

Office:
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Telephone
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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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GERMANY AND AMERICA.
TARIFF WAR IN SIGHT.

According to present indications, the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Germany, which expires on Feb. 7, will not be renewed, and if neither side will climb down on the questions at issue there will ensue a bitter trade struggle, with nearly \$500,000,000 worth of trade between the two countries at stake. We say "according to present indications" advisedly, because, if a war of tariffs begins, the United States would be the greatest sufferer, and Washington, while just as much in earnest in asking Germany to relax the prohibition against Chicago cattle as Berlin is in earnest apparently in demanding to control the potash trade with the United States, may be expected to take another hand in the game of diplomacy before "going too far," and a truce may be patched up even at the last moment.

Today, however, the situation looks black, relations are greatly strained, and unless one party or the other capitulates no satisfactory understanding seems possible. It is said publicly that both Governments are "bluffing," but it is true all the same that unless an agreement is reached very shortly the highest tariff rates under the laws of both nations will become effective.

The American Government regards the adoption by the Reichstag of the proposed potash law as discrimination against American interests, and has informed Germany to that effect. American imports about \$6,000,000 worth of German potash each year. Germany practically has a monopoly of these salts, and the output was controlled until July last by a syndicate. When that arrangement was broken the American fertiliser companies hastened to make contracts on favourable terms with the independent mine owners. In order to prevent demoralisation of the trade and low prices the Prussian Government, which is the owner of five potash mines, proposed to the Federal Council a law which should put the whole of the German potash industry under Imperial control. The bill provides that the output of potash shall be sold through the joint selling concerns to which the potash miners belong, at prices to be approved by the Federal Council. Existing contracts with Americans would be taken over by the syndicate, provided they were not for longer periods than two years. Now the matter is in the hands of the diplomatists, and, as we have intimated, the situation looks gloomy.

The reciprocity arrangement with Germany, made under the terms of the Dingley Act, will expire on Feb. 7, and simultaneously the general tariff rates of that country will apply to all imports from America, unless an understanding is reached.

America will not be the only sufferer from the rupture, for on April 7 next the full rigours of the maximum tariff rates carried by the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act will be automatically applied to the vast German import trade, and every dutiable article of German production coming to America must pay 25 per cent. increase.

According to a New York cablegram to the *Daily Telegraph*, negotiations have been in progress for months between the two Governments to avoid this issue, but an obstacle has been reached in the demand of the State Department for the relaxation of the German prohibition against American cattle, which the German Government resents on grounds of public health. In American commercial circles it was anticipated that Germany, after a formal remonstrance, would submit, and disappointment with the German Government seems to be keen.

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English General Election

Results by Special Telegraph Service from London

(Delayed in Transmission.)

Seventy-five constituencies polled on Saturday, of which twelve were in London. In reading the results published below, which have just been received by our special telegraphic service direct from London, the immense task before the Unionists should be remembered. Before the Election the House of Commons was constituted as follows:

Liberal and Labour	418
Unionists	168
Nationalists	83
Socialist	1
	670

Of the 168 Unionist members, 28 came from Scotland and Ireland and none from Wales. It is unlikely that the Unionists will make any appreciable impression on Wales or Ireland—the "Celtic Fringe" as it is called. In order to secure a working ma-

majority of 20—admittedly the smallest consistent with the control of divisions in the Commons—the Unionists must almost precisely reverse the position now prevailing in England, retaining every one of the 140 seats now held by them and gaining 177 seats held by Liberals and Labourites. If, in the teeth of these adverse circumstances a victory is still won, it will be far and away the most remarkable electoral event in English history.

In the following list the initial and figures in brackets just after each constituency show how the seat was held previous to the present election, thus: BRIXTON (L. 286), which denotes that Brixton was Liberal or Labour (the terms are now almost synonymous) with a majority of 286 at the last election. Where a blank occurs under "Saturday's Results" it denotes that the figures failed to reach us in time for publication this morning:—

Constituency.	Saturday's Result.	Constituency.	Saturday's Result.
IN LONDON.			
Brixton (Lib. 286)	U. maj. 1,088	Gloucester (Lib. 302)	U. maj. 126
Kennington (Lib. 1,585)	L. maj. 381	Gravesend (Union. 1,689)	U. maj. 674
North Lambeth (Lib. 258)	U. maj. 550	Grimsby (Union. 2,309)	L. maj. 322
Norwood (Union. 819)	U. maj. 1,773	Halifax first div. (Lib. 4,313)	L. maj. 4,750
Fulham (Lib. 630)	U. maj. 1,929	Halifax second div. (Lib. 3,896)	L. maj. 4,339
Hampstead (Union. 473)	U. maj. 1,339	Hartlepool (Lib. unopposed)	L. maj. 777
Islington E. (Lib. 767)	L. maj. 330	Hastings (Union. 1,018)	U. maj. 801
do. N. (Lib. 866)	L. maj. 31	Ipswich first div. (Lib. 1,805)	L. returned
do. S. (Lib. 1,615)	L. maj. 730	Ipswich second div. (Lib. 1,699)	L. returned
do. W. (Lib. 498)	L. maj. 254	King's Lynn (Lib. 342)	L. maj. 262
Walworth (Lib. 769)	L. maj. 190	Lincoln City (Lib. 1,392)	L. maj. 2,166
West Newington (Lib. 2,021)	L. maj. 412	Manchester N. (Lib. 2,454)	L. maj. 1,259
IN THE PROVINCES.			
Aston Manor (Union. 4,703)	U. maj. 5,447	do. N.E. (Lib. 2,432)	L. maj. 1,478
Aston-under-Lyne (Lib. 968)	L. maj. 293	do. N.W. (Union. 493)	L. maj. 782
Bath first div. (Lib. 979)	U. returned	do. S. (Lib. 4,232)	L. maj. 2,452
Bath second div. (Lib. 946)	U. returned	do. S.W. (Lib. 1,226)	U. maj. 107
Birmingham Central (Union. 3,609)	U. 4,304	do. E. (Lib. 1,980)	L. maj. 1,119
do. N. (Union. 3,897)	U. 4,321	Morpeth (Lib. 3,599)	L. maj. 2,865
do. S. (Union. 2,900)	U. 3,731	Oxford City (Union. 100)	U. maj. 1,211
do. E. (Union. 585)	U. 4,502	Plymouth first div. (Lib. 2,474)	L. returned
do. W. (Union. 5,079)	U. returned	Plymouth second div. (Lib. 2,367)	L. returned
do. Bordesley (Union. 3,787)	U. 5,568	Reading (Lib. 697)	L. maj. 207
do. Edgbaston (Union. 4,160)	U. 5,111	Rochdale (Lib. 1,463)	L. maj. 1,428
Bolton first div. (Lib. 4,260)	L. maj. 4,796	Rochester (Lib. 593)	U. maj. 132
Bolton second div. (Lib. 3,723)	L. maj. 4,385	Salford N. (Lib. 1,187)	L. maj. 857
Burnley (Lib. 324)	U. maj. 95	do. S. (Lib. 852)	L. maj. 316
Bury (Lancs.) (Lib. 1,127)	L. maj. 608	do. W. (Lib. 2,210)	L. maj. 978
Cambridge (Lib. 308)	U. maj. 585	Salisbury (Lib. 41)	U. maj. 318
Darlington (Union. 288)	L. maj. 29	Scarborough (Lib. 509)	L. maj. 292
Derby first div. (Lib. 3,940)	L. maj. 2,305	Southampton first div. (Lib. 1,278)	L. returned
Derby second div. (Lib. 3,818)	L. maj. 2,151	Southampton second div. (Lib. 501)	L. returned
Devonport first div. (Lib. 1,684)	U. returned	Stoke-on-Trent (Lib. 3,372)	L. maj. 1,991
Devonport second div. (Lib. 1,288)	U. returned	Stafford (Lib. 311)	L. maj. 85
Dover (Union. 1,564)	U. maj. 1,758	Stalybridge (Lib. 454)	U. maj. 57
Dudley (Lib. 754)	L. maj. 193	Wednesbury (Lib. 944)	U. maj. 596
Falmouth (Lib. 97)	U. maj. 181	Winchester (Union. 50)	U. maj. 461
		Wolverhampton E. (Lib. 8)	L. maj. 814
		do. S. (Lib. 686)	U. maj. 370
		do. W. (Lib. 168)	U. maj. 592

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.

Dr. Max Friedlaender, one of the directors of the Prussian Royal Art Museums, and a noted authority on art topics, has again raised a cry of warning as to the perils to which European collections are exposed at the hands of predatory American millionaires.

In a speech to the Art History Society, Berlin, he cited the Hudson-Fulton exhibition in New York as evidence of the inroads Americans are making on the art treasures of the old world, declaring that 150 paintings exhibited there were formerly in English, French or German collections.

"Half of them," Dr. Friedlaender said, "found their way to America only in the last five years. It is just this fact which makes the prospect for the future so unfavourable. As late as 1901 Berlin could still get some of the best pictures, when the Clinton-Hope collection was sold. Now, when an important collection is placed on the market works of the first rank go almost without exception to the United States.

"America now has seventy of 650 known works of Rembrandt. It has fifty copies of Franz Hals as against only four in Germany and seven of Vermeer's pictures to our seven. Hobbema is represented in America with seven landscapes against six in German possession."

Germany holds the advantage in the number of pictures by Ruisdael, of which it has 150, against only eleven in America, but even this advantage is soon to be lost, according to Dr. Friedlaender.

"Since Mr. Pierpont Morgan paid the record price of a million for the Kann collection," he asserts, "Ruisdael also seems desirable to big American collectors."

A similar protest against the American millionaire peril was voiced in vigorous terms by Dr. Bode, general director of the Royal Art Galleries, some months ago.

The article we publish on page 1 shows the gravity of the German-American commercial situation as seen from the American standpoint, and there can be no doubt that the turn affairs are taking in the American tariff negotiations is becoming a subject of deep concern in German Governmental circles. The time remaining for settlement is short and some sort of arrangement must be made by February 7, when the present provisional trade agreement expires, if the two countries are not to be brought to the brink of a ruinous tariff war; yet a basis for a mutually satisfactory understanding is still to be found.

Until a few days ago (says a contemporary) it was believed that the chief obstacle to a settlement would be America's demand for the readmission of its meats to the German market. This question alone, in view of the stubborn opposition of the German Agrarians, who protest against any measure likely to disturb their monopoly of the domestic meat supply, would have been sufficiently troublesome. Now there has developed an apprehension that the proposed German Potash Syndicate Law, which is aimed at American potash buyers, may still further complicate matters.

Both questions have been the subject of searching investigations here on the part of the United States Government. As matters stand the controversy seems likely to narrow down to one or possibly both these sharply defined issues. From the German point of view, the chief difficulty lies in what is considered the unreasonable and exorbitant demands of the American Government, especially in its claim that certain of Germany's legislative measures constitute "undue discrimination" against American products. Germans say the restrictions against the importation of meats, while happening to fall with especial severity on the import from America, in no sense involve discrimination, as they are phrased in general terms applying to all countries. Furthermore, it is contended that the meat regulations so far as they relate to inspection, are purely a measure of public health and belong to the realm of domestic sanitary legislation wherein no foreign power has a right to meddle.

The chances of Germany's giving way on this point are distinctly lessened by the manifold political difficulties wherein Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg finds himself. The new Chancellor will soon have too many other favours to ask of the Agrarians to want to court the risk of incurring their displeasure on the meat question. It may also count as a factor that the prejudice against American meats in Germany is still widespread. It dates back to the time of the Spanish war and the embalmed beef scandals.

As to the Potash Syndicate Law, similar arguments are raised. The backers of the Bill decline to admit that it contains anything savouring of discrimination and declare it is simply a necessary measure of protection for Germany's most important monopoly, which, through the action of American fertilising concerns in getting hold of potash mines or making low-price contracts, is exposed to the peril of ruthless exploitation and disastrous price wars. The mines, it is explained, are not inexhaustible, and Americans would work them out recklessly.

The Bill provides for the formation of a syndicate under Government protection, with supreme control over production and price. Under it, contracts lately made by potash users in the United States would be practically abrogated with legal sanction. The backers of the measures, however, declare that the Americans explicitly ac-

VOCAL SCHOOL VOICE PRODUCTION

Giacomo Minkowski (late of Carnegie Hall, New York) Berlin W, Kyffhäuser Str. 3, I. Office hours 11-12

cepted the risk of Government intervention when they signed contracts and cannot now reasonably ask the authorities at Washington to back their claims for protection.

What the upshot of the negotiations will be no one here ventures to say. The American Embassy and consular officials in Berlin are taking no part in the transactions, which are carried on entirely in Washington. Among Germans who are in a position to know, however, the opinion is freely expressed that the German Government is decidedly indisposed to recognise the claim to discrimination or go any further than it has already gone in granting concessions.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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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.

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11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.
Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.
Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.
3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.
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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. Thadara, Esq
Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60 Office 10-3 hours

ROUSSEAU AND POLAND.

Count Wielhorski, one of the Polish leaders, produced a plan of government for Rousseau's criticism. The result was that the philosopher wrote his "Considération sur le Gouvernement de Pologne et sur la Réformation." In forwarding the MS. to the Count, Rousseau stipulated that it was not for publication. Shortly after Rousseau's death in 1778 it was announced that the work was to appear. It seems that Wielhorski had a secretary who took a copy of the MS., and he was responsible for the publication announced. Wielhorski, on learning what had happened, offered to revise the work and delete all passages likely to give offence to France, and he wished the then Foreign Minister of France to give the revised work his imprimatur. The Minister, however, declined, but advised the Count to negotiate with the publishers for the expurgation of the offensive passages. This was done, and so the "Considérations" was published. It is thought that the MS. intact is in the archives of the Wielhorski family, so it is possible that the world may yet read Rousseau's views in their entirety on the Polish question.

TYRANT ZELAYA.

With the departure for Mexico of General José Zelaya there passes from the turbulent pages of South American history a remarkable and unscrupulous man. That he ruled Nicaragua with the powers of tyranny cannot be denied. As the *Times* points out, the nature of his Government was fatal to security and therefore to credit, without which national prosperity is impossible.

Zelaya's methods as a tax collector were as drastic as his way with those who helped him to win the Presidency. When he proclaimed himself dictator he flung his comrades in arms in gaol, and when he wanted money he assessed citizens whom he believed to be wealthy just as he pleased. If they objected he imprisoned them and confiscated their property. Three years ago the German Emperor sent Zelaya the Order of the Red Eagle.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

We much regret that it was impossible for us to publish the intended supplement to Sunday's issue, giving the results of polling on Saturday for the General Election in Great Britain. We had made full arrangements with a London newspaper to have the results specially telegraphed to this office late on Saturday night or early Sunday morning, but although the *Record* was held back from press till the last possible moment, the expected messages did not arrive. We attribute this failure to congestion of the wires.

As far as can be judged from the telegrams to hand yesterday, the Unionists are doing far better than was expected. At 1.10 a.m. on Sunday the results were: 43 Unionists, 37 Liberals, 6 Labourites, and 5 Nationalists. If the Unionists maintain this average to the end of the polls they will be returned with a very powerful minority. We publish below the contents of despatches in the order received:—

LONDON.—The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have each returned two Unionist members. In none of the four cases was there an opposing candidate.

Mr. Lowther (Unionist), speaker of the House of Commons, has been returned.

DUBLIN.—Two Unionist members have been returned for Dublin University, no opposing candidates having been nominated.

LONDON.—After concluding a political speech at Grimsby on Saturday night, Mr. Lloyd George found on attempting to leave the hall that he was menaced by a vast and hostile crowd. In view of their threatening attitude he was compelled to leave by a side door, but his exit was observed and a storm of execrations arose. The crowd rushed after him, and the spectacle was witnessed of Mr. Lloyd George fleeing across the railway tracks pursued by an excited, gesticulating throng. He finally sought refuge in a fire station, the entrance of which was strongly guarded by policemen until assistance arrived and Mr. George was escorted to his hotel.

LONDON.—At 9.30 p.m. on Saturday 11 Unionists, 3 Liberals, 1 Labourite, and 5 Nationalists had been returned. The Liberals won one seat in Manchester (North West division).

At 10 p.m. the results were: 14 Unionists, 9 Liberals, 3 Labourites, and 5 Nationalists. The Unionists won one seat, the Liberals two.

At 10.30 p.m.: 20 Unionists, 12 Liberals, 5 Labourites, and 5 Nationalists. The Unionists won 6 seats, the Liberals 2. Mr. George Wyndham, the ex-Minister, has been re-elected.

At 10.45 p.m.: 31 Unionists, 18 Liberals, 6 Labourites, 5 Nationalists. The Unionists have won 8 seats, the Liberals 3. No change takes place in the representation of Manchester and Salford.

At 11.30 p.m.: 37 Unionists, 27 Liberals, 7 Labourites, 5 Nationalists, 5 Nationalists. Up to now the Unionists have won 14, the Liberals 3 seats.

At midnight: 39 Unionists, 30 Liberals, 7 Labourites, 5 Nationalists. The Unionists have won 15, the Liberals 3 seats.

At 1.10 a.m. (Sunday): 43 Unionists, 37 Liberals, 7 Labourites, 5 Nationalists. The latest estimate shows that the Unionists have won 18, and the Liberals 3.

(From our correspondent.) LONDON, Sunday.—Unionists have reason to be hopeful of the final result in view of yesterday's figures. Everybody acknowledges that this is going to be one of the closest fights on record. Had it not been for the alliance concluded between Liberalism and Labour, whereby the parties bound themselves not to run opposing candidates in most constituencies, there is no doubt that the Unionists would have swept the board. As it is, a clear win of 18 seats in the first day's polling was, to tell the truth, an unexpected triumph. If this average is maintained there will be a good Unionist majority in the next Parliament. The tussle which commenced yesterday will be resumed tomorrow, when 71 elections take place.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

BARCELONA, Sunday.—This morning a demonstration procession of 30,000 people wended its way through the town to the Governor's palace, where a memorial was presented asking for an amnesty in the case of those persons arrested and confined for participation in the events of last July. Order was perfectly maintained throughout the procession, and after presenting their memorial the crowd dispersed quietly.

ROME, Sunday.—The Agenzia Stefani publishes the following note: Several papers are publishing disturbing reports of the situation in Ethiopia, of agreements between the three Powers, Italy, Great Britain, and France, regarding an armed intervention in Abyssinia, and the despatch of Italian troops to Erythrea. These reports lack every foundation.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Monday.—The last meeting between mineowners and representatives of the Miners Federation led to an arrangement to hold further conferences between masters and men at every pit affected by the dispute.

SYDNEY (N.S.W.), Monday.—The result of a plebiscite taken among miners of the southern district is a majority in favour of the establishment of obligatory wage bureaux.

A telegram from Gianico, near Brescia, reports that as the parish priest, supported by his coadjutor, was commencing to celebrate early Mass on Sunday morning a man suddenly rose from the congregation and shot both priests dead before the altar. A terrible panic at once broke out. The miscreant was arrested and conveyed to a lunatic asylum, as his brain is said to be affected.

RHEIMS, Sunday.—The aviator, M. Pasquier, has been arrested on suspicion of having deliberately set fire to his newly-built two-decker aeroplane so as to receive the insurance money for it.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.).—Lieutenant Paul W. Beck, of the United States Army, who was taken up on Friday by Mr. Curtiss in his biplane, attempted to drop bags of sand representing bombs at a given spot from the height of 250 feet. He failed to hit a mark by fifteen to twenty-five feet. The experiment was inconclusive because Mr. Curtiss had trouble with his engine, and was compelled to come down. In his flight to San Pedro on the same day M. Paulhan sailed over the harbour at a height of nine hundred feet, receiving the greetings of the United States revenue cutter Perry and other craft which were lying there. He then proceeded almost to the headland jutting out in the Pacific where the San Pedro light is located, and passed directly over the site of the Palos Verde hills, where the big guns of the harbour defence will be masked. Without alighting he returned to the aviation field. M. Paulhan in an interview stated that "a fleet of aeroplanes could attack the harbour defences and destroy the city, too. You saw me carry two passengers on Thursday. Suppose I took up an equivalent weight of dynamite and let it fall on the fortifications! It would weigh, let us say, about 375lbs. What would be left of the guns or the armour in the vicinity of the point struck? With a sufficiently-powerful motor I could rise to an altitude of 3,000 metres. What gunner could hit such a small speck in the sky as my machine would then appear?"

AN EXPERIMENT THAT SHOULD SUCCEED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

I have had samples of roots of the *Ipomoea batatas* (called "sweet potato," because it is not a potato; also sometimes called yam, because it is no yam—*lucus a non lacendo*—) sent to Amtsrat Müller, Nossen bei Sybillenort, Schlesien. If he succeeds in growing them according to the very full instructions, there may be some chance of Americans in Berlin and Dresden being able to buy these most excellent vegetables at prices which will not make them "taste of silver."

I have very carefully had the packages (sent from America) not marked "sweet potatoes" as American white potatoes are excluded from the German market, just as American apples were at one time, and as American meat, other than in whole carcasses with the principal internal organs unsevered, now is.

Incidentally, the botanical name *Botatas edulis* is not now used.

The real potato is *Solanum tuberosum*. There is, or was, perhaps a reason for excluding certain foreign meats, fruits, and vegetables, from importation into Germany; but altho' an engineer of many years experience, and especially in railway matters, I have never heard of any contagious disease of boilers or other parts of locomotives, which would justify their prohibition, also, at any price.

Robert Grimshaw.

Dresden, January 14.

DRESDEN

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,
corner of Zahns Gasse.

An international Dog Show is being arranged to take place at the Exhibition Palace on April 23 and 24 by the Rawyl Kennel Club, with the co-operation of many other important clubs in this country and abroad. Dog owners and others interested in this Show should direct enquiries to Herr Schwedler, Kaulbach Strasse 3, part.

Fraulein H. Collin, proprietress of the Pension Donath, Lüttichau Strasse, gave a musicale and dance at the pension on Saturday evening. Frau Fleischer-Sterche, the oratorio and concert singer, was the soloist of the occasion and rendered songs by Wolf, Grieg, and Strauss. Supper was served at the conclusion of the musicale, after which dancing was indulged in to a very late hour. The many Americans present included Mrs. Christian Schmidt and Miss Gladys Schmidt—the latter a promising young operatic student—and Miss Sullenberg, of Portland, Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Fowns, of Manchester, N.H., are spending a few days in town, having arrived from Paris. They return to the French capital next week.

We had a stream of callers at our offices yesterday to ascertain the results of Saturday's polling in the General Election. Disappointment is everywhere expressed at the delay which made the publication of our special supplement impossible on Sunday morning. One of our English readers was so keen to get news at the earliest moment that he remained at our office from midnight until 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, but as the expected telegram had not then arrived his enthusiasm drooped and he went home to bed, leaving others to continue the weary vigil.

Mrs. Margaret Golding, of Chicago, left on Sunday for Munich, but will return to Dresden before the end of the week. Mr. Golding is at present in Berlin. He expects to join his wife in Dresden very shortly.

The *Dresdner Anzeiger* recently brought a paragraph in the local column stating that a certain Mr. C. E. Birr, "German representative of the *Herald*," had waited on the Oberbürgermeister and expressed contrition for the *Herald's* articles on the Scott expulsion case, into which "inaccuracies had crept." Last Sunday the *Herald* published an article from its Dresden correspondent showing that the Mr. Birr in question (whose position is something of a mystery) had no authority whatever to make such statements, while the *Herald* in a leading article editorially repudiates him and says it has nothing at all to retract from its articles on Scott's case, which were merely statements of fact.

So successful have the Indian performances at the Zoological Gardens been that they will be continued throughout the present week, namely this (Tuesday), Thursday, and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. For the benefit of the many youngsters a matinee will also be given next Saturday at 3.30 o'clock. Tickets for these performances may be obtained from the "Hauptkasse" at the Zoological Gardens, Tiergarten Strasse.

Concluding his remarks on music in Germany contained in the two articles we have now published, Mr. Sidney Whitman says:

"Yet even in music, the art in which the mind leans over to ungraspable sentiment and lends expression to the emotions in greater measure than to the intellectual faculties, we have but to glance at the prose writings of Robert Schumann and Richard Wagner in order to note dissatisfaction with the whole method of musical expression and aim of

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the time. We observe that restless and yet ideal striving for something higher, something truer, as the motive power that nerved the efforts of these two monarchs of the realms of sound, Wagner's theatre at Bayreuth, built expressly for the performance of his musical dramas, was the last and outward embodiment of an instinct that led him to see the most congenial forms in the models of ancient Greece. His genius ransacked the folklore of Scandinavia, the history and the myths of the Middle Ages, only to find its last spiritual expression in the legends of early Christianity,—"*Parsifal*."

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Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, the explorer whose expedition reached "Farthest South," delivers his lecture this (Thursday) evening at the Vereinshaus, Zinzendorf Strasse, at eight o'clock.

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

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Jan. 16 to 23	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House. Tonight, beginning at 7, ending about 10.30 Rienzi. Opera in five acts by Richard Wagner. Cast: Cola Rienzi, Papal notary Herr v. Bary. Irene, his sister Fräul. Siems. Stefano Colonna, head of the family Colonna Herr Schwarz. Adriano, his son Frau Bender-Schäfer. Paolo Orsini, head of the family Orsini Herr Plaschke. Raimondo, legate of the Pope in Avignon Herr Puttitz.	Samson und Dalila. 7.30 p.m.	Der Freischütz. 7.30 p.m.	Rienzi. 7 p.m.	Il Demonio. 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Die Regimentsstochter. 7.30 p.m.	Der Schleierd. Pierrette.—Versiegelt. 7.30 p.m.	Oberon 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt.	Domröschchen. 2.30.—Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30.	The Merchant of Venice. 7.30 p.m.	Zweimal zwei ist fünf. 7.30 p.m.	The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.	Das Konzert. 7.30 p.m.	Die Rabeulsteinerin. 7.30 p.m.	Minna von Barnhelm. 7.30 p.m.	Domröschchen. 2.30 p.m. Das Konzert. 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre.	Die Prinzessin. 3.30 p.m. Berlin bleibt Berlin. 7.30 p.m.	Ordnung im Hause. 7.30 p.m.	Vergelt's Gott! 7.30 p.m.	Eisprinzessin. 3.30. Förster Christl. 7.30	Berlin bleibt Berlin. 7.30 p.m.	Vergelt's Gott! 7.30 p.m.	Eisprinzessin. 3.30. Vergelt's Gott! 7.30.	—
Central-Theatre.	Christkerzenschein. 4. Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Christkerzenschein. 3.30. Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Christkerzenschein. 3.30. Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.	Christkerzenschein. 3.30. Geschiedene Frau. 8 p.m.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
Tuesday, January 18th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, January 19th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, January 20th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, January 21st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, January 22nd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., P. C. L.
Strehlener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Friday, January 21st. Litany 10.0 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 January, March, June and October.
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Stormy north-westerly winds, cloudy, mild, rain at first, snow later.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE ENGLISH CRIMINAL SYSTEM.

We are indebted to an esteemed Berlin reader for the following article, which we understand is extracted from the *Law Times*:

An interesting contribution appears in the *Gaulois* from the pen of M. Michels, entitled 'La Justice Criminelle en Angleterre.' M. Michels, who appears as conversant with our criminal procedure as he is with that of the Seine courts, writes: L'affaire Steinheil has had one advantage. It will bring to the light of day some of the most crying imperfections of our system of criminal justice. It has moved opinion, shaken the torpor of the powers that be, called forth a report from the Minister of Justice, the nomination of a commission, the depositing of a bill in Parliament, etc. It has brought about, moreover, a comparison between the English and French systems.

Criminal justice in England is much more expeditious and much more severe than in France. How, then, comes it to pass that it is much more respected? English justice differs from French justice in more than one point. It is more grave, less theatrical, less sensational. Further, the procedure appears more impartial. The presumption of the innocence of the accused is not only in England, *une formule purement benigne*, as is the motto 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity' inscribed upon our monuments, it is a fundamental principle which the judges never violate, and which they never lose occasion of bringing before the jury.

M. Michels, after reproducing Mr. Justice Grantham's inpromptu at the Old Bailey on the trial of Mme. Steinheil, observes: "Ce petit discours d'un juge anglais jugeant du haut de son siège la justice française n'est peut-être pas d'un goût très délicat, mais il caractérise énergiquement deux méthodes et, à ce titre, mérite d'être signalé à la commission qui vient d'être chargée d'étudier la réforme de notre code d'instruction criminelle." M. Michels proceeds: The interrogation of the accused by the President of the Assize Courts will not survive that of M. de Valles in l'affaire Steinheil. Already several *présidents d'assises, motu proprio*, have abandoned it, and it is probable that a law suppressing it will be passed, if not in the present Legislature, at least in that which succeeds it.

In England this interrogation has been abolished for centuries; the judge who presides at assizes limits himself to deciding the advisability of evidence, furnishing guidance on points of law of which they (the jury) may stand in need, and at the end of the speeches placing before the jury a résumé of the evidence heard. His rôle is that of an impartial arbiter. He does not interrogate accused persons; he does not lay snares for them; he does not goad them into contradicting themselves, in order to obtain from them declarations capable of making them convict themselves; he does not seek for wit at their expense. He no longer interrogates the witnesses. He does not lay himself out vis-à-vis for a kind of operation that M. Jean Cruppi, a former advocat général, called *l'extraction des témoignages* in the same way as one would say the drawing of a tooth. The accused on his part can as he wills, either entrench himself in silence, thus remaining a dumb spectator in the drama in which he plays for his honour or his life, or he can give evidence on his own behalf. If he considers it better to speak than to remain silent *il monte dans la tribune réservée aux témoins*, and gives evidence, as such, on oath, *sans avoir des gardiens à ses côtés*. In this case the accused is questioned, not by the judge, but by *l'avocat de la couronne*, who is chosen in each prosecution from among the members of the Bar, and receives a special honorarium proportioned to the importance of the case.

The witnesses also are examined by the counsel for the two parties, or by the accused himself if he be undefended. The witnesses are never examined unless in the presence of the accused and there is no reading of written depositions of absent witnesses. The antecedents of the prisoner, even if they be unfavourable to him, are never brought before the jury until they have given their verdict, *à moins toutefois qu'il ne se vante trop haut d'avoir une bonne réputation*. Usage and tradition require that the prosecuting counsel shall conceal nothing in his address to the court which might tell in favour of the accused. The end which he has in view is not so much to obtain a conviction as to guide the jury in getting at the truth.

Another important difference between the two systems is that in England there is no *juge d'instruction*, that is to say, of the judge filling the part of the *juge d'instruction français*. While in France the instruction takes place in the cabinet of the *juge d'instruction*, in the presence only of the accused's counsel and the clerk, in England it is held in open court. In France the *juge d'instruction*, is in some way obliged by the nature of his office to make every effort to find the prisoner culpable, to make him avow it (his guilt), or at least to make him make some compromising declaration. The inevitable consequence is that there is scarcely a *procès correctionnel* or *criminel* in which one does not hear the accused or the witnesses, and often both, complain that the *juges d'instruction* have made them

say the contrary to what they wished and to what they thought. rounded or not, these protests are injurious to the prestige of justice. M. Michels asserts.

In England they are unknown or impossible. The accused, as soon as possible after arrest, is brought into a public court before a magistrate who knows nothing of the case, who probably has never heard it mentioned, and who has not been able to form a preconceived opinion. The first words that the magistrate addresses to the accused are to recommend to him discretion: "Avez-vous quelque chose à dire?" he asked the prisoner. "Vous n'y êtes pas force. Faites-le si vous voulez, mais n'oubliez pas que ce que vous allez dire pourra servir contre vous." Generally, during this first phase of the procès the accused observes silence, and the task of proving his guilt falls upon the prosecution. The silence of the accused is not to be interpreted adversely. If, after having heard the witnesses in the presence of the accused himself—the magistrate considers there is no case against the defendant, he is immediately set at liberty. In the contrary case the magistrate sends the prisoner before *la cour d'assises*.

Finally, in France, where the separation of the powers has never existed, except in name, and where the Minister of Justice, that is to say, the Government, communicates frequently with the *juges d'instruction* by the intermediary of the Procurator of the Republic, the State in all procès which nearly or remotely affect it *à la politique*, and even in others, takes part from the beginning for or against the accused. How can the intervention of an all-powerful Government have any other effect than of corrupting unconsciously the balances of justice, and how is it to be wondered at that in a country where this intervention is the rule, not the exception, that the decisions of the Assize Courts inspire so little confidence, and are so ardently discussed? demands the well-informed French writer.

In England, on the contrary, the State preserves the strictest neutrality. The English journals so proud of their rights and esteemed so free, observe a similar attitude. When even this neutrality is not to the liking of some journals they are compelled to respect it by custom and also by the law, which in virtue of *une loi*, called contempt of court (*litéralement: mépris de la cour*) empowers the judges to punish very severely the writer of any article in the Press of a nature calculated to influence the course of justice. Action for contempt of court is sometimes taken by the tribunals and sometimes by the accused, and it often happens that the latter obtains considerable damages for comment which has been unfavourable to him.

If this English justice, writes M. Michels in conclusion—more dreaded by criminals than any other system of justice in the whole world—is universally respected, if no one criticises its decisions, if all the subjects of King Edward VII. are proud of it, this state of things is due to two principal reasons: the first is that it treats the accused, and demands that he be treated with impartiality: the second—upon which everything depends—is that the English system is quite independent of the executive power.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

January 23.—Umbria, from Queenstown, mails due in New York January 31. Mark letters "via Coln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, January 20.
January 25.—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, mails due in New York February 1. Mark letters "Via Bremen" and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, January 24.
January 27.—Adriatic, from Queenstown mails due in New York February 3. Mark letters "Via England," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, January 24.
January 30.—Mauretania, from Queenstown, mails due in New York February 4. Mark letters "Via Coln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, January 27.

TO CANADA.

For the information of Canadian readers it may be mentioned that a fast mail steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company leaves Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal direct every Saturday. Letters intended for Canada by this direct route should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursdays, and be marked: "Via Liverpool by Empress steamer."

SPECIAL NOTICE

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned. Letters bearing a 10-pfennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.
On Friday, January 21, by the S. S. Adriatic, left New York January 12.
On Saturday, January 22, by the S.S. La Savoie, left New York January 13.
On Monday, January 24, by the S.S. St. Louis, left New York January 15.
On Wednesday, January 26, by the S.S. Lusitania, left New York January 19.
On Thursday, January 27, by the S.S. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, left New York January 18.

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