

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

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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## THE NEW DIPLOMACY.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

Secretary Knox, of the Department of State, has made the tacit declaration that the rights of the American citizen to justice and protection are to be maintained in all countries and at all costs. With this principle no man will complain, but voices are being heard against the manner of enforcing it.

The *Chicago Daily News*, of December 8, 1909, says:—

"While deeply sympathising with the principle enunciated by Mr. Knox, there are many of Mr. Knox's own good friends who do not approve unqualifiedly his state papers written in the support of it. They point out that if Mr. Knox is going to use "shotgun diplomacy" every time he enters the diplomatic arena, instead of that policy of studied and firm politeness pursued by his successful predecessors, he will, sooner or later, precipitate a real diplomatic crisis.

"Some day Knox will produce one of his letters on a fellow who has a gun," said a leader of congress recently, "and then somebody will get hurt. I am inclined to think that Secretary Knox's policy of protecting Americans wherever they may be will command popular approval unless some picayune proposition leads to serious consequences.

"Mr. Knox has been in office less than eight months. During that time he has summarily fired Charles R. Crane as minister to China and made a heap of political trouble for the Taft administration by the method in which he did it. He sent an ultimatum to Chile on the Alsop claim, which was ignored, whereby our standing in South America was undoubtedly laid under suspicion. He has now jumped on Nicaragua—it can be characterised in no other way—and the unofficial suggestion from the state department that a commission be sent to Central America to study conditions there on behalf of the United States government as a result of the revolution in Nicaragua, had the Central American representatives in Washington jumping around like so many Jacks in the box, until it was officially repudiated. There is no question that such a commission was contemplated, and the question naturally arises, What right has the United States government to send any commission to any nation for the purpose of finding out whether or not the state department likes the way it does business? If Mr. Knox had contemplated sending a commission to England, Russia, France, and Germany, instead of to Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, for the purpose of finding out what we did not like in their governments, it would not take a fortune-teller to tell what would happen."

The old gives place to the new, and the development of international relations and the annihilation of distance must produce changes in the methods of diplomacy. A nation, as a business man, must look to its credit, both financial and moral, and the country which allows its foreign department to pursue a policy of bludgeoning the weak and conciliating the strong, is running a grave danger of reprisals. In Germany and England "the man in the street" is well posted upon foreign politics and every newspaper considers its foreign news one of the most important features. In the United States the newspapers with reliable and well-informed foreign correspondents could be counted upon the fingers of one hand. The village pump is the supreme question and the diplomatic relations of the United States to other countries have no more interest to the average man, except in a business way, than the constituent parts of the Milky Way. Under these circumstances the position of Secretary of State of the United States is more free from intelligent criticism than that of any other nation, and when one considers that in addition the Secretary is responsible only to the President and has not to undergo the severe parliamentary heckling of a British or German foreign secretary, the need for a level-headed and experienced man is obvious. Your readers will recall the different manner with which Mr. Knox handled Japan regarding the question of the "open door" in Manchuria and that in which he dealt with Nicaragua. From Mr. Knox's record up to the present it would appear that the President could have made a better choice than that of ex-Senator Knox.

**Mixed Drinks:** Port - Sherry Cocker -  
Cocktail, etc Whisky & Soda,  
Cognac, as well as Port, Sherry etc.  
in glasses! Champagne!  
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Entrance on Prager Strasse.

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Trade Mark. Succ. to Helena Wolffsohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

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only. Pasteurised and purified, therefore  
free from germs of any kind. Delivered  
free. Depots in all parts of the city.  
**Pfund's Dairy, Dresden.**

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

There was a thunderstorm at Berlin on Wednesday evening accompanied by snow and hail with the thermometer standing at 23 and a strong south-east wind blowing. Christmas traffic was considerably interfered with. The streets especially were so slippery in consequence of the thin coat of ice which formed over the pavement, that to walk was quite dangerous.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech delivered at Llanelli, declared the attempt to produce dissatisfaction between Great Britain and Germany to be criminal. People who made an attempt in that direction in order to reap a temporary advantage for their Party, were traitors to their country and to humanity.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—It must be looked upon as a further proof of the prosperity prevailing in the States at present that the U.S. Steel Corporation intends to spend two million dollars which are to be divided among their employes as a bonus, 60 per cent of which will be paid to them in cash and 40 per cent in shares in the Company.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Mr. John Burns, in a speech delivered at Battersea, strongly condemned Mr. Blatchford's articles published in the *Daily Mail*. Blatchford, he said, implied, to his own disgrace that war with Germany, England's peaceable neighbour, was imminent, and he was playing wilfully with a dangerous firebrand which the Tory Press was using in order to cause great disaster. England's warships were sufficient to protect its coast against any enemy. It was to England's advantage to entertain the best of relations with Germany.

SOEUL, Wednesday.—Prime Minister Yi, while out driving in a small Japanese waggon, was stabbed in the abdomen and the lungs by a young Korean and mortally wounded. He was taken to hospital. His Kuli was likewise stabbed and died soon after. The perpetrator of the deed was arrested. He is supposed to be a member of a secret political society.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The number of dead recovered from the debris of Messrs. Arding & Hobbs' store is now stated to be nine. Three victims are lying at the Hospital in a serious condition, while from 15 to 20 were slightly injured.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The condition of Mr. Haldane's eyes is about the same as yesterday. The doctor advises complete rest, and it is probable that Mr. Haldane will not be able to leave his house for a week or ten days.

LONDON, Wednesday.—In response to inquiries today at Whittingehame, where Mr. Balfour is in residence, it was stated that the right hon. gentleman was better and making satisfactory improvement. Even under the most favourable conditions, however, Mr. Balfour will be unable to venture out of doors before the beginning of the New Year.

LONDON, Wednesday.—It is stated that every seat in Great Britain is to be fought by the Unionists at the approaching election.

That means that the three existing vacancies—Mid-Durham, the Bosworth Division of Leicestershire, and Kirkcaldy—will be provided with Unionist candidates before we are much older. There is no such thing as a forlorn hope in any constituency, for the tide is turning rapidly in all parts of the country against the Government. The boast of certain Radical orators that a sweeping victory awaits the Cabinet at the polls is regarded as merely an expiring effort to attract money to the war-chest of the Radical caucus.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Pathetic scenes were witnessed at Messrs. Arding and Hobbs' depot in the Falcon-road yesterday morning, when a roll call was taken. Mr. F. W. Lloyd, the general manager, standing on a table, first of all took the names of the men and girls as they came in, and then asked the ladies to leave. The men then stood before him with heads uncovered, and after referring to the terrible nature of the fire, Mr. Lloyd said that all they could do was to dispense with the services of the employes, and that they must accept a week's notice from today. The money would be paid in advance, and those who had no means of getting to their homes would be provided with funds to enable them to do so.

"Before you go," added Mr. Lloyd, "we want you to leave your addresses with the clerk appointed to take them."

Mr. Arding, chief of the firm, standing in front of the table, and facing the employes, then attempted to address them. "Now, gentlemen, this is a most painful thing," he commenced, but broke down convulsively sobbing. "Excuse him," said Mr. Lloyd, and the employes cried their assent.

Mr. Arding, commencing again, said all the employes would bear him out that the firm had taken great care. "Please God," he added, "we shall be spared to have a building again." At this point he was again overcome by his emotion, and after making a further brief statement was led away.

Mr. Hawes, a neighbouring draper, then said he was sure it would be the feeling of the employes that Mr. Arding had taken great care for their safety, and he asked them to signify that that was their feeling. On this the employes signified their assent. As Mr. Arding was speaking tears were streaming down the faces of most of the men.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—A dispatch from Rama, Nicaragua, states that Gen. Estrada, commanding the Revolutionists, began on Monday a forward movement against the Zelayans all along the line. The forces of Gen. Gonzalez, commanding the Zelayans, were scattered along a line eight miles in length between Recreo and Mico Junction. Gen. Estrada expects to surround and harass the Zelayans, forcing them to leave their trenches, when they can be more easily attacked.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday.—An explosion occurred in Astrachan Street yesterday, causing the death of Colonel Karpov, chief of the political police, who was caught in a trap. A detective was seriously injured. The perpetrator of the crime, one Voskressenski, had no less than seven different passports on his person.

The circumstances preceding and surrounding what no doubt is an act of political fanaticism, are not quite clear as yet. A young man calling himself Michael Voskressenski took the apartment where the explosion occurred a few days ago. Yesterday a gentleman he alleged to be his uncle, came to stay with him, bringing his man-servant. At the moment of the explosion the young man seems to have been on the stairs. He ran into the street without his hat and coat, and there was arrested by a policeman before he could draw his revolver. It was not until later that the alleged uncle was discovered to be Colonel Karpov, who was literally torn to pieces by the explosion, and that the man-servant was a detective, who was seriously injured.

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

Mr. R. S. Hitt, First Secretary of the American Embassy in Berlin, is among the diplomats slated for promotion by President Taft in his list of new diplomatic appointments laid before the American Senate. Mr. Hitt is proposed as U.S. Minister to Panama.

Another suggested appointment of especial interest to Berlin Americans is that of Mr. John Brinkerhoff Jackson, at present Minister to Greece, to the post of minister to Cuba. Mr. Jackson is a former secretary and chargé d'affaires of the American Embassy in Berlin, and is still a very frequent visitor to this city.

The rush of American applications for tickets to the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau continues. As previously stated, 20,000 Americans have already secured places. Anton Lang, the "Christus" of the play, has personally undertaken to shelter 1,000 visitors during June and July. Places at Anton Lang's villa can still be secured for June and September, but July and August are already out of the question.

Places can be secured and all arrangements made for seeing the Passion Play by application at Cook's, or at the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Lines. Each ticket provides for a bed, bed and ticket being invariably sold together. The cost of ticket from Munich and back, including admission, board and text-book, amounts to 50 marks. Intending visitors to Ober-Ammergau can already obtain the text-book of Rev. Dr. Dickie, from which they can gain a thorough advance knowledge of the play.

To Colonel Wilkins, of Detroit, attaches the credit of first calling the attention of Americans to the unique merits of the Bavarian religious drama. Prior to 1850, the Passion Play was practically unvisited by the outside world. In that year it was virtually discovered as a wonderful old relic of mediævalism by Herr Devrient, a member of the famous German actor family. In 1870 Dean Stanley, and in 1880 Canon McCall, of London, made the Passion Play known to the English-speaking world, Colonel Wilkins carrying the knowledge of it to America.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic William Wile are among the large party of Americans who will see the Passion Play under the auspices of the Bureau of University Travel.

The marriage is announced of Miss Edna Osborn, a former well known member of the American Colony, to Mr. William Bakewell Follett. Miss Osborn is a sister of Mrs. Lewis Austin, formerly of Kurfürstendamm, Berlin, and now resident in Washington. The wedding took place on Nov. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Follett will be at home after December 15 at Winter Park, Florida.

"Berlin Britisher," who recently wrote to the *Daily Record* suggesting that the British Colony meeting of December 14 might have been held in a "less costly" place than the *Spiegelsaal* of the Central Hotel, is herewith informed, after due enquiry, that while the costs of the room in the Central Hotel amounted to 30 marks for the evening, this expense might have been altogether obviated had the Colony attended in sufficient numbers. An agreement had been come to with the Central Hotel that, should the restaurant be patronised to a sufficient extent by the English meeting, no charge whatever would be made for the hall.

An exhibition of particular interest to English people is at present on view in the studio of George von Schwertschkoff, of London, (Hardenberg Str. 12, near the Zoo, station). Mr. Schwertschkoff has several times been entertained in England by the King, and has painted many of his Majesty's favourite horses. Mr. Schwertschkoff's father, also an animal painter, was a Russian artist of renown.

Mrs. S. E. Bennett, of Bellevue Strasse 12A, gave a large evening reception on Wednesday in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Ingo Simon, of London.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon, who are leaving shortly for Venice, were the guests of Madame Kirsinger at luncheon on Tuesday last, others present being Mr. Hickendorf, the Dutch Wagner singer and Emil Frey, the Swiss composer.

Miss Marie Sloss, the well known young pupil of Vernon Spencer, will make her debut with the Blüthner Orchestra in the Blüthner Saal on Sunday, January 9. She will play the Grieg A-minor concerto.

Mrs. McElwee, of Neue Winterfeldt Strasse 21, has issued invitations for a large Christmas breakfast on the morning of Christmas Day. About thirty guests will be present.

A number of Americans have also been invited to the special German Christmas function, with Christmas tree and "Bescheerung" of the German servants of the household, to take place on Christmas Eve.

Mrs. Bennett's Bellevue Str. 12a, II., facing Tiergarten and near Potsdamer Platz American House.

Mr. E. Cyriacus has left to spend the Christmas holidays in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Spencer have issued invitations for a large Christmas party on the evening of Christmas Day.

The engagement is announced of Miss Eleanor Meeks, of Weehawken, New Jersey, to a young New York physician. Miss Meeks spent last year in study in Berlin, staying at Miss Hunt's, Kleist Str. 11.

Germany's American "Christmas ship," the Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived in New York last Tuesday, carried not only a big cabin-list of home-going tourists, says the *Daily Mail*, but was heavily laden with express and mail matter as well, in the shape of Yule-tide remembrances for "folks at home." Among the passengers were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Admiral Boggs, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Brown, Mr. Russell Greeley, Mr. S. R. Lippincott, Mrs. Bessie Potter Vonnob, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wartenberg, and Mr. J. D. Whelpley. Señor Sebastian de Mier, Mexican Minister in Paris, and Señora de Mier were also on board the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.  
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).  
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. FRY, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

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

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MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany  
Americans welcome.  
Geo. S. Atwood, Secretary

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Gosden, 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.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday. Later.—Colonel Karpov was caught in a trap by Voskressenski who had only lately offered his services to the political secret police. The deed was committed through a bomb hidden in the furniture and connected with an electric battery.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday. Later.—Questions were asked in the Duma referring to the explosion in Astrachan Street. M. Milyukov, of the Cadet Party, declared that Colonel Karpov had fallen a victim to his provocatory activity. This statement was contradicted in the House and it was stated that he had been caught in a trap by revolutionaries and murdered while faithfully doing his duty.

The Paris correspondent of the *Central News* is responsible for the following amusing story:

Telegrams from Marseilles give an account of a curious mishap said to have befallen the Duchess of Fife (Princess Royal), who with the Duke of Fife and Princesses Maud and Alexandra, recently left London on the P. and O. steamer India for Egypt.

At Marseilles the Duchess of Fife asked the officials of the Peninsula and Oriental Company if a telegram had arrived from King Edward. The reply was given that no such telegram had arrived. The Duchess, however, insisted that the telegram should be forthcoming, and on inquiry being made at the central telegraph office the discovery was made in the department of a dispatch addressed "the Princess Royal." Upon this telegram an official, after

diligent search had been made in all the docks of Marseilles, had endorsed the official formula "ship unknown."

The telegram was then delivered to the Duchess of Fife, who expressed some amusement at the official mistake.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—It is reported from Bluefields that the fighting at Rama was renewed today and that General Estrada won a complete victory over the Government troops. The casualties on both sides are estimated to be 600 dead and wounded. Two Americans met their death. Nineteen hundred of the Zelayans surrendered.

BRUSSELS, Thursday.—Prince Albert left the castle of Laeken at 10 o'clock this morning, in order to make his official entry into the city. He was dressed in the uniform of a commanding general and surrounded by the regiment des Guides. He rode through the lower part of the town to the parliament, preceded by his wife, who drove in a state-carriage and was escorted by the body guard. Both were enthusiastically greeted by the populace. The town is beautifully decorated. In the chamber there were assembled the foreign delegates, the diplomatic corps, the court officials and all high dignitaries, besides the deputies and senators.

After his arrival at the Chamber, the King swore the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and read his speech from the throne. Referring to King Leopold II. he said that he had splendidly acquitted himself of his task of making Belgium more beautiful and greater than she had been, by acquiring the colonies which he had opened up to civilisation. Supported by his strong will he had succeeded in establishing a firm basis for the economic future of the country. In conclusion the King said: "The sovereign must stand above all Parties. He must listen to the voice of the people, must lighten the destiny of the poor, in short, the ruler must be a servant of the law and preserver of peace. I will ever be ready to support the endeavours of those who are working for the greatness of the Fatherland, and who are filled with a spirit of social harmony and social progress, of those who wish to raise the intellectual and moral standard and spread teaching and education. I love my country, and the Queen shares these sentiments with me."

The King then declared that, with the oath on the Constitution, he took upon himself the obligation of fulfilling his duties conscientiously, and put his strength, health, and life wholly at the disposal of his country. Their Majesties then left the Chamber and were accorded an enthusiastic reception in the streets by an enormous crowd.

ROME, Thursday.—The Central Relief Committee for the victims of the earthquakes in Calabria and Sicily have issued their final report. The committee received in all 25,387,438 lire, of which 25,326,941 lire had been expended up to Oct. 31st. The first, most pressing need was met with a distribution of 4,197,744 lire. The remainder of the money was spent by degrees to support widows, orphans, and people unable to work; for building huts, and for wages. The actual management of the funds only cost 69,515 lire, the people employed by the committee not accepting any remuneration.

PARIS, Thursday.—The papers report from Cayenne that near the peninsula a steam-sloop capsized from an unknown cause. On board the sloop was a head-warder, two doctors, several warders and two women with two children, who were bound for the Kuru colony where a mutiny had broken out. The crew were all prisoners. All fell into the water excepting the crew who saved the women and children letting the others drown. Warders who had watched the accident from shore were able to take possession of the sloop after some hard fighting with the prisoners. The mutiny is said to have broken out in consequence of corporal punishment having been introduced again in the colony.

### FLOWERS OF RHETORIC.

Recent meetings of the Manchester City Council have yielded the following gems of speech:—

"It was through failing health that has caused him for to give in his resignation."

"We have been mulched in the sum of £3,000."

"It is a white elephant round the neck of the Committee."

Of course the athletic "red-herring that crosses our path" is a constant visitor to the debates.

### THE WANTS OF A LIBRARY.

The librarian of the Library of Congress, Washington, has issued two "Want Lists," each running to more than two hundred pages, one dealing with the publications of societies and the other with periodicals. In a prefatory note to each volume, librarians and secretaries of institutions receiving copies of the lists are asked to check them and to notify the Library of Congress of any duplicates at their disposal which may help to complete the files of the Washington Library.

WHO WAS COMPLIMENTED.

On one of Mark Twain's visits to Boston, a young girl accosted him, smiling. She was fresh, blooming, bubbling with enthusiasm, and evidently on her way home from school. "Pardon me," she said. "I know it's very unconventional, but I may never have another chance. Would you mind giving me your autograph?" "Glad to do it, my dear child," said Mr. Clemens, drawing out his fountain pen. "Oh, it's so good of you!" gurgled the girl. "You know, I've never seen you but once, Chief Justice Fuller, and that was at a distance, but I've seen your portrait so often that I recognised you the moment I saw you here." "Um-m-m-mm!" said Mr. Clemens noncommittally. Then he took from her eager hands her nice little autograph album and wrote in bold script these words:

It is delicious to be full,  
But it is heavenly to be Fuller.  
I am cordially yours.

FOR PHILATELISTS.

La Semeuse series of French stamps seems born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward. Just after they were put into circulation a critic, whose contention was unassailable, discovered that the lady sower was sowing against the wind. Now comes the news that the forger has been trying his art on the unfortunate stamps. The value selected is that of 10 centimes, and the police of Boulogne have seized 231,000 of the forgeries, together with three men of Italian origin. It is said that the forgery is better engraved and of a prettier shade of green than the genuine stamp. The modus operandi seems to have been for one of the accused to represent himself as a retired tradesman, having stamps on his hands upon which he wished an advance from tobacconists at half the face value. He never kept his promise to return for his stamps and to repay the loan. Collectors should beware of this stamp unless purchased from reputable dealers.

CHINA'S DAUGHTERS.

Much is heard nowadays about the education of the sons of China and about the large numbers of them that go abroad for a western education, but it is not so often, says the *China National Review*, that we hear of similar movements and advances made by the daughters of China. A notable movement is going on, however, and bids fair to rival in interest, if not in mere size, that connected with the education of China's young men. An illustration of what is happening, adds the journal, has just come before us. His Excellency Tang Shao-yi, who is himself a foreign-educated scholar, has so fully realised the advantages to be derived from an education abroad that he is sending his three daughters to the United States to be educated. The sending of the young women of China to foreign countries for their education is sure to bring about in due time a wonderful change in the home life of China.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

South West wind, changing later to South East; clouded over at first, then brighter sky; temperature not much different; there will probably be a slight fall of snow.

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.

HOTEL BELLEVUE—DRESDEN.

Our usual

Christmas-Dinners

will take place on Christmas and the following day, at 4.30 o'clock.

The orchestra will play during the dinners.

Seats should be ordered in good time.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Today CLOSED.

Dec. 19 to 26	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Hänsel und Gretel. 6 p.m.	Versiegelt.—Der Bajazzo. 7.30 p.m.	Götterdämmerung. 6 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Hänsel und Gretel. 6 p.m.	closed.	Eugen Onegin. 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.	Mrs. Dot. 7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Die goldene Freiheit. 7.30 p.m.	Das Konzert. 7.30 p.m.	closed.	Dornröschen. 3.30 p.m.—Das Konzert. 7.30 p.m.	Dornröschen. 3.30.—Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30.
Residenz-Theatre	Der Zigeunerbaron. 7.30 p.m.	Das Theaterdorf. 7.30 p.m.	Ein Walzertraum. 7.30 p.m.	Die Elspriinzessin. 3.30 p.m.—Das Glücksschweinchchen. 7.30 p.m.	Das Gifflschwweinchchen. 7.30 p.m.	closed.	Die Elspriinzessin. 3.30 p.m. Berlin bleibt Berlin. 7.30 p.m.	—
Central-Theatre	Christkerzenschein. 3.30 Liebeswalzer. 8 p.m.	Liebeswalzer. 8 p.m.	Liebeswalzer. 8 p.m.	Christkerzenschein. 3.30 Liebeswalzer. 8 p.m.	closed.	closed.	Christkerzenschein. 3.30 Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Christkerzenschein. 3.30 Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.

DRESDEN

On Wednesday evening, in the Hotel Continental, Mr. Ojiatekha Brant-Sero delivered a very interesting lecture upon his race of Mohawk Indians and their relations to the white races. The Ball Room of the hotel was filled to its utmost capacity by members of the British and American colonies as well as many Saxons, who followed the lecturer with the deepest attention and interest. The British Consul had expressed his regret in not being able to attend the lecture. Great credit is due to the chairman, Consul-General T. St. John Gaffney, and to the Rev. C. A. Moore of All Saints' Church, the Rev. T. H. Wright, of the Church of Scotland and the Rev. F. Ward Denys, for their successful arrangements.

The speaker was introduced by Consul-General Gaffney, who gave a short biographical account of the lecturer. Mr. Gaffney said that Brant-Sero was born in a log house on the Six Nations Reserve in Brant County, Ontario, 42 years ago, of full-blooded Caniengahakas or "People of the Flint" parentage. This term, said the chairman, is the correct designation of this tribe, the word Mohawk being a European nick-name. He gave a short description of Brant-Sero's early childhood spent among the old braves, and of his later youth in the Mohawk Institute near Brantford. After leaving this Institute, Brant-Sero spent a few years among other tribes and then took up journalism and lecturing. He has lectured before the American and British Associations at the Toronto University and the Glasgow University, and before many institutions in England and America. Mr. Gaffney closed with the remark that the lecture created a record, being the first of its kind in Germany.

Mr. Brant-Sero, dressed in the ordinary garb of civilisation, with only the long black hair, bronzed complexion and high cheek bones to mark his race, gave his lecture extempore with but a few guiding notes. He said that the origin of the North American Indian was absolutely unknown, but that the fact that there exist sixty-eight different Indian tongues and over eight hundred dialects is evidence of the great antiquity of the race. The Indians, not being acquainted with any form of writing, transmitted their history by word of mouth from father to son. At the time of the appearance of the white man the Indian was peacefully inclined and was willing to make room for the new-comer, but when the settlers presumed on this complacency the Indians were forced into war to protect their elementary rights to the land. The Mohawk tribe was originally situated in the Mohawk Valley, in what is now New York State. Their first experience of the white man was with the Dutch, who were then superseded by the British and French. These European races desired the domination of the American continent from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and northerly to the Great Lakes, in which aspiration they naturally ran counter to the prior claims of the Indians. In the many wars and skirmishes they formed a gradual attachment with the English, and at the time of the secession of the American Colonies in 1776 the Mohawks, following their preference for English protection, migrated to their present territory in Canada.

Mr. Brant-Sero mentioned the fact that the Indians were governed by a form of motherhood suffrage, but he did not give any details of this arrangement, to the evident disappointment of the audience.

He gave an illustration of an Indian song, comparing it with the well-known strains of "Hiawatha," which latter he said had no trace of Indian melody

Oriental Tours for 1910.

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but was purely of the "coon" type. He said there was a great wealth of material for the musician who would study Indian melody, the strange rhythm of which is practically unknown. A striking illustration of the fundamental difference of the Afro-American and Indian dance was also given.

The lecturer, in referring to the aims of the Indians, said that their ideal was universal peace and that by their patience and energy they had not only resisted the tendencies of the settlers but had even transmitted their characteristics to the new people. He was sanguine as to the future of the Indian and made an appeal for the establishment of a Mohawk University to supersede the present Mohawk Institute.

During the lecture Mr. Brant-Sero's cousin, Mr. Deer, appeared on the platform in full Mohawk costume, to the great delight of the juvenile portion of the audience. Mr. Deer was introduced by his cousin as the most expert Indian rider in North America.

At the close of the lecture the Rev. F. Ward Denys in a few well chosen words proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Lieutenant Whipple and unanimously carried. U. J. B.

The Funeral of *Jacob Joseph Florack*, of Sachsen Platz 3, Dresden, who died on Dec. 20, aged 86 years, will take place at the Trinitatis Kirchhof today (Christmas Eve) at 1.30 p.m. o'clock. The first part of the service will be at the above given residence at one o'clock.

A Christmas Tree Service for the poor of Dresden was held in the American Church of S. John on Wednesday, Dec. 22nd, when between 150 and 200 of the poor received substantial gifts of clothing, food, chocolate, fruit, toy, etc. Much joy was brought to the hearts of the recipients and the Church intends to give fuel to about 40 families of the poor for eight weeks of the winter cold. The Rector, with his helper, desire to thank all who by their offerings have made this good work possible.

Special Advent Services will be held in the Scots Church on Christmas Day at 11 o'clock, and on Sunday, Dec. 26, at 11 and at 6 o'clock. The Rev. T. H. Wright will conduct the services, and in the evening will lecture on Correggio's painting of the Nativity—*Die Heilige Nacht*—in the Dresden Gallery. In this service also, Fräulein C. Thümer will sing as solos: Immanuel, and *Die drei Könige* (Cornelius). Miss Killmaster will accompany on the organ.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the II. Grenadier regiment No. 101, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Friday, December 24th. *Christmas Eve, or Vigil of the Nativity.* 11.0 a.m. Matins. 6.0 p.m. Festal or First Evensong of Christmas: Carols.  
Saturday, December 25th. *Christmas Day.* Offertories 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.  
Sunday, December 26th. *Sunday in the Octave of Christmas. S. Stephen, the Protomartyr.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Carols.  
Monday, December 27th. *S. John, A. E. and M.* 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins.  
Tuesday, December 28th. *Holy Innocents Day.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Wednesday, December 29th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, December 30th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, December 31st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Saturday, January 1st. *New Year's Day. Festival of the Circumcision of Our Blessed Lord.* 8.0 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L. Strehlener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse

Friday, December 24th. Litany 10.0 a.m.  
Saturday, December 25th. *Christmas Day.* Services 8.0 a.m. and 11.0 a.m.  
Sunday, December 26th. *1st Sunday after Christmas.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
Friday, December 31st. Litany 10.0 a.m.  
Saturday, January 1st. Holy Communion 11.0 a.m.  
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.  
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

## SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

(From the New York Ledger.)

## HEREDITY.

I have no faith in hereditary rulers, but neither have I so little faith in the virtues of heredity as to think that the sons and grandsons of men who have been leaders in their day and generation are worthless in intellect and character. There should at least be a presumption in their favour. Americans are proud to belong to societies the eligibility to membership in which is based entirely on descent. Not only have we Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, but since year by year the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic are thinning, Sons of Veterans' Associations are more and more springing up.

Another curious phase of the belief in heredity is shown in a recent magazine article in which it is seriously proposed that the transmission of criminal instincts and inclinations should be prevented by the simple expedient of making it impossible for criminals to have children.

Thus we have exaggeration both ways of the supposed results of parentage, and the descending to children of qualities, good and bad, from the parents.

It is human nature for parents to extend a helping hand to their offspring, and to use their influence and position to start them more favourably in life's race than they themselves started. I have seen somewhere a news item to the effect that Congress is to be impounded to investigate the charge that West Point and Annapolis are becoming hereditary institutions on account of the influence brought to bear by army and navy officers on those having the appointments.

It strikes me that if martial or sailorlike qualities and inclinations are shown early in life by the sons of soldiers and sailors, heredity should be given a chance to work itself out. The harm is where a father insists upon forcing a son into an uncongenial occupation. A natural born milksop should not be forced into the army, nor one prone to seasickness into the navy. Nor should any favoritism be shown in examinations. But if the son of a man who has made good in the army seeks an appointment, which does not necessarily mean that he will enter, why should he not be given the chance?

And that reminds me of how General Grant happened to go to West Point. The son of a neighbour of Grant's father was appointed by the Congressman of Grant's district but failed to pass the examination. Grant's father heard of the failure and asked the Congressman to give his son the appointment. It was only after the request was acceded to that young Grant was informed of it. He did not care much for it himself and modestly did not think he could pass, however, and even after he had entered West Point Grant's warlike inclinations were so slight that his efforts were directed to acquiring sufficient proficiency in mathematics to become a professor after graduation.

This illustration is cited as illustrating that influencing an appointment to West Point does not necessarily imply the appointment of incompetents. A rigid examination must be passed in all cases.

## THE ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTES.

Mrs. Pankhurst, the English Suffragette, has departed from our hospitable shores, having had what Theodore Roosevelt would undoubtedly call, "a corking good time."

I thought that perhaps while Mrs. Pankhurst was here, some light would be shed on the character of the "votes for women" movement in England. If any has been, I have failed to run across it. So many papers and magazines are published, however, that it is quite possible I have missed it. No one can read them all. The reason I think this is doubtful is that the papers and magazine copy and quote from one another and follow each other like a flock of sheep. Originality is at a discount. Instead of being independent, each seems to be afraid that it will publish something that some one else will disagree with.

The English agitation of votes for women is essentially aristocratic. There is no such thing as manhood suffrage in England. To entitle a man to vote, he must own real estate, or pay board or rent up to a certain amount. Until recently a man owning property, or paying rent in different localities, would have a separate vote in each locality. There is a friend of mine, an American, who lived in England some years ago at the time of a Parliamentary election, who was astounded to learn that he was entitled to vote four times; once for where he lived, and three times because the building in which he had his offices was built at the intersection of three different Parliamentary districts. There has been a change in this respect, and now a voter must elect in which district he will cast his vote.

The bearing this has on woman suffrage in England is that comparatively few women own property or pay rent. The idea that working girls are going to be benefited by having the suffrage extended to women on equal terms with men is a myth. Extending the suffrage to women in England would add almost entirely to the Tory or Conservative vote, and almost none at all to the Whig or Liberal vote.

This is why all this Amazing Amazonian fighting tactics of the English Suffragettes have taken place

during the present rule of a Liberal ministry. Mrs. Pankhurst did not tell us anything about this phase of the contest. Nor have Mrs. Belmont or the other American Suffragettes. Perhaps the American sisterhood did not know it. What women do not know about questions they are intensely interested in, is a matter perennially perplexing to the merely masculine intellect.

## TATTOOING CHILDREN.

At Merthyr Tydvil Police-court on Tuesday Edward Bonetto, of Dowlais, was charged with ill-treating his two children, Mary, aged five, and Alice, aged two and a half, by tattooing them with an electric needle. Inspector Starr, of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said defendant admitted to him that he tattooed his children for the purpose of exhibiting them during the summer on the sands at seaside places. The defendant contended that his process was painless, and that he had mesmerised the children before tattooing them. Prisoner was sent to gaol for two months, the Stipendiary remarking that it was a disgraceful case.

Apropos of this brutality exhibited by Bonetto, the *Globe* has published the following ditty:

A genial man is father;  
He keeps us all so bright.  
The family is on the jump  
When he comes home at night.  
Our fireside mirth no dulness  
Has e'er been known to mar.  
We are a happy family,  
We are, we are, we are.

For Willie's got a three-mast ship  
Upon his arching chest.  
Down James's fragile little spine  
Is written, "Home is Best."  
On Baby's Little Mary gleams  
A purple motor-car.  
We are a happy family,  
We are, we are, we are.

Our home is not so very large,  
And humble is our birth;  
Yet in one way we yield not to  
The great ones of the earth.  
No better-illustrated brood  
You'll light on, near or far.  
We are a gaudy family,  
We are, we are, we are.

## MAXIM GORKY'S NEXT WORK.

Maxim Gorky, who has now recovered from an attack of pneumonia, is staying at Capri, and is engaged in putting the finishing touches to the third part of his new novel entitled "Chronicles of the Little Town of Ckuroff." The two first portions are in the hands of the printers. The preceding parts have been written in collaboration with Professor Mayer, and deal with the earthquakes of Reggio and Messina. The book will be translated into Italian, and sold for the benefit of the victims of the disaster.

## LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

## TO THE UNITED STATES.

December 25.—Graf Walderssee, from Hamburg, mails due in New York January 6. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Friday).  
December 29.—Adriatic, from Southampton, mails due in New York January 6. Mark letters "Via England," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, December 27.  
December 30.—Cassel, from Bremen, mails due in New York January 11. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, December 29.  
January 2.—Carmania, from Queenstown, mails due in New York January 10. Mark letters "Via England," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, December 30.  
January 5.—St. Louis, from Southampton, mails due in New York January 13. Mark letters "Via England," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, January 3.  
January 4.—Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, from Bremen, mails due in New York January 13. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, January 3.

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

## NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (Friday), by the S.S. Campania, and the S.S. Majestic, both left New York December 15.  
Tomorrow (Saturday), by the S.S. La Lorraine, left New York December 16.  
On Sunday, December 26, by the S.S. St. Louis, left New York December 17.

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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