

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.

No 1,182.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For Dresden, mark 1.—; for the rest of Germany and Austria, mark 1.20. For other countries, marks 2.50.

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A BLACK WEEK.

The closing weeks of 1909 are gaining an unhappy notoriety. Fire and tempest have levied a heavy toll of calamity throughout all Europe, and in the course of last week we had to announce no less than three political assassinations. The Premier of Corea has been mortally wounded by a young citizen, whose motives and antecedents are as yet unrevealed. The Chief of the Petersburg Secret Police has been blown almost out of recognition by a bomb explosion. And Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the Collector at Nasik, in the Bombay Presidency, was shot dead on Tuesday night as he was coming out of the theatre. It is a ghastly list for Christmas week, though that season of peace and goodwill is not recognised in Corea, and the Calendar of the Greek Church does not celebrate the great festival of the Christian year until ten days later than the rest of the Western world. The circumstances, moreover, of the St. Petersburg crime are so mysterious, and are so bound up with the tortuous methods of Russian officialdom, that it looks as if the real facts may never be made public. The victim, Colonel Karpoff, had only occupied his post for a very short time. The outrage took place in a small flat in a remote street in the Viborg district, which had been occupied a few days earlier by a young man from the country named Vosskressensky. Hither came Colonel Karpoff at midnight, in close disguise, and with a single attendant. He had only just gone upstairs, leaving Vosskressensky at the doorway, when an infernal machine was exploded, apparently by pressing a button from below, and the body of Karpoff was blown literally to bits. Vosskressensky was arrested, and enough incriminatory evidence has been found upon him to reveal the existence of an extensive Anarchist conspiracy. But the dark suggestion is made that Karpoff was lured into the trap under a promise that he would meet one of those "agents provocateurs" who are the curse of Russia, and whose existence was denounced by M. Lopukhin with consequences so disastrous to himself.

The assassination of Mr. Jackson is one of those detestable pieces of wickedness which are staining the Indian reform movement with so indelible a dye. The murderer was a youth of 18, and he declares that his object was to avenge the sentence passed at the Nasik Sessions in June upon Ganesh Damedar Sawarkar, of transportation for life for seditious writing. The sentence was not pronounced by Mr. Jackson, it appears, but by the District Judge, and had been subsequently confirmed by the Supreme Court at Calcutta. These mad dogs, however, are indifferent as to whom they bite, and it is curious that Mr. Jackson, as well as the late Sir Curzon Wyllie, enjoyed the greatest popularity among the native population. The crime is only one of a series concerned to paralyse the administration of justice by terrorising its instruments. Sentences passed on natives for political offences are to be avenged on the servants of the law. Repeated attempts have been made on the life of Mr. Hume, the Public Prosecutor, at Calcutta. In February last Mr. Ashutosh Biswas, another Public Prosecutor, was shot dead at Alipur. And the atrocious murder of which Mrs. and Miss Kennedy were the victims in May, 1908, was perpetrated under the impression that their carriage contained Mr. Kingsford, the Sessions Judge. A century and a half of British rule should have taught the natives that European magistrates are not to be intimidated by bombs and pistols. And while the deepest sympathy will be felt with the widow and relations of the very distinguished civil servant who has met with so untimely and cruel a fate, there will be no mercy for the traitors and sedition mongers.

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only. Pasteurised and purified, therefore
free from germs of any kind. Delivered
free. Deposits in all parts of the city.
Pfund's Dairy, Dresden,
Tel. 1111. 1112.

Commenting on this latest Indian tragedy, a London contemporary says: It is useless, we are afraid, to reiterate that no small share of responsibility for these atrocities rests on the British politicians who never cease from impugning the administration of justice in India. No one, it is true, was found to say a word on behalf of the murderer of Sir Curzon Wyllie. But the man Ganesh Damedar Sawarkar, whose sentence has just been "avenged" at Nasik, has a considerable following in this country. And there is not a single trial for sedition in India which does not produce a crop of indignant letters from the "white Baboos." A recent letter in the *Times* from an Anglo-Indian correspondent is instructive as to the qualifications for forming a judgment on Indian affairs which is possessed by the Radical globe-trotter. Mr. Keir Hardie's performances, and the mischief that follows them, are well known. But Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., is a man of higher intelligence, and it makes one despair of an Empire ruled by a democracy when he assures his friends at home that the Indian working classes are in the mood to join the "International Labour Party." As the writer in the *Times* points out, "wherever the unfortunate Indian worker has hitherto come into contact with a Labour party, whether in Australia, or South Africa, or in Canada, he has met with nothing but ostracism and ill-treatment from Mr. Macdonald's friends."

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

A New York cablegram to the *Paris Herald*, dated Friday, says: Public sympathy goes out today to Mark Twain, who issued a statement yesterday wishing everybody a "Merry Christmas." His daughter, Miss Jane Clemens, was found drowned at 7.30 o'clock this morning in a bathtub at the author's villa, in Redding, Conn. She was about twenty-eight years of age. Mr. Clemens expresses the belief that she was seized with convulsions while taking a bath. She had been a sufferer from epilepsy, though in the last two years the convulsions had not been so severe as formerly. The medical examination pronounced death accidental. Mr. Clemens is heartbroken. He said: "She was all that was left to me in my home life." His other daughter, Clara, recently married the Russian pianist, M. Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

We greatly regret to report the death of Madame Meta Illing, which occurred at Frankfort-on-Main on Sunday from pneumonia. Madame Illing, as recently reported by the *Record's* Berlin correspondent, had been ill for a long time at Frankfort. To her great disappointment she was unable to accompany the English Theatre's tour through Germany. Madame Illing, it will be remembered, was the founder and promoter of the English Theatre Company, from which she anticipated great things; but the reception the enterprise has gained from the German critics has been the reverse of cordial. Whether the Company will

continue to exist, now that Madame Illing is dead, remains to be seen.

NEW YORK, Sunday.—The Explorer's Club of this city has unanimously decided to expel Dr. Cook from the club, since the committee appointed to investigate Dr. Cook's report of his alleged ascent of Mount McKinley has pronounced an unfavourable judgment.

LONDON, Saturday.—A letter from Lord Avebury, published in the local press, says that the Anglo-German Friendship Committee have read with great regret a number of articles recently published in a section of the English press, the result of which must be to increase distrust between Germany and England and strengthen the (according to Lord Avebury) insignificant minority in Germany who regard a war between the two countries as inevitable and even advantageous for Germany. Such a war, continues Lord Avebury, would be fatal to both parties, and those who are endeavouring to sow discord between the two nations are taking upon themselves a terrible responsibility.

LONDON, Saturday.—Reuter's Agency learns from an authoritative London source that the Japanese Government regards as absurd the rumours now circulating in the Russian press relative to Japan's aggressive intentions. The Japanese newspapers view these rumours as fabrications designed to influence the money market. Between Russia and Japan there are no questions which give occasion to any sort of anxiety. Their mutual relations are notably friendly, and both countries are earnestly desirous of maintaining them on that basis.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.—The American Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, telegraphs the State Department that more than 900 men were killed in the battle of Rama, the total casualties amounting to 2000. Great distress is said to prevail among the troops.

(From our correspondent) LONDON.—"When you can't argue, abuse your opponent." "Keep on throwing mud, and some of it's sure to stick." "If you don't at first succeed, lie, lie, lie again." These inspiring mottoes, as far as I can gather, are the watchwords of the Liberal party in the present crisis. There is nothing in English history, ancient or modern, to parallel the storm of outrageous invective, shameless mendacity, and the personalities which are issuing from the Ministerial camp. Dignity has been thrown to the winds, and the laurels are his who descends deeper into the mire of Billingsgate than his colleagues. Up to now it has been a neck and neck race between Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George, but by his speech at Llanely on Wednesday last the Chancellor of the Exchequer has gained a long lead. For the credit of British politics his utterances ought to be erased from human memory, but as they are reproduced with acclamation by the Radical press, it is only fair to grant them a hearing all round. From among the Chancellor's flowers of oratory at Llanely, I extract the following essence for the information of *Record* readers:

"Who are the Lords? With some exceptions they are the owners of land and royalties. They prey on honest industry."

"We have four noble lords travelling about the country. Lord Milner (booming)—well, you know him evidently; we are still paying his debts (laughter)—and until they are all paid I think it would be better for him if he had stayed at home. Then there is Lord Cawdor, who has a special claim to speak the mind of the people. He was rejected twice by constituencies that knew him the best."

(Continued on page 2.)

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.

The Christmas holidays have as usual been a season of abundant celebrations, hospitality, and festivity in general on the part of the American Colony.

Unlike the American residents, the English Colony adhered religiously to Christmas Day as its day of special celebration. S. George's was crowded to the doors at the 11 o'clock service on Saturday morning, passing visitors as well as residents availing themselves in numbers of the opportunity of attending an English Christmas service in Berlin. Both the British Ambassador and Lady Edward Goschen were present, as well as members of the Embassy staff.

Besides an appropriate sermon and music, the Church was beautifully though simply decorated. A screen, covered with evergreens and surmounted by a cross of white flowers, occupied the centre of the chancel, while Christmas holly, palms, white chrysanthemums and marguerites formed an effective floral setting. The handsome old brass chandelier lately presented to S. George's was lighted for the first time on Christmas Day. This effective addition to the Church, which hangs from the chancel archway, was the gift of Mrs. Paul Magnus, of Berlin, in memory of her mother, Lady de Capel Crowe, a long-time resident of Berlin who died two years ago.

Ambassador and Mrs. David Jayne Hill will hold the usual New Year's Day reception for the American Colony next Saturday, from 4 to 6 p.m. All Americans, resident or transient, are cordially invited to attend.

On the afternoon of Christmas Day, good cheer in plenty was provided by both the American Church and the American Woman's Club in Berlin. There was no chance of any sense of loneliness overcoming the most solitary American student or the newest newcomer, of whatever profession or calling. Especially with a view to gathering in just this stranger and student element, both Club and Church had thrown open wide and hospitable doors. To the Club must be assigned, first place on this occasion for open-handed, unreserved hospitality and abundance of Christmas cheer.

The Club-rooms presented a strikingly attractive Christmas picture. From the huge fir-tree in the farthest corner of the music-room, glistening with its white and silver decorations, to the red and white table-centres, covered with miniature Santa-Claus figures, everything was suggestive of Christmas. Fir, mistletoe and holly were everywhere lavishly and artistically used, tiny red Japanese lanterns suspended from the fir-branches giving an extra touch of Christmas colour here and there. The rooms were crowded to overflowing, the brightness of the Christmas decorations being only equalled by the jollity and true Christmas *Stimmung* which the Club's happy hospitality called forth. Mrs. Hartwig Devisen, who superintended the decorations aided by a cohort of young men (Messrs. Pirsch, Petri, and Nielsen), should be warmly congratulated on the success of her efforts.

Christmas carols, sung by seven of the Club's girl-members, formed the introduction to the afternoon. Mrs. Putnam Griswold, the Chairman of the music Committee, who had sent to England for special Christmas music, was responsible for this pleasing feature. The Christmas-tree *Bescheerung*, which took place early in the afternoon, put everyone in capital humour. The young men of the Colony, who were present in large numbers, were made happy with numerous squeaking and expanding *Scherzartikel* which soon made the Club-rooms lively to a degree. The ladies and girl-students present were honoured with more dignified presentations. Thanks to generous donations on the part of members and friends of the Club, they received most acceptable mementoes in the shape of a variety of silver charms and trinkets.

Between 6.30 and 7 o'clock an elaborate cold buffet was served, with something very like "real home turkey" as a *pièce de résistance*, supported by roast beef, meat jellies, salads, and a varied collection of tempting comestibles of all kinds. Fruit punch and "fudge," and a huge crimson basket-stand piled with grapes and red-checked American apples, concluded the menu. Upwards of sixty sat down to supper at small tables distributed about the rooms.

The excellent management of the whole affair was again noticeable in the ease, rapidity and complete absence of hitches or friction with which supper was served. Credit for this important section of the entertainment—the provision of a bountiful supper—is chiefly due to Mrs. Julius Hutmacher, with the substantial assistance of Mrs. Graves, the Directress of the Club.

At the American Church on Christmas Day the reception organised by the Ladies' and the Young People's Union was also well attended and thoroughly enjoyed although in a quieter way. The Church li-

brary and vestibule had been most effectively brightened with holly, mistletoe and fir-branches, as well as with the never-failing Stars and Stripes. Mrs. Murlin, the wife of the American Pastor, presided as hostess, and was untiring in cordially greeting newcomers and making strangers known to one another. Mrs. William Irvin and Mrs. MacDunnough also did a great deal in this respect, while Miss Julia Irvin superintended the distribution of unlimited supplies of tea and homemade American cake.

Dr. David Jayne Hill was the guest of honour at a Christmas dinner-party given on the evening of Christmas Day by Consul-General and Mrs. Thackara.

Mrs. Hill, as already stated in the *Record*, is spending a few days in Paris, and is not expected to return before January 1, in time for the New Year's reception at the Embassy.

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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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Lohengrin	at 7
Royal Theatre	Der deutsche König	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theater	The Taming of the Shrew	5.30
	(Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen	8
Lessing Theatre	Das Konzert	8
Berliner Theater	Hohle Politik	8
New Schauspielhaus	Ihr letzter Brief	8
Comic Opera	Hoffmanns Erzählungen	8
Schiller Theatre O. Charlottenburg	Miss Hobbs	8
	Wallensteins Tod	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Haubenlerche	8
Kleines Theater	Der grosse Name	8
Urania Theatre	In den Dolomiten	8

Every evening until further notice.

New Theatre	Ein königlicher Spass	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Graf von Luxemburg	7.30
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Faust I. part	8
Lustspielhaus	Der dunkle Punkt	8
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Slettiner Sänger	at 8, Sundays
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies 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. Thackara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office 10-3 hours

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

"Who is Lord Middleton? I never appreciated the advantages of the hereditary system until I came to Lord Middleton.

"It has at least one advantage—that it enables a man who used to be called Brodrick to call himself Middleton when he wants people to forget that he ever was Brodrick."

Now comes the deadly parallel, and the appended extracts call for no comment!

"Mr. Brodrick made such a mess of the War Office that even the late Tory Government—and I suppose that was about the worst that this country has ever seen—could stand him no longer, so they sent him to the India Office to help Lord Curzon to muddle the affairs of our Indian Empire. Each of them has just enough intelligence to know that the other is a muddler—(cheers)—but neither of them has quite enough to know how to do better."—Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, at Llanely, December 22, 1909.

"You will never send to India, and you have never sent to India, a Viceroy his superior, if indeed his equal in force of mind, in unsparring, remorseless industry, in passionate and devoted interest in all that concerns the well-being of India. With an imagination fired by the grandeur of the political problem India presents, you never sent a man more eminently successful than when you sent Lord Curzon."—LORD MORLEY, Feb. 23, 1909.

ROME, Saturday.—The Italian Consul at Hodeida report that Herr Hermann Burckhardt, the German explorer, and Marchese Benzeni, formerly Italian Consular Agent, have been assassinated by revolting Arabs near Thais, en route from Hodeida to Sanna. They were escorted by six Turkish gendarmes. The Italian authorities, owing to the revolt in the Yemen, had refused Marchese Benzeni permission to make a journey into the interior. But he was insistent, and determined upon accompanying Herr Burckhardt.

BRUSSELS, Sunday.—Yesterday afternoon a Te Deum was celebrated at the Church of St. Gudule on the occasion of King Albert's accession. The King and Queen, attended by the entire Royal Family, were present. During yesterday the Ministry placed their portfolios at the disposal of the King, who requested the Ministers to remain in office.

BARCELONA, Saturday.—Terrible weather and heavy rains have visited practically all Spain. Telegraphic and telephonic communication is destroyed. The railway line from Salamanca to Portugal is interrupted, and enormous damage has been done everywhere. From Oporto comes news that the river Douro rose from thirty-six to forty-two feet, sweeping away bales of wool from the wharves and devastating vineyards. All vessels lying in the mouth of the river were torn from their anchorage and hurled on the sandbanks. Although many of the crews saved themselves, there are several cases of drowning.

A terrible railway disaster occurred at the station of Uhersko, Bohemia, a small station near Pardubitz, on the Prague-Vienna line, on Christmas Day, the victims being estimated at 12 or 14 killed and 20 injured. The accident happened owing to a misplaced signal. It was a head-on collision, the two locomotives crashing into each other with terrible impetus. Both were passenger trains, the cars holding about 150 people, who were hurled in all directions by the shock. The rails were torn up like straws. One car was set in flames by the explosion of the gas reservoir. Heartrending cries came from the injured among the debris, the work of rescue being one of great difficulty. The blame for the catastrophe is attributed to a Uhersko station official, named Zeis, who gave the first train clear passage in spite of the fact that it was late and should have waited on a switch for the express to pass. Zeis maintains that before the arrival of the Prague express he had placed the semaphore signal at "halt," but this is refuted by an official who was near the instrument. A commission of railway officials have proved that the apparatus was in complete order and stood at "free" immediately after the smash. Zeis, who is a young man, lost all his self-possession after the accident and fled the spot. He later returned to the station and was taken into custody. Despatches from Vienna state that eleven people, not twelve, lost their lives.

A telegram reached the *Kölnische Zeitung* yesterday from Shanghai, as follows: A revolutionist hailing from Southern China attempted to assassinate the Prince Regent yesterday as the latter was entering the palace from his carriage. The attempt was made with a dagger. Prince Tschung was slightly wounded in the abdomen, but did not lose much blood, and is as well as can be expected under the circumstances. The assassin was immediately arrested. Complete tranquillity reigns in Peking.

PARIS, Monday.—All the gates of Paris were closely watched by the police last night, the occupants of automobiles entering the city having to undergo a strict scrutiny. These measures were due to a report having been received by the police that the Duc d'Orleans intended to clandestinely visit Paris. M. Hamard, Director of Public Security, refuses to divulge anything beyond a statement that the watch was kept for police purposes. Several Royalist journals declare the rumour to be an invention of the Police Prefecture, and further allege that the reserves were called out and as many policemen as possible made busy to prevent the disaffected police from holding a meeting to express their discontent.

LONDON, Monday.—A local paper reports from Bombay this morning that the police of the city have arrested fifteen persons implicated in the murder of Mr. Jackson, besides confiscating a large quantity of revolvers, ammunition, and seditious pamphlets. The seizure of the latter has revealed the existence of a large and well-organised conspiracy.

DRESDEN

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,
corner of Zahns Gasse.

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Woolen underwear.

Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys. Knitted Waists.
English and German Knitted Goods.
Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies,
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Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts,
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Egypt in February and March. Private dahabiah.
Greece and Constantinople in April.
Small select parties under the personal management and escort of Miss I. B. Watson, Gutzkow Str. 33, II, Dresden.
References required. Particulars furnished upon request.

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New books received daily in English, French, and German.

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Most attractive property at **Hosterwitz-Pillnitz (Elbe)**

near Dresden, Saxony, situated about 300ft. above sea level on a gentle terraced slope commanding extensive and lovely views over the valley of the Elbe. Within 5 minutes walk of tram reaching the centre of Dresden (Schlossplatz and Opera house) in 40 minutes; close to the Elbe steamers.

The grounds, about 12.5 acres in extent, are probably unsurpassed by any of a similar character in Germany, being unique in the manner they are laid out. They are for the most part very productive market gardens, richly stocked with the choicest fruit (rare specimens of apples, pears, peaches and berries, etc.), natural woodland and park-like lands. Extensive pleasure grounds, beautifully timbered with grand old trees (poplars, lirs, oaks, chestnuts, lime, specimen conifers, etc.), terraces. Lawns, grass tennis court. Fountain. Beautiful shrubbery walks. Flower and kitchen garden. Green-house. Forcing pits. Chicken house. Coach house. Stabling.

The comfortable two-storied country house standing in the midst of the shady grounds contains

On the ground floor: hall, drawing, dining, smoking-room, study, the latter three rooms with beautiful wood-carving and panelling, large sunny verandah, lavatory.

On the first floor: drawing room and 4 bedrooms, verandah, lobby, lavatory; second floor: 3 servants' bedrooms, boxrooms, etc. Basement with large kitchen, domestic offices, etc. Electric light and bells throughout. Bath, Telephone, modern drainage.

Water supply from own spring for house and grounds with 30 hydrants. Also public water.

The whole property is in capital repair.

Lovely surroundings. Beautiful walks through woods and fields. Boating and swimming in summer, bob-sledding and tobogganing in winter. Close to the magnificent royal gardens and castle at Pillnitz, (Summer residence of the King of Saxony). Within easy reach of the most beautiful parts of Saxon and Bohemian Switzerland. Five minutes from post and telegraph. Cheap rates and taxes. Bracing air. **Price: 10,000 Pounds Sterling.**

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN DRESDEN.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmärkt 16.—British Consul
H. Palmé, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.
American Consul-General: **T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.**

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
South-west winds, sometimes fine, temperature little altered, no heavy rain.

Miss Lillie May Smith, accompanied by Miss May-belle Hanson, is at present staying at her home, West Strasse 51, Plauen in Vogtland.

Mrs. R. A. Kathan gave a dinner party at the Europäischer Hof on the evening of Christmas Day, her guests including Consul-General Gaffney, Mrs. James Watson Benton, Mr. Webb Benton, Miss Mercur, and Miss Geddes.

A Dresden correspondent writes to the *Daily Record*:—"A significant incident happened in the course of my recent journey to Paris. I took a sleeping-car at Frankfurt, and when I awoke in the morning found we were only about an hour distant from Paris. Feeling in need of some refreshment after a night spent in the not very salubrious atmosphere of my close compartment, I sought out the attendant in the hope of obtaining a cup of coffee. The man, I believe, was French, but having heard him speaking German I addressed him in that language. He was surly in the extreme, and for a long time would not answer my questions; but finally told me roughly that he had no coffee, and wouldn't give me any if he had. I was amazed at this conduct until a German gentleman, who was also on the car, told me he had suffered the same experience, and that it was doubtless due to the fact that we had spoken to the attendant in German. I thereupon went to the man again and demanded an explanation, threatening to report him to the Sleeping Car Company on my arrival in Paris. His tone then changed, particularly when he found that I was not a German. I am, of course, unable to say with certainty whether his impertinent conduct was wholly due to racial animosity, but that is my personal impression. It is very bad business on the Company's part to employ ignorant boors of that description as sleeping-car attendants, and the matter should be brought to their notice. The incident narrated also shows to what lengths narrow-minded racial prejudice runs in France. While in Paris I spoke with an English friend who assured me that, since being in France, he had become very pro-German, simply because of the splenetic and ignorant criticism of Germany and the Germans which he heard on every hand."

The Dresden police on Sunday last arrested a Russian artist named Modroff, in whose apartment were found various pictures and art objects stolen from Dresden and other museums. Among the booty is an original Van Dyck painting of a child's head worth 100,000 kronen, stolen from Prince Harrach's collection at Vienna, and a magnificent ivory relief representing the rape of the Proserpines, which has been missing from the Prince Liechtenstein art gallery in Vienna.

The preparations for the Gauklerfest, to be held on January 21, are in full swing. The students' committee of the Royal Academy of Art evidently include a number of wits, judging by the communications which reach us from that source. Unfortunately time and space preclude our reproducing these reminders in full. There is every reason to believe that for genuine fun and frolic the coming Gaukler festival will prove "the limit." A special effort is being made this time to attract foreign residents and visitors in greater numbers than ever before.

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

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.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, boas, clothing, bunches of keys etc., which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droshkkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established: for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5; for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35; and at the Hauptbahnhof.

Museums, etc.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 10—3. \mathcal{A} 0.50. Mondays 9—1. \mathcal{A} 1.50.

Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3 free entrance.

Royal Kupferstich-Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.

Royal mathematical-physical Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.

Royal mineralogical, geological and prehistorical Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays 11—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3. Sundays and Holidays 11—1 free entrance.

Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—2. \mathcal{A} 0.50, Saturdays 9—2. \mathcal{A} 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. \mathcal{A} 0.25.

Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais) in the week (except Saturdays) 9—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance.

Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9—2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9—1 and 2—5, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. \mathcal{A} 0.50.

Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9—2 and 4—6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.

Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse). Picture exhibition German artists. Open daily 10—5, Sundays 11—2. Entrance fee \mathcal{A} 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays \mathcal{A} 0.50. Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. Perm. Picture exhibition.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Tiefland.

Musical drama in one prologue and two acts after A. Gullmery. Music by Eugen d'Albert.

Cast:

Sebastiano, a rich landowner	Herr Perron.
Tommaso, the oldest inhabitant	Herr Puttlitz.
Moruccio, a miller's man	Herr Bissel.
Maria	Frau Krull.
Pepa	Frau Elbenschütz.
Antonia	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Rosalis	Frau v. Chavanne.
Nurl	Frau Keldorfer.
Pedro, a shepherd	Herr Sembach.
Nando, a shepherd	Herr Löschcke.

A priest Herr Holder.
A peasant Herr Piehler.

PLOT. Sebastiano, a supposedly wealthy landowner, finds it necessary to wed a rich girl in order to free himself from financial embarrassments. The girl's father insists upon the suppression of certain rumours regarding Sebastiano's relations with Maria, who is in his service. With this end in view Sebastiano induces Pedro, a mountain shepherd, to come down to the Tiefland, the Lowlands, and marry Maria. In the first act the marriage takes place. During the night Pedro sees a light in his wife's room, but she persuades him that he is dreaming. The second act finds Pedro, upon awakening, convinced that he has married Maria's maid of whom he turns to love when she is satisfied that he has married her for her own sake and not for money. She opens her heart to Tommaso, an octogenarian, who counsels her to tell her story to Pedro. Everybody has been deriding her husband, and upon her telling him that she has belonged to another and accusing him of having sold himself, he stabs her in the arm. She appeals to him to kill her, but he fondly embraces her and persuades her to return with him to the mountains. Sebastiano appears and asks Maria to dance for him. This Pedro forbids, whereupon Sebastiano strikes him, and Pedro is prevented from retaliating by being forcibly removed. Sebastiano then attempts to make love to Maria, but Pedro returns,—having learned in the interval that Sebastiano was in his wife's room on the bride's night,—and strangles him.
Composer: E. d'Albert, born 1864.

Dec. 26 to Jan. 2.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Madame Butterfly 7.30 p.m.	Der fliegende Holländer. 7.30 p.m.	Tiefland. 7.30 p.m.	Das goldene Kreuz. 7.30 p.m.	Mignon. 7.30 p.m.	Versiegelt.—Die Puppenfee. 6 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Hoffmann's Erzählungen. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Dornröschen. 3.30 p.m.—Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30.	Dornröschen. 3.30 p.m.—Der Raub der Sabinerinnen. 7.30.	Minna von Barnheim. 7.30 p.m.	Das Konzert. 7.30 p.m.	Hamlet. 7.3 p.m.	Dornröschen. 4 p.m.	Dornröschen. 3.30 p.m.—Das Konzert. 7.30 p.m.	Dornröschen. 3.30.—Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Die Eisprinzessin 3.30 p.m. Berlin bleibt Berlin. 7.30 p.m.	Die Eisprinzessin 3.30 p.m. Berlin bleibt Berlin. 7.30 p.m.	Die Eisprinzessin 3.30 p.m. Berlin bleibt Berlin. 7.30 p.m.	Die Eisprinzessin 3.30 p.m. Berlin bleibt Berlin. 7.30 p.m.	Die Eisprinzessin 3 p.m.—Das Götterweibchen. 7 p.m.	Die Eisprinzessin 3.30 p.m. Berlin bleibt Berlin. 7.30 p.m.	—	—
Central-Theatre	Christkerzenschein. 4. Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Christkerzenschein. 4. Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Christkerzenschein. 4. Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Christkerzenschein. 4. Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Christkerzenschein. 4. Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Christkerzenschein. 4. Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Christkerzenschein. 4. Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Christkerzenschein. 4. Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.

AMERICAN TRUST POLICY.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

As already cabled to you, the Standard Oil Company has appealed against the recent decision given by the Federal Court of the Eight Federal District, whereby the Company was declared to transgress the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and its dissolution ordered. The appeal will, of course, be heard before the Supreme Federal Court at Washington, whose decision is final. Under the clauses of the Sherman Law, which had been repeatedly characterised as useless for the prosecution of a healthy Trust policy by the Government because it is non-elastic and makes no allowance for modern commercial conditions, the Government has won several victories, none of which, however, has been of half the importance of this Standard Oil decision. In this instance the Sherman Law was successfully invoked against the mightiest corporation in existence, and, providing that its triumph is not nullified by the Court of Appeal, has proved itself an admirable and simple weapon in the Government's hands for the regulation of Trust policy. The Government's original intention of proposing several amendments to the Sherman law has now been temporarily abandoned in view of this victory. The decision of the Supreme Court will be awaited, and further legislative proposals framed in accordance therewith. Taking into consideration the power of the Oil Trust, combined with its affiliated companies in every State, the Government's victory has aroused great excitement. Particularly in Trust circles and generally among business men of a certain type it has called forth a feeling of great insecurity, and has produced a number of publications which show that the eventual result of the Federal Court's decision is very well gauged. The decision emphatically establishes the Anti-Trust Law as a constitutional measure directed against illegal combinations. The standard by which the legality or otherwise of corporations must be measured is the extent to which they render impossible free commercial competition. The decision differentiates between "good" and "bad" Trusts, to make use of a Rooseveltian phrase. A Trust which indirectly limits competition may still be legal; but a Trust whose prosperity depends upon the stifling of all competition is illegal in the sense of the law.

In spite of the Standard Oil's dramatic defeat, the practical results of the Sherman Law will remain at a minimum until that measure embodies the right of confiscation. The Trust attorneys are already pointing out the number of apparent successes gained by the Government which later ended in smoke. For example, the North River Sugar Company, the first Sugar Trust, continues to exist in spite of the fact that its dissolution was officially ordered. Even if great corporations are compelled to dissolve in form, they will soon find ways and means to continue their activity in some other shape. It is predicted that should the Oil Trust be dissolved, it will sustain no actual loss. By far the most important point of the Federal Court's decision is to the following effect: that any corporation or combination of interests which owns shares in another company or corporation infringes the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Exactly what this means, and its possible effects, can only be realised by anyone possessed of a knowledge of American business methods.

Needless to say, the Standard Oil Company's defeat has been hailed with acclamation by the general public, owing to its unenviable reputation and the many startling stories concerning its methods of suppressing competition. The Federal Court's decision represents the result of Herculean labour, both on the part of the Government and the Trust's countless legal advisors. Although it was given under the Taft administration, the judgment is none the less a victory for the Roosevelt policy. The case, it will be remembered, was first commenced in 1906, when Mr. Moody was State Attorney, and was pressed by him with unflinching energy. No fewer than 444 witnesses from all States of the Union were heard, including Mr. Rockefeller himself. Their testimony filled 25,000 sheets of printed matter containing seven million words. The statements of Mr. Rockefeller and other high officials of the Trust made before the Court showed that the Oil Trust's profits in the past seven years practically amounted to \$500,000,000. Mr. Rockefeller in the course of his evidence admitted that the Oil Trust had accepted rebates from railroad companies whose officials were shareholders in the Trust. He also admitted that he himself was a shareholder in nine railroads which carried goods for the Oil Trust. He defended these methods with the plea that the Oil business was extremely risky, owing to the danger of fire and the possibility that the oil wells might become exhausted. Counsel for the prosecution and defence took a week each to deliver their speeches, and judgment was finally given as stated above.

POLITICAL AMENITIES.

The recent mayoral elections in America afford glimpses of the amenities of public life in the Great Republic. Mr. A. B. Kerr, a Democratic lawyer, who, as President of the Bannard Campaign Club, ad-

ressed to Judge Gaynor some questions as to certain charges made against the Tammany candidate for Mayor, received the reply given below. It is typewritten, signed by the Judge. The typist had addressed the letter "A. B. Kerr, Esq.," but the Judge put his pen through "Kerr" and wrote above it "Cur," so the letter reads as if addressed to "A. B. Cur, Esq."

The letter to which reference is made above is as follows:—

20, Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, Oct. 28, 1909.

Sir,—Your letter is at hand, and it is enough that I say to you that to your certain knowledge it is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, and from what little I know of you, you are quite capable of writing such letters.—Very truly yours,

W. J. Gaynor.

A. B. Cur, Esq., Fifth Avenue-building,
New York City.

In a speech in Breitkoop's Congress Hall, in East New York, Judge Gaynor admitted that in signing his name to the letter he had run his pen through the "Kerr"—"involuntarily, almost" and had written the word "Cur" above it.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

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 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.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),
Bernhard 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. WRIGHT, Resident Minister

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

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. tomorrow (Wednesday).
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-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.

Tomorrow (Wednesday), by the S.S. Mauretania, left New York December 22.
On Friday, December 31, by the S.S. La Provence, left New York December 23.
On Sunday, January 2, by the S.S. Philadelphia, left New York December 24.
On Wednesday, January 5, by the S.S. Lusitania, left New York December 29.

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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Interessantes und Wissenswertes, so
daß ich das Studium beselben an-
empfehle.


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H^{ch}. W^m. Bassenge & Co., Bank.
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