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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 514.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany
in English.

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SOCIALISM AND COMMONSENSE.

There are signs on every hand that vigorous methods are to be adopted in dealing with the Socialist movement. The *Standard* has for the past few weeks been devoting a good deal of its space to an open discussion of the subject, in which many sensible opinions have been expressed and many specious arguments exposed. It has published reports, sufficiently disturbing, from various English centres on the spread of Socialism during recent years, and to these opinions and facts it has added its own well-balanced and trenchant criticism. Equally direct and effective has been the work of the *Times* in the same direction. Side by side with the fullest expression of the aims of Socialism by its most prominent advocates, the *Times* has in its leading articles demonstrated, generally and specifically, the inadequacy of Socialist assumptions. The campaign has now been taken up by hands which should have the power to render it effective: the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations has at last realized that Socialism can no longer be regarded as a topic of political speculation for amateurs and unpractical enthusiasts: as the movement has become theoretically discredited, it has grown politically significant. It has taken hold of the imagination of working-men, and it has even contaminated the purity of their political motives. For, whatever may be urged to the contrary, the aims of Socialism are inevitably personal and therefore—by a sad deficiency of human nature—inevitably selfish; the communal ideals adumbrated in the heat of rhetoric make their actual appeal not to the communal but to the predatory instinct of a crowd. We can produce the same phenomenon with much greater justice and much less hypocrisy under a system pointedly individualistic and frankly competitive.

Every method calculated to exhibit to the fullest extent the baselessness of Socialist tenets will necessarily be adopted by the organized speakers and demonstrators whom Mr. Percival Hughes has called into action. The task is no easy one, for the abuses of capitalists are by no means slight or infrequent; and, however difficult it may be to convince a cool reasoner that in Socialism lies the only remedy for exploitation, it is there that the victim of Industrialism who recognizes symptoms without understanding causes will see the obvious solution. The unintelligent workman embraces Socialism because the intelligent workman preaches it; we should be sorry to assert that he is actuated simply by the hope of personal advantage; but where he has suffered for the short comings of society, especially in lack of opportunity of every sort, his views are tinged with feelings which must obscure the justness of his aims; and, even on the most liberal assumption, intelligence and judgement are not interchangeable attributes. There are Socialist workmen who cannot see, others who do not wish to see, others, whose sight distorts and disfigures. What is required is not to show the working-classes that they have no grievance; their grievances are real substantial: good Conservatives must prove that they recognize the defects of society and are striving to remove them; they must prove that they are working for the good of the State and of the individual, not indeed with visionary fanaticism, but with the closest reference to actual conditions; and that, by educational and material improvements, they are labouring to carry on as rapidly as is consistent with safety the progress of the nineteenth century.

Not the least ugly and insupportable manifestation of Socialism has been the anti-militarist movement set on foot in France. Apart from actual conditions its aims would be perfect; precisely because of those conditions its aims are anarchical. Actu-

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ally anti-militarism signifies civil war, and it has been propagated in a manner which soon aroused the suspicion, and has now attracted to itself the condemnation of the French people. At the Radical congress held at Nancy M. Pelletan expressed himself emphatically against the movement, and his protest was loudly echoed by the assembly. More than that, the prosecution of M. Hervé and of the editor of the notorious *La Guerre* has been instituted; we hope that due justice will be meted out to these dangerous fire-brands who would make peace a pretext for disorder. We hope, too, that Socialists will take to heart the moral of such action, and realize that they must look to enlightened government, guaranteed by constitutional liberty and political habit, for better conditions and a fuller life. Political Socialism whether it springs from ignorance, interest, or misery can never be more than an engine of destruction. Socialistic government is quite another matter, but it is at least doubtful whether the ordinary Socialist workman is prepared to make the distinction.

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ENGLISH CONSERVATIVES AND SOCIALISM.

The National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations have issued the following statement of their plan of campaign:—

In connection with the scheme of reorganisation generally, the Chief Whip of the Conservative party (Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, Bart., M.P.), the chief agent (Mr. J. Percival Hughes), and the secretary of the National Union (Mr. Thomas Cox) have been in constant consultation for some time past with the committees of the National Union.

It has been decided to tour the country with lantern vans. A small army of vans will leave London early in November, each taking a different route. They will be specially built, and will each be equipped with a lantern and slides. Speakers will accompany each van. Meetings will be addressed outside factories and mill gates at midday, and at night lantern lectures will be delivered. Literature will be freely distributed en route. Gramophones—the records being short, telling speeches and political verses set to topical tunes—will accompany the vans.

The vans will be posted with cartoons and specially drawn posters.

It is intended that this tour shall continue until the end of April, 1908. The vans will also be available for summer open-air meetings.

By both these schemes many thousands of meetings of an educational character will be held, and they will directly appeal to the working man.

It is also intended to arrange a series of large meetings in convenient centres during the autumn and winter, to be addressed by prominent members of the party.

In addition to this, a scheme has been drawn up with a view to starting a permanent organisation of working men speakers in all parts of the kingdom. By this means also some thousands of outdoor meetings other than those already mentioned will be held, and will be addressed by working men speakers.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, October 11.

The *Tribune* states that Parliament is to meet as early as January 28, owing to the very comprehensive programme before it.

THE "LUSITANIA".

New York, October 11.

The Cunard liner "Lusitania" passed the Sandy Hook light-ship at 1.25 a.m. today. The duration of her voyage was therefore 4 days 20 hours.

SIR JOHN FRENCH IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, October 11.

The *Russki Invalid* states that the visit of Sir John French is of a purely private character. The General is on leave, and will travel from St. Petersburg, via Moscow and Kieff to Odessa and Constantinople.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

London, October 11.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd George, in an interview at Cardiff, said that the Government was fully aware of the serious nature of the Railway crisis, and that he was therefore in constant communication with the Prime Minister. The Board of Trade would do all in its power to avert a strike of the railway men.

The Finest Habana Cigars, English cigarettes and tobacco. L. Wolf, Prager Str. 48.

AMERICAN NEWS.

MORMON AGITATION IN GERMANY.

New York, October 10.
In spite of the declaration of the German Government that it would not tolerate a Mormon agitation, a propaganda is nevertheless contemplated by the sect. Thirty-seven Mormon missionaries have left for Germany on the "Cymric" with the object of making converts there.

MR. TAFT AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, October 8
(via *New York, October 9*).
Mr. Taft received the heartiest greetings here ever accorded to a foreign statesman. The Chinese, among whom were many promoters of the recent boycott of American goods, gave an elaborate open-air reception, at which speeches were made by officials emphasising the cordial relations prevailing between China and the United States, which were especially indicated by the assistance given by Americans to the sufferers from the famine.

In the evening the American residents gave a banquet in honour of Mr. Taft, which was attended by the Consular Body.

Mr. Taft, speaking in his capacity as a citizen, and not as a member of the Cabinet, repeated that the Philippines would be retained. He dwelt at length on the policy of the open door in China, saying that American trade now stood second in China, and certain branches of it were sufficiently important to make it incumbent upon the American Government to listen to the protests of every legitimate business man against any diminution of or injury to his business, or against political preference for any competitor.

PHILIPPINES CONTROVERSY.

The agitation against the retention of the Philippines is being steadily fostered by the opponents, says the *New York correspondent of the Globe*, of the present régime. The *Herald* has been making another inquiry among Western governors, members of Congress, and leading business men as to the best policy to pursue in respect to what is generally admitted to be, up to the present at all events, a white elephant. The inquiry does not, however, justify the *Herald's* attitude.

The two most important men consulted, the Governors of Kansas and Illinois, declare that the United States cannot afford to part with the islands, while the Governors of North Dakota and Oregon think the Filipinos are capable of self-government, but do not see how the United States can dispose of the islands, either to the natives or to another Power. On the other hand, a number of well-known business men are quoted as stating that the Philippines are a heavy and useless burden, a menace to peace, and a drain on the naval and military resources of the nation.

The greatest conflict of opinion on this vexed problem appears to rage round the question of whether the Filipinos are sufficiently advanced in civilisation to be able to govern themselves. While some people are loud in their praises of the progress made by the natives since their liberation from Spanish rule, others, with at least equal claims to knowledge of the subject, declare that they still remain virtual savages.

In the coming session of Congress the question will be raised at an early date, and it is to be expected that there will be some heated discussions.

AN AMERICAN-GERMAN ENTENTE.

London, October 11.
According to the *New York correspondent of the Tribune*, Mr. Hearst's newspapers state that the American-German entente he has in view is to be organized on a much wider basis than the Anglo-American Pilgrim Societies in London and New York. Mr. Hearst will defray all the expenses of the delegates who are to go to Germany in the spring. A large building is to be erected for the German Museum of Harvard University and a German exhibition is to be held. Memorials dealing with the subject have been submitted to the Kaiser and President Roosevelt.

THE TELEGRAPHISTS' STRIKE.

Ottawa, October 11.
The Canadian Pacific Company has sanctioned a rise of 14% in the wages of telegraph operators and messengers from the 1st of October, as well as in the rates for over-time and for work on Sundays and holidays. The consequent increase in the Company's expenditure will amount to 175,000 dollars yearly.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

CONDITION IMPROVED.

Vienna, October 10.
The papers give full accounts of the Emperor's condition, and maintain that there is no cause for anxiety. His Majesty is quite free from fever; he has been able to hear reports and transact business every day. His appetite is good, and it is hoped that he will shortly be able to drive out again.

Later.
It is officially stated that His Majesty's condition remains unchanged. The disorder is described as a bronchial catarrh unattended by fever.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRANCE.

Nancy, October 10.
At the Radical Congress, which is being held here, the President, M. Pelletan, said in his address that no sort of weakness tending to diminish patriotic and military sentiment was to be tolerated. (Loud applause, and cries of "Down with Hervé!") M. Pelletan also warned his hearers against a false militarism and against the abuse of the patriotic idea.

Paris, October 10.
The prosecution of M. Hervé and the editor of the paper *La Guerre* has been commenced.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). *Hilfsmittel Strasse 10b, corner Proger Strasse. Tel.: 9207.*

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

DRIVER'S CARELESSNESS.

Budapest, October 10.
At an accident which took place in the vicinity of Budapest three of the railwaymen were killed, while four passengers were severely injured, and fourteen slightly hurt. The accident was caused by the driver of a goods train, who drove straight into the express for which he should have waited. It is authoritatively stated that the catastrophe was the result of negligence on the part of railwaymen. After the accident, a large crowd, consisting mainly of peasants of the vicinity, attempted to rob the injured passengers, but were driven back by gendarmes with a blank volley.

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Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen and children.

Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts, Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Novelties of the season.

M. PICHON ON THE SITUATION.

Paris, October 11.
The *Petit Parisien*, referring to an interview with M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, says that the Minister described the situation in Morocco as excellent. The meeting of the French Envoy with the Sultan Abdul Aziz had created extremely favourable conditions and had made it possible to look forward with full confidence to the future.

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HONOUR FOR COUNT ZEPPELIN.

Friedrichshafen, October 10.
The freedom of the town has been conferred on Count Zeppelin in recognition of his brilliant success in the air-ship trials which took place here.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

SKIRMISH AT BENI ABBES.

A telegram from Oran states that a skirmish took place, at about 150 kilometres from Fort Beni Abbes, between twenty French camel-riders and a band of Arabs, who made an attack on them. The losses were slight.

GERMAN SUBJECTS AND COMPENSATION.

Tangier, October 10.
Representatives of the German sufferers at Casablanca have arrived here from Berlin. At an interview with the German Minister, Dr. Rosen, they expressed their thanks for the protection of the Government. The Minister informed them that a Commission had been appointed to decide on the distribution of the Government's proffered sum of 250,000 marks. The German Consul was to preside over the Commission, which was to include three members of the German colony, as well as a member of the German Ministry familiar with the conditions at Casablanca. The Germans at Casablanca are satisfied that good results will ensue from the scheme.

MULAI HAFID'S TROOPS.

A telegram from Paris states that, according to information from General Drude, a Mahalla of Mulai Hafid, with a thousand men and four guns, has arrived at Dar Ben Reschid, about thirty-five kilometres from Casablanca.

MEETING OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

Paris, October 10.
A meeting of the Cabinet was held at Rambouillet under the presidency of M. Fallières to consider the situation in Morocco. The reassembling of the Chambers has been fixed for October 22.

It was resolved to recall several battleships from the Moroccan coast, and to leave the defence of the coast in charge of small cruisers at certain points.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT OPENED.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Sydney, October 9.
The New South Wales Parliament reassembled today. Sir Harry Rawson, the Governor, in his speech on the occasion, said that he shared the feelings of deep regret entertained by the Ministers at the enforced retirement of Mr. Carruthers from the Premiership.

His Excellency referred to the delay in determining the question of the site of the Federal capital. Early and decisive action on the part of the Federal authorities in conceding full recognition, not merely of the letter but of the spirit, of the agreement between the different States was essential in order to bring about that cordial co-operation which ought to exist between the States and the Federal Government.

Sir Harry Rawson alluded with satisfaction to the buoyancy of the revenue, and the sound position of the finances of New South Wales, and foreshadowed material reductions in the taxation of incomes derived from personal exertion, and the removal of stamp duties on instruments of commerce.

He announced that Bills would be introduced providing for the more rapid acquisition of private estates for closer settlement purposes, for the conversion of homestead selections and settlement leases to conditional purchases, for the creation of a separate Department of Agriculture, and for providing pensions to permanent invalids.

FIRE AT SEA.

PANIC AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* hears from New York that the Trieste steamer "Julia", which was carrying 760 passengers, caught fire some seven hundred miles west of the Azores. Panic seized the passengers; they manned twelve life-boats, and were accompanied by a few of the crew. On the whole, however, good discipline prevailed, and after a few hours' exertion the fire was finally put out by an immense wave which broke over the deck. The cargo, consisting of tropical fruit, had partly to be sacrificed.

THE ROTTERDAM STRIKE.

Of the five hundred German dock-labourers who have been replacing the strikers, three hundred have returned to Germany.

R. DÜHRKOOP'S
Collection of American Pictures
Käsebler, Steichen, White, Karo, Nollinger,
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Art-Photograph Salon **OSKAR BOHR, Johannes Ring,**
next the Café König. Admission free.

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 Winkelmann 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.

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LONDON LETTER.
 (From our correspondent.)

INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.

London, October.
 It is a pity, I think, that the reports of Dr. Branthwaite, the Inspector of Inebriate Reformatories, should be so bulky and so expensive. In consequence they are thereby placed beyond the reach of all ordinary students of perhaps the most interesting experiment in social reform of modern England.

The Habitual Drunkards Acts were passed, it will be remembered, to satisfy the urgent demands of those Social Reformers who maintained, and no doubt honestly believed, that if the so-called habitual drunkards could be voluntarily or even compulsorily placed in inebriate reformatories, it might act as an effective check to the drink evil, in one of its most terrible forms.

Has this experimental legislation led to any tangible and beneficent results?

With the reports of Dr. Branthwaite before us, that query can scarcely be answered in the affirmative. The principal fact conveyed by him is that the majority of the cases at present treated in these Reformatories are totally unsuited for the treatment. He states that, out of the total number of inebriates admitted during the years that the Reformatories have been in existence, 62.6 per cent of the whole admissions were victims of mental disease, and consequently only 37.4 per cent were of average mental capacity.

These statements have naturally attracted the attention of Mr. Thomas Holmes, the present secretary of the Howard Association for the reform of penal legislation, who in his capacity of Court Missionary in the London Police Courts for many years has probably had greater experience of the class of people committed to the Reformatories than any one else.

This is what he states in a letter to the *Times*:—
 "The fact is that these people ought never to be committed to inebriate reformatories; drink has very little to do with their mental and physical condition, with this exception, that it serves to render them more gross and objectionable, thus bringing them into the hands of the police. Some other plan ought to be provided for these defective, possessed, and dangerous people; hope is not for them, unless scientific men can minister to mental diseases or take away gross passion. To treat them for inebriety is an absurdity. But while we are wasting time, effort, and money in the vain endeavour to cure mad people of inebriety, we are leaving, nay, we are doing worse than leaving them alone; we are condemning real inebriates to the last state of degradation. The cry of the inebriate is heard all through the land, but, unless the wretched victims succeed in getting into the hands of the police at least four times in one year, the law does not heed the cry."

In his most interesting and informing volume of *Prison Reminiscences*, Mr. Holmes has worked out this whole subject very thoroughly, quoting numerous examples within his own experience of the miserable results hitherto obtained, not only in these State Reformatories but also in other, namely private homes.

It should be noted, however, that Mr. Holmes has had more experience of female than of male habitual drunkards.

In the case of the former, the working of the law is particularly baneful, as he points out in his letter to the *Times* quoted above:—

"The fifth clause of the Licensing Act of 1902 is having disastrous consequences. By this Act husbands are empowered by law to demand in Courts of summary jurisdiction separation orders from their wives when they can establish to the Court's satisfaction that those wives are habitually inebriate. Having proved this, husbands may pay their wives the few shillings weekly ordered by the Court, and thrust those wives, hopeless and homeless, into the streets. Cut off from hope and home, husbands and children, and thralls of a terrible passion, these women become pitiful wrecks, sores to humanity, and many become victims of immorality, when their claim upon their husbands being ended, they descend to the lowest depths. Then, when their demoralisation is completed, we offer to Dr. Branthwaite the hopeless task of reforming them."

I would like to suggest the necessity, wisdom, and justice of granting magistrates compulsory powers for sending these women to inebriate reformatories for two years, instead of granting separation orders, and the power also to order the

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.15

Il Demonio.

Fantastic opera in three acts by Anton Rubinstein.

Cast:

Prince Gudal	Herr Nebuschka.
Tamara, his daughter	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Prince of Sinodal, Tamara's betrothed	Herr Jäger.
Tamara's nurse	Frau Bender-Schäfer
An old servant of the Prince	(Herr Wachter.
A messenger of Sinodal	(Herr Eri.
Satan	Herr Perron.
An angel	Fräul. v. Chavanne.

PLOT. Satan appears in a desolate region and curses the world; he is warned in vain by the angel to cease striving against Heaven. Seeing Tamara awaiting her betrothed, he falls in love with her. In alarm, she returns home, but Satan's words promising her the empire of the world are ringing in her ears. The Prince of Sinodal has been delayed in coming to Tamara and while passing the night in camp near a chapel erected by his ancestors, he is surprised by his enemies at Satan's instigation and killed. Tamara, awaiting her lover, is horrified when his corpse is brought in and as Satan again renews his mysterious wooing, she obtains permission from her reluctant father to retire into a nunnery. Satan, who really loves her, in spite of the angel, enters the nunnery; Tamara relents but when Satan kisses her, the angel appears and Tamara sinks lifeless to the ground. Satan thus defeated, vanishes, a thunder-bolt destroys the cloister, and the angel bears Tamara to Heaven.

Composer: Anton Rubinstein, born 1829, died 1894.
 (See "The Standard-Operaglass" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3 M 80 A.)

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

Aida.

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23 Waisenhaus Strasse 23

opposite Victoria Salon.

Special Linen House for Americans.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.15

Der Puppenspieler.

Studie in einem Aufzuge von Arthur Schnitzler.

Cast:

Georg Merklin	Herr Mehnert.
Eduard Jagisch, Oboespeler	Herr Werth.
Anna, seine Frau	Fräul. Verden.
Beider Sohn, 8 Jahr alt	Kurt Ricken.
Ein Dienstmädchen	Fräul. Leder.

For the first time:

Ballast.

Lustspiel in 3 Acten von Bozena Wikova Kuneticka.

Cast:

Albert Schaupp, Baumeister	Herr René.
Johanna, seine Frau	Fräul. Verden.
Frau Kastner, ihre Eltern	(Frau Bleibtreu.
Herr Kastner,	(Herr Fischer.
Ernst Salter	Herr Tiller.
Stefan Biss	Herr Gunz.
Marie, Dienstmädchen	Fräul. Werner.
Eine Grünzeughändlerin	Frau Pirle.
Ein Briefträger	Herr Walther.
Ein Rauchfangkehrer	Herr Arnold.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

Der Puppenspieler.—Ballast.

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.

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Prager Strasse 13
 corner of Ferdinand Str.
 Telephone 9688.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Fräulein Josette — meine Frau.

Lustspiel in 4 Acten von Paul Gavault und Robert Charvey.
 Deutsch von Max Schoenau.

Cast:

André Ternay	Carl Witt.
Théodore Panard	Carl Friese.
Dupré	Ignaz Janda.
Madame Dupré	Ernest Münchheim.
Josette	Gertrud Niehl.
Myriamne	Helene Borchardt.
Totoche	Elisabeth Mödlinger.
Jalavert	Alexander Olbrich.
Aristide Valorbier	Reinhold Bauer.
Saint Assises	Emil Gähd.
Madame Saint Assises	Herta Hartmann.
Joe Jakson	Robert Hellwig.
Pitolet	Carl Wilhelmi.
Urbain	Carl Knaack.
Léontine	Mascha Kerkoff.
Marie	Käte Wartmann.
Oberkellner	Adolf Braunstein.
Portier	Hans Devil.

Tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon, at 3.30 p.m.

Die lustige Witwe.

At 7.30 p.m.

Fräulein Josette — meine Frau.

husband's weekly contribution for his wife's maintenance to be paid to the institution which receives her.

By this means the scandal and horror attendant upon these easily obtained separations would be avoided, wretched women would be given the chance of reformation, and with the chance would come the hope, and with hope all things are possible. Then they would not feel themselves discarded wives, they would not endure the bitterness of being robbed of their children and homes, the health of many would be re-established, and as the years went on Dr. Branthwaite would have the joy of recording the success of his work. This opportunity cannot be given to *bona fide* inebriates without slight changes in the law and a great change in its application. The change of law I have indicated; I have also given some idea of the necessary change in its application. Let me be more plain. Drunken wives will have no opportunities of reformation until the gross, the insane, the epileptic and afflicted creatures who at present fill our inebriate reformatories have suitable provision made for them in other institutions where treatment suitable to their condition may be applied.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 11th of October 1907.

Mr. E. Corn, Cardiff, H. Stadt Gotha.
 Mr. J. Lewis, Swansea, H. Stadt Gotha.
 Miss A. Phillips, Swansea, H. Stadt Gotha.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN BERLIN

up to the 10th of October 1907.

Mr. Beck, New York, H. Central.
 Mr. Bruff, London, H. Central.
 Mr. Bach, London, H. Central.
 Mr. Chinneck, London, H. Central.
 Mr. Danson, England, H. Central.
 Mr. Epprecht, London, H. Central.
 Mr. Gordwyn, London, H. Central.
 Mr. Hood, Boston, H. Central.
 Dr. Hooper, London, H. Central.
 Mr. Hindley, London, H. Central.
 Mr. Johansen, U. S. A., H. Central.
 Mr. Johnston, Edinburgh, H. Central.
 Mr. Leich, Leicester, H. Central.
 Mr. Oppenheimer, Manchester, H. Central.
 Mr. Plunkett, London, H. Central.
 Mr. Peters, Bradford, H. Central.
 Mr. Pearson, Halifax, H. Central.
 Mr. Remington, London, H. Central.
 Mr. Scharfetter, Manchester, H. Central.
 Mr. Thompson, Nottingham, H. Central.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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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.*

LOCAL.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Johann Georg yesterday visited the art-gallery of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse 13, and examined with much interest the special exhibition of pictures from Japan and India by the Budapest artist Gyula Tornai, as well as the exhibition of paintings by the late Freiherr Theobald v. Oer.

This evening, Saturday, at 7 o'clock, Fräulein Lotte Kreisler's song recital takes place at the Palmengarten, with the following programme: Schubert's "Die junge Nonne", "Nachtstück", "An die Musik", and "Auf dem Wasser zu singen"; Schumann's song-cycle "Frauenliebe und -leben"; Urbach's "Bergfrühling" (manuscript), "In meiner Träume Heimat", "Beim Schlafengehen", "Junge Liebe", "Pierrette"; Draeseke's "Herbstlied", "Meeresleuchten"; Wolf's "Verborgenheit", "Das verlassene Mägdelein", "In dem Schatten seiner Locken", "Er ist's". Herr Otto Urbach will be the accompanist.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon is as follows: (1) Fantasia for organ (Denkmäler der Tonkunst von Oesterreich, Band IV) by F. F. Froberger; (2) "Herr Christ, tu mir geben", Motet for Choir, by Johann Eccard; (3) "Der Herr ist Meister", sacred song for soprano with organ, op. 51 No. 2, by Albert Becker; (4) Fantasia for organ, in D-flat, op. 101 of Camille Saint-Saëns; (5) "Weiche nicht", sacred song for soprano and organ, op. 51 No. 5, by Albert Becker; (6) "Cantate Domino canticum novum", Motet for Choir from "Cantiones Sacrae, 4, 8 et plur. voc." (1591) by Hans Leo Hasler. The church Choir under the direction of Herr Otto Richter, Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by the following soloists: Fräulein Hedwig Ritter, soprano; Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

At the Central Theatre the brilliant October programme is performed every evening by Mlle. Louise Blot, Pipifax and Panlo with their "Humpstibumpsti", Lene Land, "Miss Daisy", and other artistes. Tomorrow there will be two performances; the first at 3.30 p.m. at reduced prices, the second at 8 o'clock in the evening at the usual prices. The whole company of artistes appear at each performance.

Among the luxuries of civilised life may be reckoned good letter paper and, if one is particular as to texture and shade of colour, it is well to know where to find a good choice. One of the select stationery shops in the city is that of Herr Max Eibenstein, Reichs Strasse 2, who not only prides himself on his stock of note paper and general stationery, but undertakes book-binding and engraving.

Smokers may find it worth their while to try the cigars and cigarettes offered by Herr Otto Köhler, whose shop is conveniently situated at the corner of Wiener Strasse and Prager Strasse. Herr Köhler draws his supplies from the best Bremen, Hamburg, and Westphalian firms.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. There will be no music at the guard mounting.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

It is impossible to avoid the conviction that the Hague Peace Conference is dangerously near being a mere farce. Called together first in 1899 "with the object of seeking the most efficacious means of assuring to all people the blessings of real and lasting peace and so putting a stop to the progressive development of the present armaments", it has been well-nigh barren of results; for although the Powers did give an undertaking not to construct battleships with rams, the years that have elapsed since have witnessed the construction of the most powerful battleships in the world by England, enormous additions to the German fleet, and similar strenuous efforts towards naval power on the part of France, Japan, and America.

The present conference was invited to discuss the abolition of floating mines, which, in the late war between Japan and Russia, were shown to be agents of enormous destructive power. Japan lost two of her battleships in one day, Russia was equally unfortunate, and, as has been said, both Powers left a legacy of death and suffering to neutrals after the war in the shape of floating mines some of which, though not recovered to this day, are primed with destruction. The proposal for the abolition of floating mines was negated at the conference, the majority of dissentients including Germany, America, Austria and Russia—France Japan and Italy did not vote. There is still, unfortunately, in spite of meetings of King and Kaiser, of mutual entertainments of mayors and pressmen, a class of journals in England which professes to see something sinister

Parisian young lady-Diplôme Supérieur gives French lessons. Write M. 63 Office of this paper.

Royal Opera House. Tickets are sold at A. Kleeberg, Annen Str. 9, City Building, near Postplatz (Dry goods Store), English spoken.

Clearance Sale closes October 25.

To ensure quick disposal of remaining stock, no reasonable offer refused.

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in every action of Germany. And so we are not surprised to read in a well known Sunday journal a most alarmist article as to the reasons which prompted the German Delegates to refuse their consent to the abolition of floating mines.

It is pointed out that what Mr. Conrad calls the "shallow and dangerous puddle of the North Sea", is already unsuited for the manoeuvring of large battleships. Accordingly, any Power whose navy was inferior to that of Great Britain would find its best interests served by turning its attention to the construction of floating mines which would invalidate the usefulness of the British battleships. The journal quoted points out that in the present year England has added 122,150 tons of giant warships to her navy, while Germany has but added to hers 7,480 tons of small cruisers. The construction of floating mines is absurdly easy and the cost very low, even if compared with that of the cheapest torpedo boat afloat. Accordingly, this German journal would have us believe that Germany is planning to plot out beforehand every square inch of the North Sea and to allot a certain number of mines to each area. We are not concerned to refute these intentions save to point out that it is most remarkable that America, another dissentient Power, has not as yet been credited with sowing the Atlantic with mines for the destruction of the "Dreadnought". To our mind the proposal to abolish mines savours of hypocrisy. There is no essential difference between blowing up your adversary's ship with an unsuspected mine than with a torpedo which he cannot see. So long as war continues there must be death-dealing and even butchery. The soundest guarantee of peace is to make the conditions of war so terrible that the veriest swash-buckler will hesitate before plunging into it. The advent of the air-ship may aid the floating mine and make any Power, however mighty its naval forces, shrink from exposing her ships to unseen dangers above and below, and so may aid to advance the cause of peace.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-westerly winds, dry, bright, somewhat cooler.

DIABOLO.

(From our special correspondent.)

London has gone mad. Not for the first time has the metropolis suddenly discovered a new interest in life. Just as a few years ago all England was suffering from "Pingpongitis", so now the craze of the hour is "Diabolo". In the tubes, the trains, the motor-buses people talk of nothing else. The papers print columns about it and—sure sign of popularity—its exponents provide "turns" at the music-halls. It is more than a little ridiculous to see a whole nation going mad about a child's game, for that is all Diabolo is; but the fact is true and we have to make the best or worst of it. The game is played with two rods connected with a cord and a spool or bobbin, a kind of hour-glass shaped double top. The player holds a rod in either hand and picks up the spool by means of the cord. By manipulating the sticks the spool is made to spin rapidly; it may be then flung violently into the air to a great height and the expert player catches it unerringly upon the cord again. When the rudimentary principles are mastered the game may be played by two persons. A court, much the same as an undersized tennis court, is drawn out, a rectangle taking the place of a net. One player hurls the spool to another player who, having caught it, sends it back or looses a point. Considerable skill is required to catch these lateral throws and the great golf maxim "keep your eye on the ball" applies with even greater force to "keep your eye on the diabolo."

Needless to say a Diabolo club has been formed already and a great tournament is shortly to be held at the Crystal Palace at which the present champion player, a young French boy Meunier by name, is to throw down the gauntlet to all comers. This boy made his first appearance before a crowded audience at a Holborn music hall on Monday night. He earned tremendous applause, for there seemed to be no limit to his power over the spool. He would throw it in the air without spinning it and catch it on the cord, he would catch it behind his back and gradually manoeuvre it to the front again, he would throw it to a great height and skip three times before it descended again, he would run it along the string and sticks and his wrists, and concluded by sending it 75 times into the air in a minute.

Learned discussions have been taking place as to the origin of this fascinating, if somewhat puerile game. There seems little doubt that the game, or something like it, was known in ancient Rome; it has long been familiar in Japan, and there are even old English prints showing us our forefathers playing the game of the "devil with two sticks". Its present revival in modern form and with a modern name is due to a French engineer, M. Gustave Philippert, whose efforts have been blessed by no less distinguished an athlete than Mr. C. B. Fry. It is said that the Paris police had to put a stop to the playing of Diabolo in the streets—be it said that the spool is heavy and can easily play havoc with pictures, gas-globes &c. if played by a beginner in a room—and while as yet Scotland Yard has not had to take such energetic measures, the London Parks are daily full of people who seem to have entirely given up the serious business of life in favour of the new pastime, and patriotic folk are actually much disturbed that the champion diabolist, like the champion golfer, is a Frenchman.

THE PUNISHMENT FITS THE CRIME.

A new method of dealing with wife-beaters has been brought into use by a magistrate in Bayonne, New Jersey, with a view of terrorising all such evildoers. This method should meet with the full approval of those who advocate the introduction of the punishment of whipping for men who brutally ill-treat their wives. A certain John Morton was brought before the Bayonne magistrate on the charge of having repeatedly beaten his wife; and the woman's face bore eloquent testimony to the correctness of the allegation. One of her eyes was black and blue, and her cheeks were much swollen as if from the effect of blows of a fist. "Take your shoes off", thundered the magistrate to the defendant, while the crowd present in Court craned their necks with the idea that something unusual was about to happen. The complainant himself looked hard at the magistrate as he proceeded to comply with the latter's order. "Give that man a good hiding", said the magistrate to one of the officers of the Court, a big powerfully built man. The officer seized Morton, laid him then and there across his knee, and administered the "good hiding" with one of Morton's own shoes. The culprit struggled in vain to free himself, and blubbered loudly with pain and shame when the magistrate called out to the officer: "Now, that's enough". Then, turning to the wife, the magistrate asked her: "Do you forgive your husband now for everything?"—"No", was her answer. So Morton was taken back to prison.