

The Daily Record

Office:
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Telephone
1755.

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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PRIMITIVE AMERICA.

A PASSING IMPRESSION.

Though presently we shall doubtless be jostling one another to read this or that aerial argonaut's experiences, the fastidious of reading about a trip round the world in a motor car has not quite gone by yet. It is not so long, indeed, since one was reading the account of the Pekin to Paris journey, and now comes the book of the Italian journalist, Antonio Scarfoglio, called simply "Round the World in a Motor Car." Inasmuch as it contains an account of the crossing of the American continent, it has just that much more appeal to readers on that side of the Atlantic than the earlier volume had. So short is the public's memory that people have already begun to forget that race across the hemispheres which, in its time, obscured all other subjects in those newspapers, at least, in this and that metropolis, which had taken active share in the enterprise. Like North Pole discoveries, and most other such competitions which are inevitably associated with personal advertisement, that motor car race across the continents was by no means without its dissensions and dissatisfaction. Meanwhile there is no doubt that Signor Scarfoglio has made a most interesting book. He has not gone into any of the quarrelings or bickerings overmuch; he has contented himself with a graphic record of the journey. That record, shot through with the spirit of his Italianism, and his exuberant boyishness of the Latin, is full of things to interest both readers who motor and those who do not.

At times the staccato manner of the narrator must move the plain American reader to smiles; but at the same time there is no denying that there is a certain charm about these naïve touches of enthusiasm. It is true that at times essential and prosaic details are lost sight of while the author indulges in this or that fine frenzy or impressionism and shows us the state of his soul while we are more concerned about more tangible things. Still, you are not to suppose that he cannot hit true to facts when he wants to. Take, for instance, the matter of American roads. It is that detail, indeed, that gives this book much of its value. Americans are told just how their highways strike a foreigner, and it is by no means a pleasant tale. Note this, proving the keenness of the author at seizing the essential gist of the matter:

"In America the high road is hardly known because the need for it does not exist. It is a country without a history and without a past. Without effort and still quite new, it has come into contact with nations which for ages and ages have traveled laboriously behind the sun. It has taken to itself whatever seemed best and most modern, caring little or nothing for the antique or the less good. . . . The railway was already in existence when America became an organized nation, so there was no use for the high road. The only means of communication which it has ever understood are the locomotive and the railway. Other systems were too ancient. The Americans

have constructed railways for all their needs, and have allowed the old paths, trodden out by the herds of the first shepherds, to become covered with moss and furze. No one uses them, no one knows them, except three or four farmers whom necessity urges from one cottage to another."

Admitting certain exaggerations, the heart of the thing is there, and one fancies, after one has thoroughly digested the awful experiences those travelers had on American winter roads, that this Italian observer might have said even worse things.

About American architecture we read that it is "puerile and ingenuous—the same everywhere." Villages strike our friend pleasantly, and he likes the way the houses are painted throughout the country; but the smaller American town is stamped, he declares, with the brand of ugliness, and its provincial people give themselves swollen and pompous airs. We like to plunder names from other historic places, and then grotesquely to imitate the capitols, the pantheons and coliseums of the older continent. A street, here in America, has the same importance and value as an electric car or an elevator; it is merely a means of traffic; the item of beauty and that of leisure are absent from it. The European observes in our streets that the population never uses them for rest and recreation. (It should be observed, however, that this special criticism by Signor Scarfoglio is based on the streets of Chicago. In this particular he has shown his code of international courtesy by not referring to the noonday toothpick parade which is the most obvious feature of Chicago's most conspicuous street.)

We do not, in many ways, appear to have pleased the signor. Like many other people, he hates the conspicuously rich, but he hates American opulence most of all "because it is paraded, thrown proudly in your face, and shown about as the only true sign of greatness." He finds the reason for this fault in us—which, if he had been of the keener vision of a Münsterberg, he would have seen as only superficial and covering a real idealism!—is that we are still, to all intents, a primitive people. He chooses to regard our civilization as still muscular and material.

Town Topics.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—For two days a violent snowstorm has raged over the Eastern States. Nothing like it has been experienced in twenty years. At Chelsea (Mass.) three persons met their deaths through a flood and 1500 are without shelter. Reports from Philadelphia state that snow is 22 inches deep in the streets. In New York State, according to present advices, no fewer than fifteen people are dead from cold and exposure, but the total loss of life cannot yet be ascertained. All over the East railway, telegraphic, and telephonic communication is interrupted. (LATER).—According to later accounts, eighteen people have met their deaths in the immediate vicinity of New York city. A five-masted vessel has been driven ashore on the coast near Boston, and

it is believed that the 12 men composing the crew were drowned.

PARIS, Tuesday.—Yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was chiefly occupied by a discussion on the international situation. M. Pressensé (Socialist) interpellated the Government regarding French policy during the negotiations following upon the Near Eastern crisis. He declared it was necessary to intervene in the Cretan question, to co-operate in the establishment of a Balkan alliance and to secure the independence of Bulgaria. The speaker then asserted that a relaxation of the tension between England and Germany had set in, both countries now being inclined to discuss a mutual limitation of armaments. The hour had come, continued M. Pressensé, in which to found an international peace organisation. France must take a leading position in all questions relating to courts of arbitration and disarmament.

In answer to various questions as to foreign policy, M. Pichon maintained that France, in increasing her means of defence, was rendering a permanent and useful service to the cause of peace. France, moreover, had contributed to the maintenance of peace by her alliance with Russia and her other friendships and understandings. The policy of France in foreign affairs was based upon a regard for the people, who desired that no adventures should be entered into without their consent being first asked. After paying a tribute to the work of The Hague Peace Conference, M. Pichon declared the French Government to be animated by feelings of friendship towards all Governments. The Minister recalled the visits recently exchanged between the Tsar of Russia and the President of the Republic and between the Russian and French Foreign Ministers. The Anglo-Russian entente, he said, was also a factor of great importance. The extremely cordial understanding of France and England and the amity between Russia and Italy had been demonstrated by recent intercourse between the rulers of those States. M. Pichon assured his hearers that all difficulties with Germany arising from the Morocco question had been disposed of; the Morocco question had ceased to be a cause of disturbance to Europe, but this was by no means to say that all difficulties in Morocco itself had ceased. Meanwhile, however, troubles which recently sprang up had been settled, and he (M. Pichon) had thoroughly explained matters to the Moroccan mission and come to an agreement. The result of the Franco-German agreement, which served a useful purpose for both parties, had immediately resulted in a slackening of the tension and an improvement in the diplomatic situation. M. Pichon proceeded to discuss the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Turkish and the Cretan questions; and finally an order of the day, approving the Government's attitude, was almost unanimously adopted.

MADRID, Tuesday.—This morning's *Heraldo* reports that the heavy rainfall at a village in the vicinity of Viana (Province of Navarre) caused several houses to collapse on their foundations, and that 28 people were killed.

(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, Kalckreuth 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.

American interest centres keenly in the "Six Day Race" which commenced last Monday evening, at 10 o'clock, in the big *Ausstellungshalle* at the Zoological Garden. The famous New York cycling team, Root and Folger, who captured the six-day race in 1905 and 1906, started once more on Monday evening in the week-long grind.

Last month, at Madison Square Garden, these famous little riders experienced an unpleasant set-back at the hands of the Australian Clark and the German Rütt, who finished a lap ahead, but experts claim that the clever pair of New Yorkers were in anything but good condition at that time. Walthour is another clever rider who will try to win fresh laurels in Berlin before returning to America, and as his partner is no less a personage than Stoll some great racing is expected before the finish. Floyd MacFarland has also arrived in Berlin, but will not race owing to injuries received at Madison Square Garden last month.

The German riders entered will have benefited, it is judged, by last year's experience, and may be expected to give a good account of themselves. Stabe-Pawke, especially, are considered quite reliable for the long race.

Of the sixteen teams entered, the following are held to be the most likely to win:—

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Root-Folger; | Walthour-Stoll; |
| Stabe-Pawke; | Berthel-Brocco; |
| Techmer-Rudel; | Ellegaard-Bader; |
| Meyer-Bettinger; | Stellbrink-Contenet. |

Much regret is felt that Tommy Hall, the clever little English rider, has not been entered.

At the Christmas service held last Sunday morning the American Church was crowded to such a degree that it was necessary to place chairs down the aisles. Even in the annals of the American Church, which is traditionally well attended, the congregation of Sunday morning was one of record size. The Church corridor at the close of the service, was so densely thronged that for five or ten minutes the crowd proved quite impassable.

Professor Stillman Kelley's "Prelude to Ben Hur" was not given, owing to lack of opportunity for sufficient choir preparation, but very acceptable Christmas music was provided in its place. The effective arrangement of the musical service, blending most harmoniously as it did with the general order of worship, did great credit to the new Church organist, Mr. Albert O. Anderson, of Chicago, though praise could hardly be given to the work of the choir. The musical selections were:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Christmas Pastorate | Malling. |
| (Organ.) | |
| Noel (Solo) | Adam. |
| Mr. PAUL PETRI. | |
| Andante (Cello-Solo) | Pester. |
| Herr BECKER. | |
| Anthem (1) "Sing O Heavens" | Tours. |
| (2) "Like Silver Lambs" | Barnby. |
| Solo "Ninety and Nine" | |
| Miss HUGHES. | |

On Sunday afternoon the Church was given over to the children of the American Colony. In response to a very general feeling it had been decided this year to do away with the expense of an electrically lighted Christmas tree, and, since the children of the American Colony for the most part have lavish Christmas entertainments of their own, to expend any surplus funds for the relief and gratification of the German poor. Accordingly, instead of the usual Christmas-tree function, a simple Children's Service was held.

Although many regretted the absence of carol-singing and recitations by the children themselves, the service as conducted by Rev. Dr. Murlin was undeniably a great success. While perfectly adapted to the needs of the youthful congregation in the front of the Church, it proved equally if not still more enjoyable to the large number of "grown ups" in the pews behind. Dr. Murlin preached a most happily conceived children's sermon, based on the Christmas Story, and entirely free from what he called "intellectual gymnastics." The rows of youngsters absorbed his words apparently with deepest interest and attention.

Interspersed throughout with children's Christmas hymns, the service concluded with the singing of an English version of the beautiful old German Christmas song "Heilige Nacht." A long row of packages containing discarded toys, etc., brought for the poor by the children of the Colony, covered one of the broad window-sills of the Church.

Congress-General St. John Gaffney, of Dresden, was the guest of the American Ambassador Dr. Hill at a lunch at the Embassy in Berlin on Monday.

Still another Christmas function took place in the evening, upstairs in the Matron's house above the Church, when Mrs. McDunnough entertained a large

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family-party of one-and-twenty American and British students at a Christmas supper on Sunday night. It was much the same jolly family as gathers every Sunday evening, sometimes in still greater numbers, round Mrs. McDunnough's hospitable supper-table, always abundantly spread with good things, ranging from home-made meat-pie to chocolate-cake. On this occasion, in honour of Christmas, a splendid plum-pudding of heroic size was added.

Supper at an end, the guests of both sexes according to time-honoured custom washed up the dishes, then devoted themselves for an hour or more to the singing of dear old English hymns. As is their habit once a year, the young people showed their appreciation of Mrs. McDunnough's generosity and self-denial by making her a joint presentation on Sunday night, which this year took the form of a handsome silver coffee-pot. The presentation was made by Mr. Jacobs, of Cape Town, South Africa, the Vice-President of the Young People's Union of the American Church.

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. Pky, 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.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

- This evening:**
- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------|
| Royal Opera House | Samson und Dailis | at 7 |
| Royal Theatre | Strandkinder | 7.30 |
| New Royal Opera Theatre | closed. | |
| Deutsches Theater | The Taming of the Shrew | 5.30 |
| | (Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen | 8 |
| Lessing Theatre | Tantris, der Narr | 8 |
| Berliner Theater | Hohle Politik | 8 |
| New Schauspielhaus | Ihr letzter Brief | 8 |
| Comic Opera | Das Tal ddr Lisbe | 8 |
| Schiller Theatre O. | Der Schwur der Treue | 8 |
| Charlottenburg | Der Meinelbauer | 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 | Slettnier Sänger | at 8, Sundays |
| Passage Theatre | Spezialitäten | 7 |
| Polles Caprice | Sicher ist sicher. — Der Mann meiner Frau | 6.15 |

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

SALINA CRUZ (Mexico), Tuesday.—Ex-President Zelaya of Nicaragua, who arrived here on Sunday night, has left for Mexico City where he intends to make a long stay.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—According to a despatch from Managua, President Madris has appointed a commission to negotiate with the revolutionary leader General Estrada, who has expressed a desire for peace. It is telegraphed from Mexico City that, according to a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, ex-President Zelaya of Nicaragua is to have full liberty of movement while in Mexico, but that his return to Nicaragua will not be permitted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday.—According to responsible reports, the Young Turk coalition in Parliament have decided to demand a change in the office of Grand Vizier owing to the excitement created by the Lynch affair. M. Halil, leader of the coalition, has been commissioned to advise the Grand Vizier of this decision, and at the same time to demand his resignation if he wishes to prevent his downfall in a public sitting of the Chamber. The Turkish Ambassador at Rome, Hakki Bey, whom the Young Turks wish to see as the new Vizier, has signified his willingness to accept the post under certain conditions. Another rumour says that the present Ambassador in London, Tewak Pasha, will be called to the Vizierate.

AMERICA'S COLOURED PROBLEM.

A STORY OF NEGRO FIDELITY.

Mr. J. C. Kelley, of Ohio, who while in Dresden last year contributed several paragraphs to the *Daily Record* on the coloured problem—a subject on which he is qualified to speak after many years educational work among the coloured people of Ohio, sends us the following article for publication:

One of the most interesting incidents of Booker T. Washington's recent educational campaign through the State of Tennessee was the hearty response it called forth from the white people. In many of the cities which the party visited, the number of white people who turned out to the meetings was frequently quite as large as the number of colored people. The addresses of welcome made by prominent white men at different cities not only showed sincere interest in the success of the enterprise Mr. Washington had undertaken, but several of them were in other respects unusual.

The most impressive speech by a white man during the eight days that Mr. Washington and party were on the road was made, however, by John R. Bond, judge of the Circuit Court of Brownsville, Tenn. This speech, which was taken practically in full by one of the members of the party, was in some respects remarkable. It is especially interesting just now, in view of the subject of Mr. Washington's address at the New Old South Church next Sunday, as showing the disposition of many of the better Southern white people toward the Negro. Judge Bond said:

"I was born and reared here in the South and have been associated all my life with Negroes. I feel that as a Southern white man I owe a debt to the Negro that I can never pay, that no Southern white man can ever pay. During the war, the Southern white man left his home, his wife and his children to be taken care of by the Negroes, and I have yet to hear of a single instance where that trust was betrayed or where they proved unfaithful, and ever since that time I have sworn by the Most Divine that I shall ever be grateful to the coloured people as long as I shall live, and that I shall never be unfair to that race. I have always since thought that a white man is not a man who does not admit that he owes a duty in the sight of God to the coloured people of this country; he is not a man if he is not willing at all times and under all circumstances to do all he can to acquit himself of that duty. If there was ever a people in this country who owed a debt to any people, it is the Southern white man to the Southern coloured man. The white man who lives on the other side of the Ohio River owes him a debt, too, but by my honest conviction in the sight of God his obligation is nothing compared to that of the Southern white man to the coloured people, and I have often wondered what will be the judgment of the Southern white man and his children and his grandchildren in failing to discharge his duty toward the old Negro, his children and his grandchildren for their many years' faithful and true service.

"My mother died at my birth. Now I am growing old. An old black mammy, who, thank God, is living today, took me in her arms and nursed me and cared for me and loved me until I grew strong and to manhood, and there has never been a day since that she has not been willing to do the same for my wife, and my children, even in spite of her years. "I remember some time ago very well, when I was sitting in a darkened room nursing my youngest child, who was confined with the dreaded disease smallpox. My wife in a most distressing manner ap-

peared at the head of the stairs (we had been separated because of our little girl's condition and we were kept from the rest of the family upstairs). My wife called down to me and informed me that she feared that another of our children had fallen victim to the smallpox. We were in a predicament, you may easily see. It was necessary to at once remove the child from the rest, but there still remained a doubt as to her being a victim, so we could not bring her into the room in which we were and it was also necessary that it be taken out of the room in which it was. It must be kept in a separate room and neither was it safe for her mother or myself to be in the room in which she would be taken. She must remain in this room all night without care and attention from either, but just about that time the old black mammy, this same black mammy who nursed and cared for me, appeared. Black mammy was heard from. Smallpox or no smallpox, that child cannot stay in that room by herself tonight or no other night, even if she takes the smallpox and dies tomorrow; and she did go into that room and stayed in that room until morning, and was willing to stay there as long as it was necessary. God bless her old soul!

"I am glad to see Mr. Washington here and to have him speak to us. He is a credit to his race, and would be a credit to any race. I wish we had many more men like him all over this country.

"Mr. Washington, I pray to God that the Spirit may ever guide you in your purpose to lift up your people and that you may inspire all Southern white men as well as Southern coloured men to lift up and elevate your race."

The paradox of Southern life, from the point of view of a Northerner who does not understand the local conditions, is that while Southern people frequently seem opposed to Negroes in the mass, the personal relations between the races are on the whole kindly. These friendly personal relations between individual coloured men and individual white Mr. Washington insists, must be made the basis for the final reconstruction of the Southern States.

PRINCESS LUISE'S DEBUT.

Princess Luise Victoria, the Kaiser's only daughter, made her first grown-up appearance at the Berlin Opera the other night, when "Lohengrin" was performed. Dressed in white satin, with a white ribbon wound in her hair, and wearing the incomparable string of pearls that her mother has been collecting for her ever since she was a baby, the seventeen-year-old Princess cut a charming figure. Mothers less illustrious than the Kaiserin or Queen Alexandra, who also gave to each of her three daughters a precious pearl on every birthday, might, says the *Gentlewoman*, imitate the example of these ladies, in collecting together from their girls' babyhood, pearls, or if not pearls, amethysts, topazes, beryls—what not! so that by the time they—the babies—reached woman's estate, they might come into possession of something in the way of a jewel really worth having.

KING LEOPOLD'S CHARM.

In personal appearance he was every inch a King, and, says Mr. Lucien Wolf in the *Graphic*, his inches were numerous, beyond the average. The grand manner sat him well. He was always a charmeur, and though in his later years he often had ugly gusts of passion, he retained to the last his strange gift of inspiring strong attachments. He was genuinely popular in Belgium. The canny Flamand swore by him as an excellent homme d'affaires, and he could not pay him a higher compliment or express his loyalty in a more affectionate form. But it was not only with business men that he was successful. Mr. Gladstone wrote in 1866 that the more he saw of him, the more he was pleased and struck by his personal qualities. He did not suffer fools gladly, and he had a malicious way of paying them out.

The late King Leopold was a man of great tact when occasion demanded. A story often told in Catholic—that is, the Conservative—circles of Brussels shows this. The King one day met M. Ed. Picard, one of the leaders of the Belgian Socialists. The King was very agreeable, and the Socialist was on his best behaviour, but he had some difficulty in using "Sire" and "Majesty." The King at once put the Socialist at his ease by observing, "Monsieur Picard, call me simply 'citizen'."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN DRESDEN.

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

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

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

South winds at first, changing to west later, partly fine temperature about the same, dry at first but rain later in the day.

DRESDEN

A large number of titled and distinguished visitors are now in Dresden, including: Her Serenity the Princess von Fürstenberg, of Vienna; his Serenity Prince Emile Fürstenberg, of Paris; Joseph Count Spiegel, of Munich; Baron and Baroness Schönberg-Rotschönberg, Baroness von Boddien, and General von Kaufmann and family, all of Chemnitz. These visitors have taken apartments at the Europäischer Hof.

Our readers will recall the baptism of the balloon "Luna" which took place at Weissig near Königsbrück some weeks ago and its first flight to the Russian frontier. On that occasion Hauptmann von Funke of the 12th Saxon artillery was the pilot and he was accompanied by Consul-General St. John Gaffney. Today we are sorry to learn that there is a strong probability that the balloon and its pilot are lost. It ascended from Weissig last Saturday week with Lieut. Richter alone in the car. Since then nothing definite has been heard of it, and grave fears are now entertained for the safety of the young officer.

The coming lecture by Sir Ernest Shackleton on his Antarctic expedition, which will be delivered on January 18 in the Vereinshaus, is arousing so much interest that it is advisable to obtain tickets in good time. We remind readers that the lecture will be given in German, of which language Sir Ernest has an excellent command. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides from original photographs taken by the explorer himself. Tickets at M. 6, 5, 4, 3 and 2 may be had from F. Ries (Kaufhaus) and Ad. Brauer, Haupt Strasse 2.

Mrs. John Kellock, of Brookline, Mass., has left Dresden for Munich, where she will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Howard Peterson. Mrs. Kellock is returning to America in the early spring, but hopes to spend next winter in Berlin and Dresden.

Mr. William N. Daley, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Mrs. H. Oliver Weiss, of Philadelphia, are among the newcomers for a short stay. Mr. Daley spent the fall with his mother at her apartment in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Collins, of Washington, D.C., have arrived from Berlin and leave tomorrow for Nuremberg, where they hope to remain several weeks. Mrs. Harry Blakeman, of Denver, Col., has left Dresden for Hamburg and New York.

Apropos of Mr. Brant-Sero's interesting lecture on the Mohawk Indians at the Hotel Continental last Wednesday, a reader sends us some statistics of the Indians in the United States, based on annual reports of the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. In 1907 the Indian population of the United States was 298,472, distributed over twenty-six States and territories. Indian Territory led with 102,993; Arizona with 38,852, South Dakota 19,685, New Mexico 18,564, and Oklahoma 14,136. Of the 274,706 Indian population in 1904, 116,333 wore citizen's dress and 43,602 wore a mixture of Indian and civilised clothing. Those who could read numbered 63,147, and 69,209 could carry on an ordinary conversation in English. The expenditures of the United States on account of the Indians in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, were \$15,140,292. The expenditures from 1789 to 1907 inclusive have been \$454,787,382, a pretty big bill!

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Dougherty, of East 93rd Street, New York, are spending a few days in Dresden before leaving for Italy. Mr. Dougherty is a

Returned from Paris lessons and instruction courses in the German, French, and Italian languages. Franlein H. Noack, Werder Str. 28.

A competent Typist, Stenographer,

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

leading member of the American Federation of Labor and was a former colleague of Mr. Samuel Gompers. In conversation with us, Mr. Dougherty expressed his amusement at the exploitation of the American labour market by English politicians. The various branches of the Federation, he informed us, are continually receiving enquiries by cable from London papers as to unemployment in the States. Tariff Reform journals demand proof of America's prosperity and superabundant employment; Free Trade organs clamour for harrowing statistics of the alleged misery and starvation prevailing among American workers. Both somehow manage to construe the information given into the shape required, the consequence being that one-half of English newspaper readers believe the United States to be an Eldorado where money is picked up on the streets, and everything is flourishing behind tariff walls, while the other half imagine it the centre of hopeless misery, where millions are starving because cheap food can't get past the afore-said tariff wall. Mr. Dougherty believes that the Protectionists will win, and that their victory will be a serious matter for America and Germany in particular. He is also convinced that Free Trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada will come into effect within a few years, although there is much influential opposition to it. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty, accompanied by their daughter, are leaving Dresden next Monday for Florence and Rome.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1. Pionier Battalion No. 12, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

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

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
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 Winckelmann 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

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30 ending 9.30
By Royal Command.
Das goldene Kreuz (The golden Cross).
Opera in two acts by Ignaz Brüll.
Newly arranged.
Cast:
Gontran de l'Ancre, a young noble an . . . Herr Soot.
Nicolas Pariset, innkeeper Herr Trede.
Christine, his sister Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Thérèse, his cousin and betrothed . . . Fräul. Seebe.
Bombardon, sergeant Herr Lordmann.

PLOT: The scene is a Moravian village, the time between 1812 and 1815. Nicolas (or Cola) Pariset, an innkeeper, is betrothed to his cousin Thérèse. On his wedding day he is levied by Sergeant Bombardon for service with the army, and the pleadings of his bride-to-be and sister are of no avail. Christine, his sister, offers to marry any man who will go as her brother's substitute. Gontran de l'Ancre, a young nobleman, offers to go and receives from Bombardon the golden cross, which Christine placed in his hands, to be offered as a pledge of fidelity to her brother's deliverer. Gontran leaves before Christine can make his acquaintance, and Cola is married. Two years later Cola, who has eventually joined the army, is wounded, but was saved from death by an officer who received the bullet. Both are nursed at Cola's house. The officer, who is really Gontran, loves Christine and is loved by her, but she believes herself pledged to another. He reveals his identity, but is doubted, because Bombardon returns and presents the cross to Christine, claiming himself to be the substitute. In the end, however, Gontran succeeds in proving his claim and is substantiated by Bombardon. The opera ends with the marriage of the lovers.
Composer: Ignaz Brüll, born 1846.

	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.—Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30.	Dornröschen. 3.30 p.m.—Der Raub der Sabinerinnen. 7.30.	Minna von Barnhelm. 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 Elprinzeßin. 3.30 p.m. Berlin bleibt Berlin. 7.30 p.m.	Die Elprinzeßin. 3.30 p.m. Berlin bleibt Berlin. 7.30 p.m.	Die Elprinzeßin. 3.30 p.m. Berlin bleibt Berlin. 7.30 p.m.	Die Elprinzeßin. 3.30 p.m. Berlin bleibt Berlin. 7.30 p.m.	Die Elprinzeßin. 3 p.m.—Das Ofückschweinchen. 7 p.m.	Die Elprinzeßin. 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.	Christkerzenschein. 4. Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.

PARS FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

The Birth-Rate Question.

The continual diminution in the number of births in France, with its consequent re-action upon her economic and military strength, is becoming more and more the preoccupation of an ever-increasing party of good, French citizens. They have banded themselves into a society and are open to receive suggestions for the furtherance of their cause.

Some, said to be celibate journalists, ask that each elector should be obliged to produce four children, which would raise the population of France to eighty-four millions in one generation, to one hundred and sixty millions in two generations, and to three hundred and twenty millions by the end of the twentieth century. But the difficulty is to make the start and, unfortunately, the subject is such good game to the satirist and the scooner. Any suggestions, however excellent, would probably be killed with ridicule immediately after their debut. I believe it has been seriously suggested that the improvement of the birth supply should be attached to the present responsibilities of the army. In France, of course, the army is called upon to perform a great deal of civilian work, but the latest proposal is, I think, the "limit," as they say in the States. With ideas like this aying about, no satirist, however patriotic, could withstand the temptation to jump into the arena.

Other members of the above society, who evidently do not place their trust in numbers, remind us that the physically-cultured Greeks triumphed over vast hordes of inferior-bodied barbarians. Consequently, they demand a Spartan education for the nation's youth. A Parliamentary Commission which recently occupied itself with the question, recommended that the Government should reward patriotic parents. The French Budget already furnishes 9,000,000 francs towards the breeding of horses, and 4,000,000 for the bringing-up of silkworms. On this basis, they should supply scores of millions for the the propagation and improvement of human beings.

It is curious that it should be necessary to discuss the giving of prizes in order to encourage such things as parenthood, hygiene, health and strength. It seems incredible, but is nevertheless true, that most people take less care of their bodies, and of those of their children, than a shepherd does of his sheep.

Parisian Fogs.

The fogs of London, which we have long considered to be a special privilege of England, will soon be equalled by those of Paris. This, I suppose, is the effect of the *entente cordiale*. The hospitable French naturally desire that their English friends should feel perfectly at home when they visit the gay city. Brilliant illumination for Italians and dense fogs for the English, that is what the law of hospitality would direct, and the French are most conscientious hosts. The notable growth in the fogs of Paris is attributed to the ever-growing number of factories built within the fortifications.

To Tip or not to Tip.

The tipping question in Paris, as all visitors know, is a very serious one. The *pourboire*, as an economic possibility, has been exploited to the full. Not the least reprehensible aspect of this vicious system is the custom which requires theatre-goers to tip the harpies who flock round them with programmes, and offer to show them to their seats, to provide them with cushions, or with particularly favourable places, or to take charge of their hats and coats. Sometimes, they do not even perform these slight services, but hold out their hands and whine for the copper as one passes the entrance. They form part of the regular staff of the theatre, but are either not on the salaried list, or receive very small wages. Possibly the duty of cleaning the theatre falls to them, but why the managements should permit this form of mendacity has long been a mystery to Parisian playgoers, and there are continual outcries about it. I recollect seeing a gentleman enter a French music-hall, a moment or two after the performance had commenced. One of these harpies was in close attendance upon him and, apparently, had pestered him all through the corridor without effect. The gentleman hesitated, as he glanced about for a vacant seat, and the obstinate attendant made a last, desperate appeal. "Then would you like to disembarrass yourself of something, Sir?" she asked, pointing to the gentleman's overcoat. "Yes, you, if you please?" he answered, making his way to an empty chair. The glare which the baffled pirate sent after him ought to have scorched his shoulderblades.

The persistence of these women often "puts one off" the performance before it starts, and they are fully aware of the advantage which they possess over shy or self-conscious people. Their discussions with exasperated playgoers are often prolonged for some time after the curtain has gone up, and irritate all in the vicinity. But the women do not easily let go, and the victim, more often than not, hastens to pay ransom in order to prevent a scene. Theatre seats in Paris are dear enough, and one should be allowed the privilege of enjoying the play in peace. The latest recruit to the ranks of the anti-tippers is a well-known theatre director, and we are all inter-

ested to see how far his campaign will go. The fault is certainly with the theatres. If the women are poor people whom the management allows to perform these small but unnecessary services from motives of charity, they should allot to them, in the shape of pay, some of the receipts from the poor-tax, which is included in the price of all Parisian theatre-tickets.

Democratic Denmark.

The constitution of the Danish ministry has produced a good deal of comment in the Parisian press. It is considered that that go-ahead little country has set a remarkable example of democratic thoroughness to the self-styled Republics. Republicanism in France usually begins and ends with the advertisement of the principle over the porticos of public buildings. The Danish ministers and their families have renounced all the rights and privileges of their position—the titles, the court-uniforms and dresses, the brilliant escorts, the official receptions—and, notwithstanding their distinction of today, continue to live as they did yesterday. They carry on the function of government as they would any other profession. The wife of the Prime Minister, who was a shorthand-typist, still continues that occupation. The wife of the minister for Agriculture, who was employed on a farm, still looks after the cows and pigs. One may see the same simplicity in Switzerland, the Transvaal and Norway, and some day, perhaps, we may see it in France and the United States. This barefaced hypothesis ought to be sufficient to close the topic.

New Bank-Notes.

The Government's Christmas Box to the nation is a new issue of hundred-franc notes. The skill of the forger has reached such a point that it has been found absolutely necessary to replace the present type of note by a new one. The continual progress of falsification has made the production of new notes an extraordinarily onerous proceeding. The manufacture, the engraving, and printing of the notes, necessitate the most minute and complicated operations, and the employment of artists, chemists and workmen of the highest skill.

The duration of these notes is about two years and their destruction is also carried out with extreme precautions, but no matter how old a note may be it can never become out-of-date. The hundred-franc notes in circulation tot up in value to more than 26,000,000 francs.

All the newspapers give excellent reproductions of the new model, doubtless for the information of those readers who are not likely to see the object itself. G. A. A.

FOOTBALL CASUALTIES IN AMERICA.

According to the American papers the number of deaths resulting from hurts received on the football field during the present season in the United States is 30, while there have been 216 cases of severe injury. The list of injuries included 19 cases of concussion of the brain, 19 of fractured rib, 19 of sprained ankle, 15 of fractured leg, 12 of fractured clavicle, and 9 of broken arm. Surely, says the *British Medical Journal*, the murderous character of the game could be mitigated without in any way spoiling the gaudium certaminis of the players. A manly sport should not be allowed to be degraded into a brutal fight in which the deliberate maiming of opponents is part of the "game."

A MUSICAL BED.

A furniture dealer in Paris is showing a novelty in the form of a bed, which is an improvement on a similar one which attracted attention at the last Paris world's fair. It is to all appearances an ordinary bed, but the weight of the body upon it sets a clock-work in motion, and this operates a music box, which gives forth soothing melodies. The lullabies which it plays are supposed to induce sleep. By means of a dial at the head of the bed, the person who occupies it fixes an alarm for the next morning. This produces, when the hour arrives, discordant sounds, to which the person in the bed must pay heed, because failure to rise within five minutes after the noise has begun will cause the bottom of the bed to fall out.

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. today (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. tomorrow (Thursday).
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-plennig 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 (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.



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Correction of irregular teeth a specialty.
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