Good opportunity to learn the language. 100 marks a month. Cirkus Strasse 23, II.

A YOUNG well-educated girl, at present in Pension in England, seeks position as household help in Pension, good home more important than salary; speaks good English some French; good knowledge household work, book-keeping, and correspondence; agreeable appearance and manners. Address: U. 224, Daily Record Office.

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

(Gewerbehaus) Orchestral Concerts.

Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister Olsen. Orchestra (52 members). Thursday at 8 p.m. and Saturday at 4 and 7.30 p.m. Admission 1 mark. Subscription terms: 6 tickets for 4 marks.

The very excellent programme for this evening's concert at the Gewerbehaus is: 1. Overture "Leonore No. 1," Beethoven. 2. Romance in G, for violin, Beethoven. 3. Overture, "Leonore No. 2," Beethoven. 4. Concerto for violin (I. Movement), Brahms. 5. Overture, "Leonore No. 3," Beethoven. 6. "Auf-forderung zum Tanz," Weber-Weingartner.

We would draw the attention of readers to the fact that the library of the English Church of All Saints is open every Saturday morning from 10 to 11 o'clock, when books may be obtained therefrom. The catalogue has of late received some additions in the shape of new volumes, and the general character of the library is very interesting. It must not be thought that the majority of the books are of a theological nature, as the reverse is the case.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the infantry regiment No. 177, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Saturday, December 18th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, December 19th. 4th Sunday in Advent. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Monday, December 20th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, December 21st. S. Thomas Ap. & M. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, December 22nd. 9.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Address.
Thursday, December 23rd. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, December 24th. Christmas Eve, or Vigil of the Nativity. 11.0 a.m. Matins. 6.0 p.m. Festival or First Evensong of Christmas: Carols.
Saturday, December 25th. Christmas Day. Offerories for the Continental Chaplains' Aid Fund the Poor, and General Expenses. 8.0 a.m., 9.0 a.m., 10.0 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.
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.

Sunday, December 19th. 4th Sunday in Advent. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School (Christmas Service) 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
Wednesday, December 22nd. Christmas Tree for the Poor 3.30 p.m.
Friday, December 24th. Litany 10.0 a.m.
Saturday, December 25th. Christmas Day. Services 8.0 a.m. and 11.0 a.m.

This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhvd Strasse 2,

at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse. Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion service is held every third Sunday in October, January, March and June.
The Rev. T. H. WIGNOT, Resident Minister.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6, ending after 10.15

Siegfried.

Second day to the Trilogy: "Der Ring des Nibelungen." By Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Siegfried	Herr v. Bary.
The Wanderer	Herr Perron.
Alberich	Herr Ermold.
Mime	Herr Rüdiger.
Fafner	Herr Ludikar.
Brünnhilde	Frau Wittich.
Erda	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Voice of the wood-bird	Frau Nast.

PLOT. Some years have elapsed and Siegfried, the only son of Sieglinde, has been brought up in the forest by the dwarf Mime, Alberich's brother. He questions Mime, whom he instinctively hates, about his mother. The former gives him the fragments of Siegmund's sword, and Siegfried, bidding Mime wield them anew, rushes into the woods. Wotan, disguised as the Wanderer, appears and tells Mime that only he who has never known fear can forge the sword. Mime attempts to forge the sword himself but fails, and Siegfried forges it himself, while Mime promises to teach him what fear is by taking him to the wood where Fafner is guarding the gold; at the same time Mime prepares a poisonous drink which he purposes to give to Siegfried when once the dragon is killed, that he may himself obtain the Ring. Wotan warns Fafner of Siegfried's approach, Siegfried arrives and kills the dragon, and in doing so gets a drop of its blood on his finger. Tasting it, he understands the language of the wood-bird, which tells him to seek for the Tarnhelm and the Ring, and warns him that Mime is going to try to poison him; Siegfried obtains the Ring and kills Mime. The bird then tells him of the sleeping Brünnhilde and he sets out to find her, preceded by the bird. Wotan in vain seeks counsel of Erda, the Earth-mother, how to avert the impending doom of the Gods; and attempting to bar Siegfried's way with his spear, Siegfried slays it with his sword, and Wotan retires to fire-halls to await the "Twilight of the Gods." Siegfried plunges through the fire and awakens Brünnhilde who, discovering that he is Sieglinde's son, yields herself to him.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

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

PARS FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

Swindling Swells.

Paris is the happy hunting-ground of the swell thief. The Parisian tradesman must be peculiarly susceptible to an appearance of rank and riches. A Parisian jeweller, for instance, sees a couple of persons descend from a luxurious automobile and enter his shop. Their accent reveals that they are of foreign extraction. They announce themselves as the Count and Countess of Whichiswich. In the course of conversation they allow him to infer that they are really a Duke and Duchess, travelling incognito. That is quite good enough for the jeweller. He spreads the contents of all his cases before them. And the thieves disappear with £10,000 worth of stones! Of course, if a humble but honest citizen wished to purchase £2 worth of jewellery at the same establishment, he could only do so by handing over the cash with one hand as he received the articles with the other. A cheap, but interesting, form of amusement for old boulevardiers, is to watch the endless stream of aristocratic equipages and speculate as to how many of the sumptuously-dressed ladies and immaculate gentlemen which they contain, are genuine members of their apparent class. A "chic" appearance opens the doors of strong-boxes as well as of drawing-rooms. Provided they stage-manage the thing well, adventurers of both sexes, in Paris, do not seem to have any difficulty in filling their pockets. Each day the newspapers have a fresh story of brigandage to tell and it is invariably a count or a duchess that does the trick. Suspicions and precautions seem to be reserved for plain Monsieur or Madame. And this is what Republicanism has brought us to!

"Look Up!"

"Look out!" is what we say to an unwary passer-by. Soon we shall have to supplement it with "Look up!" This is apropos of some remarks from Mr. Wilbur Wright, which have just drifted across the Atlantic, in regard to the practice of Continental aviators of flying across towns for mere bravado. I suppose that this is the canny Wilbur's way of throwing cold water on the enthusiastic notions of the Comte de Lambert concerning the American bi-plane. Mr. Wright maintains that aviators are entitled to risk their own lives, but are not justified, in the names of Science or Sport, in jeopardising those of others. An aviator passes safely across a town and is greeted on his descent with the warmest congratulations, but suppose that he had fallen during his transit? There is the possibility that gives one pause! A fall from a great height, into a crowded street, might cause death or serious injury to many people who have no concern whatever with aviation. The persons who would have applauded his safe descent would be the first to condemn him violently if he had fallen. There are so many terrifying risks incidental to aviation itself, that it seems absurd to incur superfluous ones. We are rapidly approaching the time when regulations will have to be issued for the management of aerial traffic, as they are at present in regard to street-traffic. In Paris, at any rate, we are so much occupied in dodging death from the latter that we have no time to consider the possibilities of the former. Motors behind us, motors in front of us, motors to right and left of us. And now motors above us! The next step for the foot-passenger to consider is whether he has sufficient " motive" for existence!

Dog Detectives—v. Canine Criminals.

When the Parisian police inaugurated a system of dog detectives, they thought that they had distinctly scored one against the criminals. But now the Parisian malefactor utilises dogs in his war against the police! After all, this is only what we could expect. It seems so natural, that the remarkable thing is that it did not occur to the criminals before. Contraband-bearing dogs have long been running the gauntlet of the Customs officials, and now we have canine apaches to hold in check the dogs of law. In this world, it seems that everything that can be employed for the good of humanity can also be used to do it harm. The most efficacious medicines are also the most violent poisons. The steel of which ploughshares are made serves also for bayonets. Explosives, which are the engineer's most useful auxiliaries in the great constructional works of peace, are also the soldier's most effective auxiliaries in the terrible work of slaughter. The moral seems to be that we should never hasten to acclaim a new conquest of science, or a fresh victory of human genius, as the sum of the disadvantages often outweighs the convenience. Even in the cases where they balance themselves, all that we have done is to complicate existence still further. In procuring new comforts, more often than not, we prepare new perils for ourselves. The disadvantage of this kind of philosophy, for instance, is that it is so obvious.

The Touchiness of Art.

There has been still another duel between a dramatic author and a dramatic critic. Happily, the duel was not dramatic. They very seldom are. But the question, incredible to Anglo-Saxon judgment, has again cropped up, as to whether it is reasonable that the

critic should have to defend his criticism at the sword-point or pistol-mouth. If a man produces a play, or a book, or a musical work, or a picture, or performs a feat of sport, he exposes himself or, rather, his work, to the condemnation, the chaff, or the appreciation of the public. He even provokes it, because he invites journalists, connoisseurs and such, to first performances, private views, and the like, in order that they may contemplate and form opinions. He should allow them the liberty of those opinions. The custom which permits applause in Parisian theatres, but forbids the hiss, is ridiculous. Liberty to applaud implies liberty to hiss. The spectator should at least be allowed the right to say, on the following day, that he was entertained or bored, and to explain why. But this essential principle has been forgotten for some time. Painters, musicians, authors, actors, seem to require that we should praise them without stint. The least reticence in this respect irritates them. The slightest disapproval fills them with fury. This attitude is all the less tenable because, in the majority of the newspapers of today, they are permitted to give themselves the most enthusiastic eulogiums, either under the form of a gratuitous interview, or a paid advertisement. When Talma, the great tragedian, menaced the detractors of his talent with violence, he could rely on the sympathy of Napoleon. The taste of Napoleon was not necessarily good, but it was certainly an argument. Today, *Messieurs les artistes* ask that we should admire them simply because they admire themselves! G. A. A.

AN ELECTION INCIDENT.

A recent Cabinet Minister of the United States relates one of the funniest experiences he ever had, though at the time it failed to appeal to him as an amusing incident. "During a certain campaign I had been asked and agreed to make some speeches. My time had been so closely employed before starting out that I had not had the opportunity to prepare my speech. I arrived at the town at which I was to make my first address, and, thinking that it would be best to jot down a few elaborated notes, I went to the stenographer at my hotel and asked her to take my dictation. She suggested that she take it direct on the machine to save time. That seemed to be as good a way as any other, and so, half facing away from her, I began dictating.

"She was an expert operator, and the way she made that typewriter hum was a revelation to me. She went right ahead without once asking me to slow up; but when I was in the middle of my peroration she burst into tears and began to sob hysterically. I wondered a little why my political eloquence had been so melting, and so asked her what was the matter. When she could control herself she replied: 'Would you mind speaking that all over again? I—I forgot to put any paper into the machine.'"

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES

December 22.—New York, from Southampton, mails due in New York December 30. Mark letters "Via England", and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, December 20.
December 21.—Barbarossa, from Bremen, mails due in New York January 3. Mark letters "Via Bremen," 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-pennig 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.

As there are many of our readers who still appear to believe that letters despatched to America under the new cheap rate—10 pfgs. for 20 grammes, only

by steamer sailing from German ports—are not forwarded by the express steamers, but are kept back for transference by "any old tub," we may state that, on the contrary, such letters are despatched by the first steamer on the schedule, be it an express or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction whatever is made, and full advantage of the cheaper rate may therefore be taken. Such letters may be sent by every steamer sailing from a German harbour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our daily mail list.

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