

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## TO OUR READERS.

The change in the outward character of the *Daily Record* since the first of October has doubtless not escaped the notice of our readers, and in going back to our old firm of printers we must explain that the experiment of a new firm has, for various reasons, proved impracticable. In spite of really exceptional perseverance on the part of the compositors, the burden of an unknown language proved too great, and the late hours which the task necessitated made the undertaking physically impossible for all concerned.

## THE NEW DUMA.

The news which has made its way from Russia during the past few days must render it obvious that the new Duma, even supposing it to have the power and intention to achieve something, will labour under difficulties no less insurmountable than those which made a tragedy of the first and a farce of the second assembly of the delegates of the Russian people. Political restlessness, expressing itself, however barbarously and unjustly, in anarchy and bloodshed, is a form of violence clearly to be distinguished from such irresponsible lawlessness as that which has recently been reported. Violence of this kind, not clearly inspired by a sense of wrong nor marking the protest of an oppressed people, must destroy what small benefits have been extorted from the Government and discredit even that extreme wing of the Revolutionary party which claims for its crimes the extenuation of a political principle. What may be urged in defence of mutiny and assassination cannot be urged in defence of robbery pure and simple. Revolution unanswered and unappeased is being converted into anarchy of the most dangerous kind. The outrages are mostly of the same nature, not only in that they are non-political and that they aim at robbery, but also in their particular method. The incident on the train between Odessa and Kieff on October 2 is curiously parallel to that on the train between Dorpat and Valk on October 8; the attack on the post office at Omsk on October 3 is almost identical with the attack described in a telegram we publish today. Armed bandits robbing trains, disguised men entering post offices, mock officers penetrating into barracks—these are all symptoms not of revolutionary unrest, but of a disorder of the State which has no cure for Revolution. Meanwhile the bureaucratic Government continues to apply its methods almost without modification. Governor succeeds Governor with the asseveration that his predecessor's policy will also be his own; pogroms continue to break out; deportations and executions under martial law take place, as before, on the slenderest evidence; and a purged Duma meets in an atmosphere of suspicion to enact once more the bitter farce of national liberty. A representative and honest Duma is the primary essential of constitutional progress; yet a Duma unhampered and unchecked does not necessarily imply a Duma prepared to conduct business in an effective fashion. The first Duma proved how personal feeling may obstruct political intention; the second how the opportunity of legislation may be lost in the opportunity of discussion. In the best of cases, the Russian people has not learnt how to render discussion profitable as well as pointed; it is not indeed to be expected that the political habit of centuries should be unlearned in a night. The Russian people, with their wonderful adaptiveness, might be trusted to learn if they were suffered to forget; but the Russian Government at every turn reminds them that Parliament cannot be sovereign and must not be honest.



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## RAILWAY MEN'S CONGRESS.

London, October 9.

At the annual Congress of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Middlesborough the president, Mr. Bell, said that a storm would be raised if the Railway directors refused to have a conference respecting the claim for recognition of the Union. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution justifying the course of action taken by the executive committee of the Union.

## THE "NULLI SECUNDUS".

London, October 10.

The military air-ship has been considerably damaged by a strong wind at its resting place in the grounds of the Crystal Palace. Early this morning the gas escaped from the balloon, and the frames that carry the machinery were bent. The balloon has now been taken away, and the air-ship in its present condition cannot make the return journey to Aldershot.

## CONFERENCE OF SHIPOWNERS.

A conference of shipowners is to be held in London next week to decide on defensive measures against the action of Socialist leaders in the various ports, and the combating of the plan of an international Union of workmen. Representatives of the Shipowners' Associations of Hamburg and other European centres will be present.

## THE PARIS COUNCILLORS IN LONDON.

### VISIT TO THE TOWER.

The Paris Councillors, who are the guests of the City of London, made a visit last Tuesday to the Tower, being conducted over the fortress by the Constable, Gen. Sir Frederick Stephenson.

At the Tower, says *The Globe*, the Lord Mayor and the Councillors were met by Lieut.-General Sir Bryan Milman, Major of the Tower. The party divided into three sections, and, under the guidance of Beefeaters in their undress costume, which was closely observed by the Frenchmen, visited the many points of interest. M. Lefèvre and the Lord Mayor were accompanied by Lieut.-General Milman, who detailed the historical incidents associated with the Tower. The official interpreter was greatly in demand and was inundated with questions. Before leaving, M. Lefèvre, on behalf of the Councillors, thanked Lieut.-General Milman for the instructive and interesting time they had spent in the Tower.

A number of the Parisians remained after the departure of their municipal President, and made a further tour. The armoury proved particularly attractive; also the State jewel chamber.

The President and members of the Council were afterwards entertained at dejeuner by the Lord Mayor, Sir W. Treloar, at the Mansion House. About 250 guests were present, among whom were M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador, Lord Fitzmaurice, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sheriffs Burnett and Wakefield, Sir Fredk. Banbury, Bart., M. P., Sir Joseph Savory, Sir Albert Rollitt, and Sir Wm. Soulsby.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast of "the Paris Council", said the thought that came uppermost to his mind was that those who were working in municipalities in this country and in France were doing much more for the peoples of their countries than members of Parliament, who sometimes said so much and did so little (hear, hear, and laughter). He hoped the visit would be a happy and instructive one.

The toast was enthusiastically honoured, and M. Lefèvre, in reply, spoke of the many interesting studies which they had found in London, and expressed the gratification of his brother councillors with their visit to the Tower. They had also admired the manner in which the slaughter houses were kept, in which London reconciled the requirements of commerce with those of sanitation.

M. Cambon, giving the toast of "the City Corporation", said the friendship of the two nations was independent either of the barometer or of politics (cheers).

## AMERICAN NEWS.

### INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

A telegram from New York states that at the International Cotton Congress at Atlanta the delegates of the parties interested have resolved to form a permanent organization in connection with the Association of Continental Cotton Spinners.

### ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Globe* writes under date September 27:

According to information from Kingston, Jamaica, the feeling in favour of legislation to exclude Asiatic immigrants is growing rapidly. The island is being overrun by Chinese, and native traders complain that their business is suffering considerably in consequence.

The Government has been approached by the City Council with a request that the Pauper Alien Immigration Law may be amended in such a way as to check the influx of these undesirables, and the newspapers are also seeking to put pressure on the authorities.

Meanwhile, a monster petition is being prepared in Vancouver province for presentation.

### MR. HEARST'S GERMAN INFLUENCE.

Philadelphia, October 10.

The President of the German-American National Union has received the following telegram from the German Emperor: "I sincerely thank the German-American National Union assembled in the Germanic Museum of Harvard University for their friendly patriotic message".

### [THE PEACE CONFERENCE.]

The Hague, October 9.

The Third Commission on Naval Warfare concluded its sittings today. The President, M. Nelidoff opened the sitting with a warm appreciation of the services of the chairman of the Commission, M. Torielli, as well as of the secretaries, MM. Streit (Greece) and Renault (France).

M. Streit reported on the Convention respecting mines at sea. Baron v. Marschall explained that Germany had advocated in vain the prohibition of mines for a period of five years in order to safeguard shipping. Germany dropped the opposition which she had, on technical grounds, made to certain reservations respecting the first article. She held, however, to her reservation to the second article, which prohibits the laying of mines with the sole object of disorganizing trade. A similar proviso was made by France. Sir Ernest Satow regretted that the full protection of neutral trade had not been established, and that the humanitarian standpoint had not received fuller consideration. This statement was at once met by Baron v. Mar-

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shall with the assertion that only the most pressing military necessities would justify the use of mines, but that no provision should be made which could not be carried into effect. German officers would never overlook the duties which humanity imposes. The conscientious fulfilment of these duties was the surest safeguard against abuse, and, for his part, he was ready to declare that in no country were the great principles of humanity more thoroughly respected than in Germany. This speech, which was uttered with great animation, was warmly applauded.

The report of M. Regnault respecting the rights and duties of neutrals in naval warfare was also well received. England, the United States, Japan and Spain claimed reservations to the whole Convention, while Portugal claimed the same reservations as England. This attitude will make it difficult to put the Convention into practice, for which united action on the part of the Powers is necessary.

In conclusion, Herr v. Mery (Austria) spoke very cordially of the skill, indefatigability, and impartiality of the members of the Commission, and paid a high tribute to the services of M. Tornelli in particular. The speech was loudly cheered.

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#### MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

##### THE DELEGATES AND THE SULTAN.

Paris, October 9.

It is reported from Rabat that yesterday afternoon the Sultan had an informal meeting with M. Regnault and General Lyautey, at which no political questions were discussed.

##### SPAIN AND FRANCE.

*Le Temps* publishes a declaration of the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, the Marquis del Muni, to the effect that the word "difficulties" was scarcely applicable to the position of France and Spain towards one another. The *entente* was complete as far as contraband was concerned; Spain had never denied the necessity to suppress this. A number of solutions had been possible, but a very amicable agreement had been reached; in a like manner an amicable settlement had been arrived at respecting the Commission to decide the questions of compensation. The Marquis, in conclusion, emphasized the necessity of concerted action at Casablanca.

Madrid, October 9.

The *Espana Nueva* publishes an article which sharply criticises the attitude of France on the Moroccan question, and accuses her of regarding Morocco as her own prize. The co-operation of the two countries, the writer of the article maintains, cannot lead to any result because of their opposing interests, and they had better therefore dissolve the partnership.

##### MULAI HAFID'S MAHALLA.

Paris, October 9.

General Drude telegraphs from Casablanca that the Mahalla of Mulai Hafid at Settat is now no more than eight hundred strong.

General Picquart, Minister of War, after consultation with M. Clémenceau, has telegraphed the commander of the French at Udja to take all precautions for the maintenance of the security of the town and its environs.

Mazagan, October 9.

Mulai Hafid has arrested six prominent men of Asemmur, one of whom is a German protégé.

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#### THE SUFFRAGE IN HUNGARY.

Budapest, October 9.

In conjunction with the demonstration for universal suffrage, which will take place tomorrow, a twenty-four hours' cessation of work has been organized by the Socialists. As a consequence, most shops and offices will be shut, newspapers will not appear, and the cafés and restaurants will not be open. Though the Socialist leaders were ready to guarantee that no disturbances would take place, and although no breach of the peace is anticipated, precautionary measures have none the less been taken. The railway stations and machine factories are guarded by the military, and strong detachments are being kept in readiness at the barracks. Similar precautions have been taken in many provincial towns.

Budapest, October 10.

In today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the President informed the House that he had received notice from the Socialist deputy Mezofi

of an urgent interpellation which he wished to bring forward on the subject of universal suffrage. The President then put the question whether the House would recognize the matter as urgent and discuss it at the present sitting. The House refused, by a large majority, to listen to the interpellation.

Budapest, October 10.

About 60,000 workmen took part in the demonstration of which notice had been given and for which a few Socialist deputies had come from Vienna. The Trades Unions carried flags and banners. The procession started this morning from the Tisza Platz, and passed along the Boulevards to the *Stadtwaeldchen*, where a meeting of the people was held. The march to the place of meeting took three hours. Cheers were given by the workmen for universal suffrage. No abusive language was used, and no disorderly scenes occurred.

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#### THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN "AUSGLEICH".

Vienna, October 9.

The questions of law arising from the Ausgleich were dealt with by a Conference sitting today under the presidency of Baron von Aehrenthal. The Conference will resume its sitting on Sunday.

#### THE HEALTH OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Budapest, October 9.

The catarrh from which His Majesty has been suffering for the last fortnight is disappearing, but the cough is still troublesome and prevents His Majesty from taking part in long conversations. Consequently, the audience with the Presidents of both Ministries, which had been fixed for today, has had to be postponed, and the programme for the reception of the Spanish King and Queen has had to be modified. His Majesty is not keeping to his bed, but pursues his usual habit of life.

Vienna, October 9.

The condition of the Emperor is considered serious here. An inflammation of the lungs is feared. The Emperor's own physician has been summoned; he advises the greatest care. It is significant that he has been allotted a room next to that of the Emperor himself.

The Emperor yesterday received several officials whose business did not, however, necessitate any great exertion on His Majesty's part.

Vienna, October 10.

The Emperor's condition has improved. He received Captain v. Beck, of the Guards, today.

### The Royal Court Pharmacy.

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#### RUSSIAN NEWS.

##### ANOTHER RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

Ekaterrinoslaf, October 9.

The station post office at Verchednjeprovsk was attacked by ten armed men. They threw two bombs and opened fire with revolvers, by which one of the sentinels and the post official were wounded. They forced open the safe, and, after rendering useless the telegraph and telephone, made off with 60,000 roubles.

##### THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

St. Petersburg, October 9.

The principal and the deans of the Polytechnic Institute at Kieff have handed in their resignation on the ground that the regulation, latterly disregarded, by which the proportion of Jewish students must not exceed 15 per cent has been again enforced.

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#### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

INUNDATION OF THE RHONE VALLEY.  
SAONE OVERFLOWS.

A telegram from Avignon states that the Rhône suddenly rose by three metres and overflowed its

banks, while heavy damage has been caused by storms in the south of France.

A telegram from Paris gives particulars of the destruction caused by the floods. At Privas houses have been carried away, and seven persons have lost their lives. The Saône and its tributaries are also reported to have overflowed their banks.

#### THE STRIKE AT ROTTERDAM.

Rotterdam, October 9.

About a thousand dock-labourers were dismissed to-day on the ground of having infringed their obligation by joining the strikers. Their work has been taken up by Germans and provincials, who are coming here in great numbers.

#### TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Constantinople, October 9.

The disagreement between Turkey and Persia appears to be growing more marked. The Persian Embassy here, however, has received no confirmation of the rupture at Tabriz, and the opinion has been expressed that the news from Tabriz was due to the alarmist tactics of revolutionaries.

**G. WIRSING, American Dentist.** Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Silesian Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 6997.

#### THE CROWN PRINCESS OF DENMARK.

A telegram from Copenhagen contradicts the report that the Crown Princess of Denmark has shown symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis. Her Royal Highness has been suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, and the physicians have recommended a change of air. It is, therefore, probable that she will visit St. Moritz, although the date of departure is not yet fixed.

#### RUSSIAN ANARCHIST CONDEMNED IN FRANCE.

Paris, October 9.

The Russian anarchist Jacob Law, who on May 1 shot at the soldiers in the Place de la République, has been condemned to 15 years hard labour and 20 years exile from France.

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#### ORANGES AND DRUNKENNESS.

A Mrs. Shannon of Florida has found another cure for the drink habit, and it is of course another habit. The orange habit. She has cured a forty years' drunkard with an early morning orange, and several more at intervals during the day. After a month of oranges the patient felt no craving for drink; he wanted only oranges. That is good for Florida, which grows oranges, but what about the drunkard? You may be a secret drunkard, but you cannot be a secret orange eater.

The orange is an elusive fruit, and there is no way of becoming a secret eater of oranges. You may bore a hole and suck, but that is almost indecent. Or you may peel and plunge. That is unsatisfactory, for the orange presents difficulties of skin and pips. There is just one way to be recommended. You will slice your orange across, setting the knife at the equator, and not at the pole. Then a couple of cuts will ensure the juice without the appurtenances. You may suck the result without dropping a word of your brilliant discourse to the dinner-table neighbour. And certainly if you eat oranges assiduously you will have no time to get drunk.—*The Daily Chronicle*.

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Minister Resident: Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq. C. M. G.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

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#### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
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### THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

(From our special correspondent.)

It was perhaps only to be expected that the news of serious rioting in Calcutta; following as it does hard upon the heels of the report of Mr. Keir Hardie's blazing indiscretions, should predispose certain journals to jump at the conclusion that here we had a case of cause and effect. But this is to give an importance to Mr. Keir Hardie altogether undeserved. As to the rioting itself reports vary very much. To say, as a London evening paper did on Friday, that "the streets of Calcutta have practically been in the possession of a howling mob of seditionists and hooligans for the past two nights" is a gross exaggeration the passage as is pointed out by the *Tribune*, as in the *Bande Mataram* which spoke of "heaps of mutilated bodies of quite innocent men gathered on the gory footpath, and of a silence broken only by the dying shrieks of victims of the cowardly police". As a matter of fact not one person was killed, and those who were injured, including one policeman, were all hurt by stones thrown by rioters. The riot seems to have been begun by a few seditious youths and continued, as is so often the case in big cities, by bands of hooligans, the dregs of the population—of which Calcutta, as is well known, contains so large a number. Absurd, therefore, as it would be to lay the rioting to Mr. Hardie's charge, it is somewhat disquieting to note that the Indian Government has, as yet, taken no step to muzzle this indiscreet orator. It is true that Mr. Hardie denies having uttered the precise words attributed to him, but his qualifications are very unimportant, inasmuch as he admits that he instituted comparisons between the condition of Bengal, on the one hand, and the condition of Russia and the Turkish outrages in Armenia on the other, and that he pointed to the Canadian system as the one that India must make its model. It is obvious that he has said quite enough to prove that he is a mischievous ignoramus who has practically no knowledge of India and is merely being exploited by the sedition mongers. In this connection a rather unconvincing statement comes from the *Saturday Review*. This journal thinks that the Bengali agitators have doubtless taken good care to point out that Mr. Keir Hardie is no sahib at all. Were it to be generally known in India that Mr. Hardie has no social status there would be an end at once of garlanding and hero worship. Mr. Hardie prides himself on being a working man, but there is no person upon whom the Indian nation looks down with more supreme contempt than upon a white workman. To the Indian, social rank is everything, and even to those Bengalis who shriek loudest for "India for the Indians" the idea of Indian Labour members of the type of Mr. Hardie and his fellows would be a sheer impossibility. It is also a somewhat curious point that the journals published in India take a far more lenient view of the Labour Leader's performance than is taken at home. The *Englishman*, an ultra loyalist newspaper, concludes an article by saying that Mr. Hardie condemns the extremist party and has no sympathy with its excesses. It is difficult to see what has led this journal to such a conclusion, for whatever statements Mr. Hardie may have made in private, there can be no question that his public utterances have been mischievous in the extreme.

### NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear October 18.  
*Glimpses of unfamiliar Japan*, 1 vol., by Lafcadio Hearn, author of "Kokoro", &c.  
*The Secret Agent*, 1 vol., by Joseph Conrad, author of "An Outcast of the Islands", &c.

### EDUCATED INDIANS.

That India has outgrown the sort of education that is being given nobody can doubt, but to say and regret that Indians have been given such a good education as to open their eyes to the defects of the administration, and to enable them to be competent critics thereof, is to be ashamed of work of which one ought to be proud.—*Hindu*, Madras.

### TEACHING PATRIOTISM.

Teachers must form the youth of the country and render it immune against anti-militarism. The State should require them to teach the love of country, the spirit of sacrifice, the true source of military virtues.—*République Française*.

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

#### Der Freischütz.

Romantic Opera in three Acts by Friedrich Kind.  
Music by Carl Maria von Weber.

#### Cast:

Ottokar, Bohemian prince	Herr Kiess.
Kuno, Head forester	Herr Nebuschka.
Agathe, his daughter	Fr. Boehm-v. Endert.
Annechen, her cousin	Frau Nast.
Kaspar, first huntsman's boy	Herr Puttlitz.
Max, second	Herr Sembach.
Samiel, the black Hunter	Herr Büssel.
An Hermit	Herr Rains.
Kilian, a rich peasant	Herr Erl.
Princely foresters	Herr Lindner.
	Herr Markgraf.
	Herr Ernst.
Bridesmaid	Fräul. Keldorfer.

PLOT. Agathe is loved by Max, but their marriage depends on the victory of the latter at a shooting contest. He has been shooting badly and his evil genius, Caspar, persuades him to get some enchanted bullets which must be moulded at midnight in the haunted Wolf's Glen. Agathe is warned of approaching evil by the Hermit. She endeavours to restrain Max from going to the Glen. Caspar, whose soul is forfeited to Samiel (Satan) on the following night, promises to give him Max' life, if he himself be spared for a few more years. Samiel agrees, promising him more enchanted bullets, which Caspar moulds in Max's presence in the Wolf's Glen during a terrific hurricane. At the shooting match Max is told to fire at a white dove. Agathe endeavours to stop him, but he fires and she falls apparently lifeless; but she has only swooned and the bullet has killed Caspar, Samiel having power over its direction. Max confesses that he has trafficked with the Evil one, but the Prince, at the Hermit's entreaty, promises him pardon after a year's probation.

Composer: Carl Maria von Weber, born 1781, died 1826.  
(See "The Standard-Operaglass" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.4 80 A.)

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

#### II Demonio.

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### REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

#### OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, October 13th: Aida. 7.30 p. m.  
Monday, October 14th: Rienzi. 7 p. m.

#### SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Sunday, October 13th: Ballast. 7.30 p. m.  
Monday, October 14th: Iphigenie auf Tauris. 7.30 p. m.

### ROYAL THEATRE.

#### NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

#### Die grosse Gemeinde.

Lustspiel in 3 Acten von R. Lothar und L. Lipschütz.

#### Cast:

Conte Ettore Mariani, Staatssekretär	Herr Stahl.
Christian Lordano, Bankier	Herr Mehnert.
Fiametta, seine Frau	Frau Basté.
Baronin da Mincio	Fräul. Liess.
Bice, ihre Tochter	Fräul. Werner.
Professor Scarpa	Herr Wahlberg.
Cesare Colonna	Herr René.
Der Hoteldirector	Herr Bauer.
Ein Engländer	Herr Dettmer.
Erste junge Dame	Fräul. Kaiser.
Zweite	Fräul. Leder.
Dritte	Frl. v. Schlettingen.
Fernando, Diener Mariani's	Herr Bühler.
Ein Kellner	Herr Richter.
Ein Piccolo	Kurt Rieken.
Ein Liftjunge	Herr Günther.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

For the first time:

#### Ballast.

### Hofbräu-Cabaret

Tel. 198 Waisenhaus Strasse 18 Tel. 198

Director Karl Wolf

Paul Steinitz and other artistes.

Entertainment begins 8.30 p. m.

### LOCAL.

Fräulein Gertrud Matthaes' Concert. It was hardly prudent on Fräulein Matthaes' part to give a concert in the very place where on the previous evening Fritz Kreisler had achieved a rousing triumph. Even though a comparison of the two artists is altogether out of the question, yet this circumstance undoubtedly affected the reception of the gifted young musician, which would have been more cordial at another time, and in particular the number of her audience. The qualities which Fräulein Matthaes had on a previous occasion shown to advantage, were displayed again this time: sound musical feeling, with correct and finished technique at least in the left hand. The right hand is not yet free of restraints of various kinds which prevent smooth and easy bowing and the production of sonorous tone.—Much better was the impression made by Frau Elise Rebhun, who manages her rich, soft alto voice with good taste. The organ is not powerful, but it has been well trained and the tone therefore carries well. Particularly commendable was Frau Rebhun's manner of singing Händel, of whose style she is completely master. For the Aria from "Semele", and in some songs which followed—notably "Im Herbst" by Franz, and "Drei Wanderer" by Hermann—the necessary power for dramatic emphasis was wanting, but nevertheless one could heartily enjoy the great intelligence and marked ability of the singer. M. N.

Mr. Percy Sherwood is one of the foremost of Dresden musicians, and his chronological lectures on the great composers, which he gives both in English and German and illustrates on the pianoforte by selections from their works, afford to students an excellent opportunity of increasing their musical knowledge. Mr. Sherwood will give a course of 14 lectures this season at the Villa Sherwood, Schweitzer Strasse 16, on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 o'clock, beginning on Thursday next the 17th. The charge for the Course is 25 marks, while a single lecture is 2 marks. Tickets are to be had at the Villa Sherwood.

The art of preserving Nature's gifts of beauty has been carried to perfection in some of the cities of Europe as well as on the other side of the Atlantic. Dresden is one of those cities, and one of the artistes in the preservation of beauty is Herr Beck, of the Salon Beck in Christian Strasse.

### RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

#### Der Zigeunerbaron.

Operette in three Acts. Music by Johann Strauss.

#### Cast:

Graf Peter Homonay, Obergespan des Temeser Comitates	Bruno Bellmann.
Conte Carnero, Königl. Kommissär	Carl Knaack.
Sándor Barinkay, ein junger Emigrant	L. von dem Bruch.
Kálmán Zsupán, ein reicher Schweinezüchter im Banate	Carl Friese.
Arsena, seine Tochter	Rosa Habler.
Mirabella, Erzieherin im Hause Zsupán's	Martha Bredé.
Ottokar, ihr Sohn	Robert Hellwig.
Czipra, Zigeunerin	Ida Kattner.
Saffi, Zigeunermädchen	Sofie Fritz.
Páli,	Emil Gáhd.
Jósz,	Hans Devil.
Ferkó,	Carl Wilhelmi.
Mihály,	Alexander Olbrich.
János,	Hans Füssler.
Ein Herold	Adolf Braunstein.
Seppl, Laternenbub	Mascha Kerkoff.
Miska, Schiffsknecht	Ernst Kafka.
István, Zsupán's Knecht	Reinhold Barthel.
Irma,	Else Käppler.
Teresi,	Käthe Wertmann.
Aranka,	Berti Loheneck.
Katicza,	Jenny Baumgarten.
Julesa,	Cäcilie Weigel.
Etelka,	Gertrud Krawell.
Jolán,	Charlotte Treuth.
Ilka,	Grete Herder.
Gyuri,	Hanni Baumgart.
Imre,	Gertrud Geßner.
Tamas,	Marie Wildmeyer.
Kálmán,	Ella Suchy.
Matyás,	Elisabeth Hohlfeld.
Dénes,	Cläre Biedung.
Marton,	Ninette Wolff.
András,	Ria Harth.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

Fräulein Josette — meine Frau.



Fräulein Lotte Kreisler, who is to give a song recital at the Palmengarten tomorrow evening, had a signal success on Monday last at Leipzig. The critics there highly praised her impressive singing of Schumann's songcycle "Frauenliebe und -leben", in which the purely pathetic passages were rendered with much feeling. The cycle forms part of Fräulein Kreisler's programme tomorrow.

Seldom can there have been a better opportunity of buying a good watch or clock than is now offered by the clearance sale of Herr Paul Thimig, Prager Strasse 6, who says that he will refuse no reasonable offer.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101, whose band will play in the Schlossplatz about 12.40 p. m.

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

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

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

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

Special lost property offices are established:  
for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;  
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## STAGE AND LIBRARY IN LONDON

"Wanted, a Drama!" is the unceasing cry of theatrical managers in the metropolis, an appeal which apparently is finding no satisfactory response, if one is to judge by the enormous number of revivals which at present constitute the greater part of theatrical repertoire. It is freely declared that there has never been such an auspicious time as the present for budding dramatists to show their mettle, but in spite of all the rich rewards that would inevitably fall to the lot of a successful playwright, the desideratum, which is a dramatic production embodying the essentials of true drama, while being not altogether devoid of literary pretensions, and seasoned with a soupçon of brilliant wit, is still an undiscoverable Golden Fleece. In the interim, spasmodic efforts are made to inculcate a taste for the higher dramatists, but the intense soul-analysing qualities of Ibsen's play's,—to quote one example—, are evidently not of a nature to effectually gratify the peculiar requirements of the London playgoer. In extenuation, however, it must be admitted that musical comedy, which to within a very recent period was being exploited ad nauseam, is gradually succumbing to the effects of senile decay. To true music lovers, it is a matter for sincere congratulation that the perversion of the popular musical ear by the flood of pseudo-harmony that, during the last decade, has steadily emanated from stock comic-opera writers, at last shows signs of exhaustion. One sturdy survivor amid the rout of comic-opera is "The Merry Widow", which of course is an English version of the popular German musical comedy "Die lustige Witwe". The catchy music has quite taken London by storm, so that the piece bids fair to enjoy a record run at Daly's, where so many like productions have received their first impetus towards world-wide popularity.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw carries the reputation of having, in the first place, educated the English stage up to a certain level, and eventually supplying the demand for broad-minded work, which his own influence had created. Unfortunately, from the playgoer's point of view, Mr. Shaw is now seemingly vegetating. Indeed, all his energy seems to be concentrated upon the propagation of the Socialistic creed. We are, however, promised a new classic from his pen, dealing with the much discussed theme of the actual relations between Caesar and Brutus. This latest play will probably be produced within a month, so that the public

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## CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, October 13th. XX. Sunday after Trinity.  
8.0 and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m.  
Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.

Wednesday, October 16th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Friday, October 18th. S. Luke-Evangelist. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.,  
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

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

Sunday, October 13th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m.  
Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winckelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

ear may reasonably expect to be tickled with more examples of Shavian satire, fresh from the original genius of this cryptic author. Two of his earlier works are now running in London, viz. "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" and "You Never Can Tell", but neither appear to be receiving the ovation accorded to "Man and Superman", and indeed it is to be doubted whether Mr. Shaw has ever equalled this, his most widely known play.

The revised version of "The Christian" now running at the Lyceum Theatre, does not appear to be capable of maintaining the artificial impetus resultant upon Mr. Hall Caine's magnificent advertising devices. It is simply a re-hash of the original play, served up as a fresh dish, and candid criticism refuses to recognize any especial literary or dramatic talent in the production. It is difficult to conceive the purpose to be served by thus constantly dragging melodramatic subjects into the limelight. Moral redemption of the masses can hardly be brought about by the prolix vapourings of impossible curates such as John Storm, but Mr. Caine is notoriously oblivious as regards mundane affairs, seemingly a cloud-dweller, except on such occasions as the production of some new work. Then he descends from the lofty heights of intellectual superiority and deigns to explain to the ubiquitous newspaper man the whole story of the said production, dwelling upon the entirely unselfish motives that prompted the writing, until one desires to fall down and worship this model author who has not fallen under the sway of Mammon. The natural result of this publicity is that the forthcoming production is widely boomed for weeks in advance, but Mr. Caine would certainly wear a pained expression, were any evil-minded satirist to hint that the whole thing was a "but-up" advertising job.

In 1864, John Ruskin gave it as his opinion that "it is simply and sternly impossible for the English Public at this moment to understand any thoughtful writing, — so incapable of thought has it become in its insanity of avarice". These words were hard but nevertheless true, at the period in question, but the sage would surely discover excellent grounds for reversing his harsh verdict, could he but witness the literary renaissance now in vogue in England. The demand for good books emanates more particularly from the upper working classes, and every facility for obtaining the works of past and comparatively modern classics is given by the efforts of enterprising publishers. Numerous series of cheap classics have been issued, so that it is quite possible for the book-lover of very limited means to collect a library comprising the choicest selection of literature at a purely nominal outlay. Needless to say, the public has not been slow to take advantage of this benefit, thereby controverting the prevailing idea that an effusion of cheap literature simply meant pearls before swine.

Turning to contemporary writers, it is to be feared that we are living in an age of mediocrity as regards literary achievements. The modern book contains little else than sensational incident of the blood-curdling sort combined with a supposedly French touch of "freedom", the result being greatly to the detriment, as a general rule, of the author's reputation. At the present moment there is room for a vigorous writer of juvenile books, to take up the mantle of G. A. Henty. This class of work may not represent the pinnacle of intellectual ability, but it cannot be denied that a healthy story of adventure, clean and wholesome, has an invigorating educational influence upon the juvenile mind that may not be altogether negative. And, moreover, it is no small honour to be installed as a popular idol in the schoolboy heart, a position undoubtedly held by Captain Marryat and his numerous contemporaries.—H. C. B.

## CHANCES FOR WOMEN.

The Colonies give as many opportunities to women as to men, but they somehow fail to appreciate this. There are openings for women everywhere. They can obtain congenial work at good pay, with the advantage—at least to many—of becoming married.—*British Emigrant.*

## LEVITICAL TRADITION.

It is hard for Americans to understand the intensity with which such a controversy as that on the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill can be carried on; it is hard for them to understand how such an insignificant question can assume such great proportions as a political issue.—*Outlook, New York.*

## LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 10th of October 1907.

Miss M. Bormann, Edinburgh, H. Hospiz.  
Miss P. Langlois, Toronto, P. Rudeloff.  
Miss H. Langlois, Toronto, P. Rudeloff.  
Mr. J. Haeford, Washington, P. Victoria.  
Mrs. M. Haeford, Washington, P. Victoria.  
Miss R. Haeford, Washington, P. Victoria.  
Miss R. Hood, Washington, P. Victoria.  
Miss C. Brunton, London, P. Schadowell.  
Miss J. M. Brunton, London, P. Schadowell.