

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

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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## THE KAISER.

This day is the German Emperor's birthday who was born on January 27th, 1859. Although there is so much talk of the German danger in these excited times of the British elections, even the most fervent advocate of the necessity of war with Germany may acknowledge that the emperor has been the furtherer of peace during his reign, since 1888, and that Germany under his reign has advanced in the right direction with enormous strides. To this advance—which is not directed against any nation but which benefits the world at large—the emperor's strong personality and straightforward character have largely contributed, and it is our pleasant duty to wish the German Emperor all the blessings which he so richly deserves.

## THE PREMIER'S DILEMMA.

(FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

Now that the results of the British elections, so far as they have gone, render it practically impossible that the Government can have a majority in the House except by the grace of the Nationalists and at the price they will exact, everyone is asking, What will Mr. Asquith do? The answer is not so simple as some of his supporters who are still whistling to keep up courage in their churchyard of buried hopes would suggest, nor is it one to which any person versed in politics would attempt to give an off-hand answer.

Let us look at the position in which Mr. Asquith is likely to find himself when he meets a vigorous and united Opposition on February 15. How different a picture will the House present to that of 1906, when the Unionists, a small and dispirited force, faced the big battalions of the largest majority of modern times, and had on their flank the Irish Nationalists, then powerless for good or evil, and the Labour party, invigorated by the polls. Taking an estimate, which is by no means immoderate, if we look to the victories already won, the next Parliament is likely to be something like this:—

Unionist:	Liberal:	Labour:	Nat.:
296	258	36	80

This, then, is the known position (for a vote or two either way affects neither the argument nor the issue), that whatever schemes a Liberal Government desired to carry through could only be effected with the assistance of the avowed enemies of the Empire—a party whose members have been enemies of the British Constitution years before the action of the Peers in relation to the Budget brought forward a House of Lords question. Mr. Asquith, then, can do nothing without the help of the Irish. What is the price? Well, we know two items in their list of demands—a crippled House of Lords and complete self-government for Ireland. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Pease may prevaricate now that the Irish vote in the boroughs is safe; such action will avail them nothing. Mr. Redmond, with his hand on his heart, protests that Mr. Asquith will be true to his pledges, because he knows that the more he asseverates belief in the Prime Minister's Albert Hall speech the closer is the grip on the legislative purse when the time for payment comes.

This election is being fought in the main on the Budget and Tariff Reform, with the conduct of the Lords as a secondary issue (Home Rule was not mentioned until the eleventh hour), but the Nationalist support in the Commons will be at the price of making the Lords and Home Rule the cardinal points of immediate politics. They want the Lords' veto crippled, not that they care a fig for the question as it affects English finance or English legislation, but because they recognise that the Lords alone stand between them and a Parliament on College Green, between the integrity of the United Kingdom and handing over a part of it, with its loyal minority, to men who, in Mr. Redmond's words, are as much rebels to English rule as their forefathers were in '98.

It is whispered in political circles that Mr. Asquith is known to have declared in private before the Elections that he would not take office without a clear majority in the British constituencies. That majority we now know has been denied him. The result of the

High Class Great sacrifice sale.  
**FURS** Prices reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.  
Every piece marked in plain figures.

Retail and Wholesale.  
We cater to the wants of intelligent fur buyers; our enormous facilities give the best the market affords.  
**H. G. B. Peters, furrier, 52 Prager Str.**  
near the main R.R. Station.

**Dresden China Store**  
Richard Wehsener, Zinzendorf Str. 16.  
Please note carefully the No. "16."

**DRESDEN CHINA**  
:: Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::  
:: Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::  
**E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse**  
succ. to Helena Wolffsohn Nachf. Leopold Eib.

**Pfund's** unskinned milk. 1st quality  
only. Pasteurised and purified, therefore  
free from bacilli of any kind. Delivered  
free. Depots in all parts of the city.  
**Pfund's Dairy, Dresden,** Telephone: 2811 & 1812.

strong language of Mr. Lloyd George and his lieutenant in chief, Mr. Churchill, the attempts to read into the Budget even more than it offered, the effort to set class against class, and inflame feeling against the Lords has come to—what? Such a verdict against Socialism that the Liberals can only pretend to power so long as the Irish help them to play the game of bluff. Now the Liberal Press is seeking to bring intimidation into the highest quarters. Mr. Asquith asked the country for "safeguards" necessary for "legislative utility and honour of the party of progress." The country, by its emphatic verdict, has denied both "safeguards," and the need of them. The *Daily News* of Monday suggests that the King must furnish what the constituencies have refused, and that he "cannot, without grave peril, venture to go behind" what they are pleased to regard as the facts of the Election.

Intimidation has failed signally throughout this controversy, and it will not succeed now. The Liberals have one Budget on mortgage, and another will soon be due. Mr. Asquith will have to face not "a stream of facts," but two or three very potent factors. He is at the mercy of the Irish, who hate parts of his Budget just as much as the Unionists, and some of his own party hate others. He will have to accept the situation, submit a Budget with the Lloyd George stings of Socialism extracted, and then wait for orders from Mr. Redmond.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

### THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

**PARIS, Wednesday.**—The Pont de l'Alma was blown up by the municipal engineers yesterday morning with the object of preventing a damming of the Seine flood water. The continuous rising of the river left no other course open.

**PARIS, Wednesday.**—Yesterday afternoon President Fallières and M. Briand visited those parts of Paris which are suffering most severely from the floods. The President ordered that all measures necessary be immediately taken to relieve distress and that formalities be set aside. An invalid who was isolated in his house by the water was personally rescued by the President. At Ivry the streets can only be navigated by boat. The river Marne has risen at Alfortville to the first stories of the houses; during the afternoon 3,000 people were rescued by boats, 3,000 saved themselves, and 10,000 are still in danger. Two girls were drowned there. Strong measures are being taken against plunderers who

are pursuing their nefarious trade with great success amidst the confusion. Everywhere the floods are becoming disastrous. The Paris press has opened a fund for the relief of the sufferers, and a sum of 248,000 francs has already been collected. The Seine has now risen to the unprecedented height of 28 feet. Great concern is felt as to the fate of the bridges spanning the river. The foundations of some of the older bridges have been seriously weakened by the tremendous current, and the Pont de l'Alma is reported to be showing signs of weakness. The worst features of all is the increasing scarcity of drinking water. Special precautions have been taken to protect the pumping stations from the flood, but notwithstanding this there is reason to fear that the invading tide will find its way into the works and throw the machinery out of order. An official notice has been issued warning Parisians to boil all water to be used for drinking purposes. The river presents an appalling spectacle. A dark brown torrent flows steadily past at incredible speed, and in the boiling waters are seen great tree trunks, furniture, wire barrels, and dozens of dead animals. At each of the bridge arches is a seething whirlpool of eddying foam, giving the onlooker some idea of the tremendous force of the water. It is impossible that the bridge foundations can stand much of this grinding tear without collapsing. It is estimated that eighty thousand people lined the banks yesterday to watch the amazing spectacle. The plight of inhabitants in the low-lying streets near the river is terrible. Everything is soaked, and the damage must be inestimable. Parts of the city strongly resemble Venice, only more so, as in some cases the water is over the tops of the doors and rising steadily to the first floor.

**PALERMO, Wednesday.**—Since two days a violent storm has been raging here and causing widespread damage. Telephone and telegraph wires are down in all directions.

**BELLINZONA (Swiss-Italian frontier), Wednesday.**—Seven Italian smugglers were yesterday overwhelmed by an avalanche in the Forcola Pass, and six of them swept away. Only one member of the party was able to save himself.

**NEW YORK, Wednesday.**—The *Evening Sun* reports from Bluefields (Nicaragua) that the Government troops, after an hour's severe combat with the revolutionaries, retired from the field. The revolutionist forces admit a loss of 400 killed and wounded, while the Government casualties must be considerably heavier.

**PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday.**—The German-American National Bund has addressed a memorial to President Taft begging that the Washington authorities will abandon their claim for the free entry of American meat into Germany, thus preventing a disastrous tariff war.

**WASHINGTON, Wednesday.**—According to press reports, the State Department has finally decided to temporarily abandon its demands on Germany in the meat question, in view of the supposition that American meat prices would mount still higher if the German market were opened to American meat.

**WASHINGTON, Tuesday.**—In a speech today the president of the National Chamber of Commerce discussed the German-American tariff question, and while recommending a friendly spirit towards the German Chambers of Commerce, he also advocated support of the State Department.

**NEW YORK, Tuesday.**—According to reports from Washington, the Government is preparing an organised plan of campaign against the Trusts and similar monopolies which retard legitimate competition, and will prosecute its design by every legal means.

**BODENBACH, Tuesday.**—The local authorities have arrested as a vagrant a former seaman of the Russian battleship *Potemkin*, whose crew mutinied some years ago at Odessa. The man states that after the mutiny was quelled he fled, and has since been wandering through Europe. When arrested he begged not to be handed over to the Russians, as he feared heavy punishment.



# BERLIN

The German Emperor is fifty-one years old today. A recent commentator on German manners and customs said:—

"If the Germany of today is in want of a thoroughly honest, high-minded man, with strong national sympathies, with a romantic love for the history of the people he is called to rule over, then surely the present Emperor will be found to exceed the expectations of his friends and to disappoint the fears of his critics."

Although the opinions of those entrusted with a prince's education are naturally not impartial, we yet think the following excerpt from a published essay on the character of the present Emperor by his tutor, Dr. G. Hinzpeter, bears sufficient evidence of honesty to deserve notice:—

"One feeling only rules all his thought and action, nerves his efforts, and would bid him stake all. It is the feeling of duty, always the strongest and most effectual instinct of every member of his race. This it is that will always bid him, as the first servant of the State, place the weal of all above that of every individual particularly above every personal interest, and at all times sacrifice his own comfort, his own advantage, even his own life, unhesitatingly to the welfare of his beloved country."

It is also of interest to note that Professor Heinrich von Treitschke, a Dresdener by birth, penned one of the most brilliant eulogies of the House of Hohenzollern. His verdict was that of a staunch patriot, not that of a time-server—of a Saxon, and not of a Prussian.

## ALLEGIANCE.

(Contributed.)

Allegiance is the tie which binds the subject to the sovereign in consideration of the protection the sovereign gives to the subject. The maxim of the law is that protection and subjection are reciprocal. Allegiance has its origin in the feudal system whereby every owner of lands held them under some superior or lord, and the understanding was that the lord should protect the vassal in the enjoyment of his land and that the vassal should defend the lord against all his enemies. Under these conditions each party placed in the other a mutual trust or confidence, the lord to protect the vassal for his allegiance, and the vassal to defend the lord against all his enemies for the former's protection. On the part of the tenant it was required that an oath of fealty or fidelity should be taken to the lord, which sometimes contained an exception as regards the faith due to a superior lord, mentioning his name, from whom the landlord himself held the lands and to whom he was a vassal or tenant. But if the vassal acknowledged to someone who was absolute lord himself and a vassal to no one, the oath was called the oath of allegiance, not the oath of fealty. We thus see here how it comes about that the oath of allegiance is the oath which is due to a King or monarch who has no superior. In the aforesaid oath i. e. the oath of allegiance the tenant swore without any saving or exception to bear allegiance to his lord in opposition to all *contra omnes homines fidelitatem fecit*.

Aliens who become naturalized in England are required by the Naturalization Act of 1870 to take an oath of allegiance. So are officers of state, judges, and justices of the peace though they may be British subjects. The form of oath reads as follows: "I, A. B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII. his heirs and successors according to law. So help me God."

But apart from the above form of oath of allegiance, the law is that there is an allegiance owing from every subject to the King, which allegiance is implied and requires no oath to make it binding, and comes before any express promise. For as the King is bound to the duties appertaining to sovereignty before coronation so the subject is bound by an inherent allegiance i. e. an allegiance which is not accidental, neither apparent, to render homage and fealty to the sovereign. The formal oath of subjection is therefore nothing more than an outward declaration of what was previously implied by law and in the words of Sir Edward Coke it may be stated that "all subjects are equally bounden to their allegiance as if they had taken the oath; because it is written by the finger of the law in their hearts, and the taking of the corporal oath is but an outward declaration of the same."

Allegiance though express or implied is again distinguished by the law as being of three sorts or kinds viz. natural, acquired, or local. Natural allegiance is that allegiance which is due from every natural-born subject; acquired allegiance is that which is acquired by a person who is naturalized, or made a denizen; and local allegiance is such as is due from an alien so long as he resides or continues in England or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions, but ceases so soon as such person goes to another country. The allegiance which a British subject owes to the sovereign of a foreign state while residing within his dominions is a local allegiance, but the proper use of the word "allegiance" is restricted to a "natural," or "acquired" allegiance and is meant when we speak of a subject owing allegiance to his sovereign or King.

Prior to the Naturalization Act no natural-born British subject could divest himself of his allegiance, but by this Act he can do so. On the other hand, nationality may be resumed in certain cases by "a statutory alien" i. e. any person who has been a natural-born British subject.—

Berlin.

Henry Happold.

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.

## 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. Feg, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

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

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN  
Berlin W. 8. Friedrich Strasse 59/60.  
MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany  
Americans welcome.  
Geo S. Arnold, Secretary

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Rienzi	at 8
Royal Theatre	Der deutsche König	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theater	The Taming of the Shrew (Kammerspiele) Das Heim	7.30
Lustspielhaus	Das Konzert	8
Berliner Theater	Hohe Politik	8
New Schauspielhaus	Ihr letzter Brief	8
Comic Opera	Die Fledermaus	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Pfarrer von St. Georgen.	8
Charlottenburg	Geschäft ist Geschäft	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Grossstadtluft	8.15
Kleines Theater	Der grosse Name	8
Urania Theatre	Im Firmenglanz des Oberengadin	8
Every evening until further notice.		
New Theatre	Don Juans letzte Abenteuer	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Graf von Luxemburg	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Herren Söhne	8
Lustspielhaus	Der dunkle Punkt	8
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Sittlicher Sänger	at 8, Sundays
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Polles Caprice	Sicher ist sicher. — Der Mann meiner Frau	8.15

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse Office hours 11-1—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office 10-3 hours.

## THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

M. Xavier Paoli, who has written much of the crowned heads of Europe, and who possesses souvenirs from them, contributes to the *Gaulois* supplement some interesting notes on the King and Queen of Spain. M. Paoli is known in France as "le gardien des Rois," an honorary distinction conferred upon him by the King of Greece. According to M. Paoli, it is the charm of the Queen of Spain which contributes much to the popularity of the Monarchy today. Not a day passes, when she is in Madrid, that Her Majesty is not seen mingling with the people, attended by a Maid of Honour. She enters the shops and makes her own purchases. M. Paoli considers the Queen's most charming act was, as told in this column last week, her purchase of toys for the children of two soldiers, who had just returned from Melilla, and whom she saw gazing wistfully at the playthings for children, the cost of which, a moment before the Queen set eyes upon the men, made an acquisition by them an impossibility.

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Results received up to going to press last night make the new Parliament stand as follows:

Unionists	249
Liberals	221
Labour	37
Nationalists	71
Coalition majority	80

The Unionists have won 115 seats, the Liberals 17, and the Labour members 1.

Mr. Asquith was returned at Fife-shire by 5,242 against 3,183 Unionist votes, Mr. Haldane at Haddingtonshire by 3,771 against 3,026 votes.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The Unionists have captured the Mid-Tyrone constituency—a seat previously Nationalist—in consequence of a split in the Nationalist vote attributable to differences between the "Redmonites" and "O'Brienites." This dispute has also made itself felt in several other constituencies.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

LONDON, Wednesday.—A detachment of Indian troops are about to be despatched to the Persian Gulf, the explanation being that they are to prevent any agitation among the populace which may arise from the comprehensive measures now being taken to suppress gun-running by sea.

LONDON, Wednesday.—In consequence of the gales blowing in the channel, navigation is stopped. Some 400 passengers are crowding the hotels in Dover unable to cross. Among these is the Duke of Westminster and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Heavy snow-falls are reported from the north of England.

The cold in St. Petersburg is intense. A Berlin contemporary reports that all kinds of animals, even wolves, have come into the streets of the town, driven by hunger.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The New York—Chicago Express was derailed near Johnsville, N.Y., yesterday. The engine-driver and stoker were killed. At the time of the accident the train was going at a speed of 75 miles an hour.

LONDON, Wednesday.—A theft has been committed in the Regiment garrisoned at Devonport. Seven-hundred pounds in silver were taken from the safe.

CHICAGO.—The executive committee of the Chicago Peace Society met recently to perfect its re-organisation plans. Mr. George E. Roberts, the new president, presided. Steps were taken to open an office from which to disseminate the principles of the movement. Some of the work outlined by the committee was as follows:—Sending out literature on universal peace. Furnishing speakers to clubs and churches. Founding the observance of Hague Day, May 18. Sending a delegation to the Peace Conference at Stockholm next summer. Mr. Charles E. Beals, the field secretary, will direct the greater part of the work.

NEW YORK (Mail despatch).—The ladies of the Southern States, who play a leading part in Washington Society, confess themselves enchanted with Mr. Taft's action in attending the annual ball of the Southern Relief Organisation of Women for the benefit of needy confederate warriors. For the first time since the days of President Arthur, in the early eighties, the chief magistrate of the United States was seen waltzing in public. Mr. Taft chose as a partner one of the most beautiful women in the ballroom, Mrs. Pearce Horne, who today furnishes a magnificent testimonial to the "terpsichorean prowess of America's fattest President."

"The President," she says, "is an ideal dancer, really fairylke on his feet, but a little short-winded." Mrs. Horne intimates that the shortness of breath from which he suffers did not diminish the boyish abandon of the President, "who, seeing how tired I was, suggested stopping, though he looked as though he wanted to continue." The unanimous verdict of the Southern ladies is that the President is "a dear."

NEW YORK (Mail despatch).—Unusual interest attaches to the announcement published on Wednesday of the betrothal of Miss Marjorie Gould, the beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould, to Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, a member of the great banking family of Philadelphia. Since her magnificent debut at New York a year ago, when her parents are reported to have spent \$50,000 on cotillon favours, the matrimonial fate of Miss Gould has been a source of constant anxiety to the "patriotic" Press, which today proclaims that after twelve months spent in reviewing the most attractive unmarried princes and noblemen of Europe, this wealthy heiress, "spurning the lure of coronets," has bestowed her hand on an American. The betrothal was made known a few days ago at a grand ball given at the Fifth Avenue mansion of the Goulds, which was recently redecorated in the most lavish manner. Among the guests were Lord and Lady Robert Innes-Ker, Mr. George Keppel, Major Collins and Lady Evelyn Collins; Lord Acheson, and the leading families of New York and Philadelphia society. The scene as the cotillon began was most



brilliant. Favours in symbolical colours indicating that the match was an American one were distributed, the ladies receiving Empire hand mirrors in gilded wood frames decorated with ribbons of the national colours, and the men silk scarves. In the last figure gold pins and rings were presented to each couple, and when the dance was ended every dancer received five costly favours. Mr. Drexel is aged twenty-two, and at present is engaged as a clerk at the bank founded by his grandfather. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, of London and Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—The Utah Copper Company and the Boston-Nevada Copper Company have amalgamated with a joint capital of one hundred million dollars.

COLUMBUS (Ohio), Wednesday.—An official receiver has been appointed for the Hocking Coal and Iron Company and its allied companies, with the object of protecting the property of the companies against possible seizure.

WASHINGTON.—The transfer of Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, to some other post is attributed in Washington to the annoyance he suffered through the rumours of the engagement of the Duke of the Abruzzi to Miss Katherine Elkins. When Baron des Planches first came to Washington, in 1901, both he and the Baroness expressed themselves as charmed with American and especially with Washington society. The arrest of the Ambassador's chauffeur while speeding the car in which were the Ambassador, the Duke and a party of friends at Glen Echo, a hamlet just outside of Washington, and the trial of the chauffeur was the first of a series of annoyances. Later, when the rumour spread that the Duke of the Abruzzi had fallen in love with Miss Elkins, Baron des Planches became a marked figure.

**CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.**

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,**  
Wiener Strasse  
Thursday, January 27th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, January 28th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Saturday, January 29th. 10.0 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, January 28th. Litany 10.0 a.m.  
Sunday, January 30th. *Sextagesima Sunday.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
Friday, February 4th. 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),**  
Bernh.-rd 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 January March June and October.  
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister

**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong north-west winds, cloudy, snow.

**DRESDEN**

**J. A. Henckels**  
Zwillingwerke Solingen.  
By appointment to the German Emperor. Trade Mark. Court steel maker to H. M. the Austrian Emperor.  
founded 13th June 1731.  
*Finest knives and steel wares.*  
**Dresden-A. Berlin W. 66.**  
Wilsdruffer Strasse 7. Leipziger Strasse 118.

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

**AEROPLANE FLIGHT**  
by the celebrated aviator  
**GAUBERT, of Paris.**  
**On January 30 and February 1**  
at 2.30 p.m.  
Arranged by the Deutsche Luftfahrts-Gesellschaft  
E. G. m. b. H. of Dresden.  
**On their Aviation Ground at Mügeln, near Dresden.**

**THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY**  
**REICHS-APOTHEKE**  
ANGLO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT MANAGED  
BY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST  
**DRESDEN BISMARCKPLATZ 10.** CLOSE TO THE RAUPTURMHOFF

His Majesty the King of Saxony left for Berlin yesterday afternoon by the 2.19 train, the royal car being attached to the schedule express. His Majesty will be among the first to wish the Emperor "many happy returns of the day." He will return to Dresden on Friday.  
His Royal Highness Prince Johann Georg left for Berlin by an earlier train, arriving there at 12.17 midday yesterday.

There will be an interesting military spectacle at the Theater Platz at 12.30 today called the "Parole-Ausgabe." The commanding general of the 12th Army Corps will be at the head of the proceedings, which will be attended by all the officers of the Garrison, veterans of war and others. A royal salute of 101 guns will be fired by a battery of artillery stationed below the Finance Ministry on the Neustadt side of the river.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace J. Roper, of Boston, Mass., well known in New England musical society, left Dresden on Tuesday after a two weeks' stay. Their destination is Paris and Cannes.

Mrs. Grace N. Holzbacher, of Milwaukee, Wis., is staying in town with friends for a week. She leaves for Hamburg next Thursday, whence she will sail for the United States.

A party of American automobilists arrived in this city yesterday from Berlin, on the way to Vienna. It included: Mr. and Mrs. George McGuire, of New York; Mr. Thomson Benwell, of Detroit, Mich.; and Mrs. and Miss Cooper Harris, of Hazelton, Pa. The party made only a few hours' stay in Dresden.

The streets are still crowded with English-speaking visitors, and there are plenty of signs that this year's season is commencing unusually early. The indications lend colour to the belief that the 1910 Dresden season will beat all previous records.

With reference to the figures published yesterday in this column, showing the amount of export trade from Saxony to the United States, we are informed that the actual increase of Dresden's American trade registered last year was two-and-a-quarter million dollars, instead of \$1,799,360.

The "After Festival" of the Gaukler-Fest was held at the Exhibition Palace on Tuesday evening, and some 2,500 people were present. While lacking in many ways the comprehensiveness and éclat of the original Fest, it was still a very enjoyable evening. A number of the amusing side-shows were repeated, including the bull-fight. The fun was still in full swing at 3.30 a.m. yesterday.

This being the Emperor's birthday, the post-offices will be opened to the public from 8 to 9 and 11 to 12 o'clock only. Mails will only be delivered twice, and that in the forenoon. As far as postal conveniences go, this day to the public counts as Sunday.

Special weather forecasts from the winter resorts were telegraphed to us yesterday as follows:—

From Pöhlberg.—Good ice track as far as Annaberg, magnificent hoar frost, brilliant sunset for this (Thursday) evening.  
From Fichtelberg.—Slight fog, fine ice track right down to the valley, continuing frost.  
From Greifenstein, near Ehrenfriedersdorf.—Temperature 11deg. Celsius, snow 11 inches deep, excellent bob-sleighbing, skating, and skiing.

We would draw attention to the aeroplane flights to be undertaken by a noted French aviator on the Mügeln aviation ground next Sunday and Tuesday. Great disappointment was felt among every class in this city when the news came that a serious mishap would prevent Hans Grade from fulfilling his engagement, and it is to be hoped that in this case all will go well. We shall publish further details in due course.

On January the 22nd Fräulein Julia Hansen, teacher of singing, gave an "At Home" which was attended by many ladies of the aristocracy and of the American Colony as well as by representatives of the stage and the musical world such as Frau Kammersängerin von Freckell-Nast, Herr Hugo Waldeck and Herr Kgl. Kammermusik Kratina. Miss Elsie Volkmar, of San Francisco, delighted the audience with several arias and songs, in the rendering of which she testified to the efficiency of her teacher, the hostess of the occasion.

The newly discovered comet was plainly seen yesterday about 6 o'clock in a suburb of Dresden. Its position is to the right of Venus and our informant told us that he saw the comet perfectly with the naked eye.

The programme for this evening's concert at the Gewerbehaus bears a German-Austro-Italian character, and contains the following numbers:—

1. Teil (Deutsch): 1. Jubel-Ouverture, v. Weber;
2. Air aus der D-dur-Suite, Bach; 3. In den Sternen steht's geschrieben, Walzer, Fetras; 4. Kaisermarsch, Wagner. II. Teil (Oesterreichisch): 5. Melodien a. d. Opthe.: "Die Fledermaus," Strauss; 6. Du bist die Ruh', Lied, Schubert; für Streichorchester bearbeitet von L. Kempfer; 7. Wiener Volksmusik, Potpourri, Komzack. III. Teil (Italienisch): 8. Ouverture z. Op. "Traviata," Verdi; 9. Paraphrase für Violin mit Orchestra über Themen d. Op. "Der Bajazzo," Leoncavallo; Herr Kapellmeister Willy Olsen; 10. Menuett, Bocherini; 11. Tonbilder a. d. Op. "Cavalleria rusticana," Mascagni.

The guards today will be mounted by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The bands of the Infantry Regiment No. 177 and the Field Artillery Regiment No. 48 will play during the "Parole-Ausgabe" mentioned above.

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.

**CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.**

**Royal Opera House.**  
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10  
**Der Schleier der Pierrette.**  
Pantomime in three pictures by Arthur Schnitzler.  
Music by Ernst von Dohnányi.  
Arranged for the stage by A. Berger.  
Cast:  
Pierrot . . . . . Herr Soot.  
Pierrette . . . . . Fräul. Tervani.  
Pierrette's father . . . . . Herr Nebuschka.  
Pierrette's mother . . . . . Fräul. v. Chavanne.  
Arlekino, Pierrette's fiancé . . . . . Herr Trede.  
Fred, Florestan, } Pierrot's friends . . . . . Herr Dietze.  
Annette . . . . . Herr Kröller.  
Alumette . . . . . Fräul. Hess.  
Gigolo, a young gentleman . . . . . Fräul. Paditz.  
A small, fat pianist . . . . . Herr Berger.  
Another pianist . . . . . Herr Bodenschatz.  
Pierrot's servant . . . . . Herr Büssel.  
Herr Kühn.

**Versiegelt. (Sealed.)**  
Comic opera in one act after Raupach.  
Music by Leo Blech.  
Cast:  
Braun, the Burgomaster . . . . . Herr Lordmann.  
Else, his daughter . . . . . Fräul. Keldorfer.  
Frau Gertrud, a young widow . . . . . Fräul. v. d. Osten.  
Frau Willmers, resident in the same house . . . . . Frau Bender-Schäfer.  
Bertel, her son, clerk to the Council . . . . . Herr Soot.  
Lampe, servitor to the Council . . . . . Herr Ermold.  
Neighbour Knot . . . . . Herr Büssel.  
The Champion Marksman . . . . . Herr Nebuschka.  
The watchman . . . . . Herr Schmalnauer.  
PLOT. Frau Willmers, a widow, who has not paid her taxes, desires to secure a valuable cupboard against seizure. Her friend Frau Gertrud, a merry young widow, offers to hide the cupboard. Gertrud, in love with the son of Frau Willmers, the Burgomaster, however, will not consent to the match, but Frau Gertrud assures them of her assistance. The Burgomaster pays a visit to Frau Gertrud, and to escape detection seeks refuge in the fatal cupboard, which is shortly afterwards seized and sealed up by the tax-collector. Everybody now goes to the village fair except the young couple. After holding a dutiful dialogue for the benefit of the imprisoned Burgomaster, they release him on condition that he sanctions their union. No sooner is he out, however, than he retaliates by locking the couple in the cupboard, thus escaping the ridicule of the neighbours whom the widow Gertrud had invited to witness the denouement. All ends well; the lovers are united, and the Burgomaster espouses the gay widow Gertrud.

Jan. 23 to 30	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Oberon 7.30 p.m.	Der fliegende Holländer 7.30 p.m.	Der Schleier d. Pierrette.—Versiegelt. 7.30 p.m.	La Bohème, 7.30 p.m.	Der Schleier d. Pierrette.—Versiegelt. 7.30 p.m.	4. Symphony Concert. B Series 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Das goldene Kreuz.—Der Schleier der Pierrette. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Doenrschen. 2.30 p.m. Das Konzert. 7.30 p.m.	Die versunk. Glocke. 7.30 p.m.	Ein Glas Wasser. 7.30 p.m.	Die Jungfrau v. Orleans. 7 p.m.	Zopf und Schwert 7.30 p.m.	Die Nibelungen, I. 6 p.m.	Wenn d. Junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Robert und Bertram. 7 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Eisprinzessin. 3.30. Vergelt's Gott! 7.30.	Rechtsherum! 7.30 p.m.	Berlin bleibt Berlin. 7.30 p.m.	Eisprinzessin. 3.30. Vergelt's Gott! 7.30.	Die Fledermaus. 7.30 p.m.	Vergelt's Gott! 7.30 p.m.	Die Eisprinzessin 2.30 p.m. Miss Dodelack. 7.30 p.m.	—
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.



## AMONG THE MUSCOVITES. AN AMERICAN TOURIST IN RUSSIA.

### II.

St. Petersburg is a beautiful city, notwithstanding the fact that it was built upon a swamp. Unfortunately, the more familiar we become with the intimate history of its founder, Peter the Great, the less we admire him. But, in the city of St. Petersburg, he has left a monument worthy a better man. The little house which Peter the Great is said to have "built with his own hands," and in which he lived at least a part of the time while St. Petersburg was being built, is still standing, enclosed within a house erected more recently, an object of curiosity and interest to residents and visitors alike.

I may say, in passing, that if Peter the Great ever did "with his own hands" one-third of the things attributed to him by his Russian admirers, he must have lived many times the allotted "three score years and ten" instead of having been in the flesh for the relatively brief period given him by the historians. The National monument erected in his memory at St. Petersburg is unique in a way, being a colossal statue carved from a single piece of granite, weighing many tons. His remains and those of other members of the royal family from the time of Peter the Great down to the present, are in the Cathedral of Peter and Paul, which stands within the walled fortress of the same name. It was in the prison within these walls where General Stoessel was confined until released on the occasion of the Tsar's latest birthday. The prison is under ground and its exact location is not publicly known.

Of all the cathedrals we have visited none approaches in regal splendour those of the Russian Church. Of those in St. Petersburg, the Alexander the Second Memorial Church, erected on the spot where Alexander the Second was assassinated, is the most brilliant example. Bright colours predominate on both exterior and interior. Rare and expensive marbles, gold and silver, studded with precious stones of all descriptions, wonderful mosaic produced after the designs of the world's greatest artists, are all blended together in a dazzling, although not inharmonious manner.

Jewelled and begemmed "ikons" are placed here and there about the various churches. These ikons play an important part in the religious life of those of the Russian orthodox (or Greek) faith, and miniature ikons, jewelled or otherwise, depending upon the wealth or poverty of the owners, are attached to the wall near the ceiling of one corner in each room in the house of those who are true to the faith. These ikons are pictures of Madonna and Child, or various saints, enclosed in frames, and are supposed to be sacred and to keep from harm those who come under their protecting care. In the churches the faithful bow before these sacred ikons, until the head touches the floor, make the sign of the cross, utter their prayers and kiss the ikon as an evidence of faith. Some ikons are supposed to have miraculous healing powers; one in Moscow called the Iberian Madonna, is taken out in great state accompanied by priests in a carriage drawn by six white horses, to the bedside of the sick and afflicted, providing the patient be sufficiently affluent to afford the luxury, an expensive one, costing as I recall it, from two hundred to five hundred dollars per visit. The poor are compelled by force of circumstances to accept absent treatment, sending their small contributions by friends to the shrine.

Besides those I have already mentioned we visited in St. Petersburg St. Isaac's Cathedral and the Kazan, both interesting, and the latter the largest in the city. In the Peter and Paul Cathedral there are ikons with constantly lighted candles at the heads of the sarcophagi of Peter the Great, Catherine the Second, Alexander the Third and Nicholas the First, only. I wondered at the discrimination. Possibly the other regal souls do not to such a marked degree need this ceremonial attention.

One evening we drove out to the monastery Alexandria Nevsky. Here was witnessed one of the most weirdly interesting and enchanting ceremonies I have ever seen, and had I seen and heard nothing more in Russia I would have felt amply repaid for my trip. Arriving soon after dark we were conducted, by the dim light of a candle in the hands of one of the brothers, on a tour of inspection of the various parts of the buildings and finally found ourselves in the dimly lighted chapel where the monks had gathered together for their evening vesper service. The ceremonies were simple but the music was unspeakably wonderful and impressive. The intonation of the basses and the perfect harmony throughout surpassed anything I have ever heard—or ever expect to hear. We had planned to stay "just a moment," but were so entranced by it all that we simply could not leave until the last voice had faded away in the passages as the monks filed off to their cells for the night.

In each cathedral is a tomb made to represent the tomb of the Saviour; these are more or less elaborate depending upon the wealth of the church. In the private chapel adjoining the Royal Palace, where the Tsars and their households perform their devotions during the rare intervals when they occupy the

winter palace, is a wonderful collection of jewelled ikons representing great value. In this chapel also are the grim skeletons reputed to be the right hands of John the Baptist and of the Sainted Virgin Mary.

Meanwhile, it is sad to reflect that while the houses of worship are teeming with display of almost untold wealth, uselessly ornamental, the streets are lined with beggars some of them barefooted in the snow, without sufficient clothing to cover the body, and the country filled to overflowing with the destitute, needy and afflicted. I must mention that the priests of the Russian Church, as I saw them, had the appearance of leading clean, honest and upright lives, noticeably lacking upon their countenances the evidences of bestial dissipation often seen in many priests of other denominations.

Through the courtesy and kind offices of the American Ambassador we were permitted to visit the winter palace of the Tsar, a privilege frequently granted to foreigners but not to Russian subjects, other than highest officials and citizens of unquestioned loyalty. Latterly this palace has not been occupied, the present Tsar finding his palaces at Peterhof and Tsarskoe Selo less open to Nihilist plots and Anarchistic attacks. A casual walk through the rooms which are open to visitors, required nearly three hours, every minute of which is intensely interesting. The ball rooms are extensive, brilliantly and extravagantly decorated, although agreeably effective rather than otherwise. The living apartments of the royal family are richly furnished, but not offensively gaudy, as are some other palaces we have visited, but instead have an air of the refined "home, sweet home" about them.

It was in one of these rooms that the present heir to the throne, eldest son of the Tsar, miraculously escaped death from the shots of cannon which proved at the time to have been loaded for "business," by mistake "probably," although fired in the peaceful and honourable mission of saluting the Tsar. In the family circle the Tsar is credited with being a most devoted husband and father, an ideal family man. The Tsarina is said to be much broken in health, despondent, and constantly beset with fear for the safety of her husband and children.

Of the other apartments I will only mention the suites of the assassinated Alexander the Second, tastefully though richly furnished, and left precisely as they were when he left them on the fatal day he went out unwittingly and met a violent death after having on previous occasions escaped by a narrow margin the attempts of would-be assassins.

(To be continued.)

### LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

#### TO THE UNITED STATES.

January 30.—Mauretania, from Queenstown, mails due in New York February 4. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post today (Thursday).  
January 29.—Main, from Bremen, mails due in New York January 30. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post tomorrow (Friday).  
February 2.—St. Louis, from Southampton, mails due in New York February 10. Mark letters "Via England," and post on Monday, January 31.  
February 6.—Campania, from Queenstown, mails due in New York February 12. Mark letters "Via England," and post on Thursday, February 3.  
February 5.—Prinzess Irene, from Bremen, mails due in New York February 15. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post on Friday, February 4.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE

Letters for the above steamers should be posted, in any boxes in Berlin or Dresden, not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on the days given.

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.

#### TO CANADA.

Same as to the United States, but no 10-pfennig rate!

It may be mentioned that an "Empress" steamer of the C.P.R., or a steamer of the Allan Line leaves Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal direct every Friday. Letters intended for Canada by this direct route should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesdays, and be marked "via England," if marked at all. The "Empress" steamers deliver the mail in Quebec and Montreal on the following Friday, the "Allan" steamers on Saturday.

#### NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (Thursday), by the S.S. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, left New York January 18.  
On Saturday, January 29, by the S.S. La Lorraine, left New York January 20.

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

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

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