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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE MOROCCO PROBLEM.

When the news of Abdul Asiz's defeat at the hands of his brother and rival, Mulai Hafid, first came to hand, we ventured to suggest that the only solution of the intolerable situation thus created was the speedy acceptance of Mulai Hafid as lawful Sultan by the Powers signatory to the Act of Algieras. We recognised the difficulties with which the European Concert would be faced as a result of this latest development, but in our opinion these were by no means insurmountable. The Paris journals, almost with one accord, demanded the assembly of a fresh Conference at Algieras for the purpose of discussing the new situation, and it will be remembered that not one influential newspaper in any part of Europe had the courage to propose a method by which the Powers concerned could extricate themselves from the Moroccan imbroglio expeditiously and finally. This could obviously best be done by one of the States declaring its readiness to recognise Mulai Hafid, communicating its views to the other Powers through the usual diplomatic channels, and ascertaining their disposition towards the subject. A course of this nature would eliminate all necessity for a new Algieras meeting, and after the experiences of the last assembly it is not difficult to understand the general disinclination to renew that experiment.

If the paragraph we published yesterday from the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* is authentic—and the semi-official status of that journal lends colour to the belief—it would appear that the German Government has stepped into the breach with characteristic promptitude. No doubt there will be an abundance of acrid comment on this action by the Paris press, and we may expect to hear all manner of remonstrances addressed to Berlin for its premature intrusion into a matter of such unparalleled delicacy: but apart from the temporary friction that may be engendered, no thoughtful politician of any nationality can conscientiously deplore a move, obviously made in good faith, which promises to settle a vexed question speedily and satisfactorily. So long as affairs in Morocco proceeded in the same happy-go-lucky manner as during the past year, there must of necessity be an unhealthy tension in the Cabinets of Europe, for contemporary history teaches us only too well the dangers to which peace is exposed as a result of sparks arising from the Moroccan powder-play. Thanks to level-headed statesmanship and a generous measure of luck, a blaze has so far been averted, though at times it appeared as if a widespread conflagration was imminent. At a time when the political horizon bids fair to become remarkably tranquil, when one of the most serious problems engaging the attention of the Powers has been settled—temporarily, at least—by the timely inauguration of a constitutional regime in Turkey, and when agreements guaranteeing the maintenance of good relations between individual States have been ratified on every hand, it would be doubly unfortunate were the promising result of many years' arduous labour in the cause of peace to be rendered null and void by a recrudescence of the Moroccan sore. Such a deplorable occurrence may, we are convinced, be promptly averted by the international adoption of a policy based upon strictly coöperative principles, in accordance with which Mulai Hafid would be entrusted with the pacification of his territory so widely ravaged by fire and sword in the past twelve months. Until the Hafidian regime is officially recognised, it stands to reason that Abdul Asiz will be an ever present source of disaffection in the country. Certain tribes in the neighbourhood of the coast may be loth to avow their loyalty to the new ruler until he is able to confront them with the seal of Europe's approval. This, of course, does not apply to the tribes of the interior, who are always ready to support the exponent of an anti-Infidel policy; but it must be remembered that the coastal tribes by virtue of their geographical position are better acquainted with the influence and might of Europe.

Within the course of the next few days we shall probably be able to gather a consensus of opinion bearing upon the reported action of the German Government. If the situation is approached from a broad-minded standpoint we fail to see how any serious objection can be raised to a formal agree-

"PELZ-MODE-WAREN" STORE.

Dresden, Prager Strasse 52.
Ladies intending to purchase Furs should not omit to see what can be obtained at 52, Prager Str., opp. Cook's Tourist Office.

Among the great variety of what are termed "Fine Furs," of guaranteed quality and at reasonable prices, are: Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Sable, Marten, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Seal-skin, Squirrel, Black Lynx, Pony, Fox, &c., made into Jackets, Coats, Neckpieces, Collarettes, Muffs, &c., in the latest styles.

The proprietors, H. G. B. Peters, your countrymen, are furriers of many years' experience, and in every case ready to conscientiously advise in any matter pertaining to Furs.

An agreeable feature of this Store is that visitors feel perfectly at home within its precincts, and shopping is therefore rendered pleasant and easy.

A visit to this establishment cannot fail to prove beneficial.

"Peters Furs" are world-renowned.

ment among the various Cabinets whereby Mulai Hafid will be advised of his official recognition, and informed that the future attitude of Europe towards his government will depend entirely upon the manner in which he undertakes his arduous responsibilities. The withdrawal of the French troops is, of course, the crux of the question, but in view of the eminently moderate policy so far pursued by the Quai d'Orsay, there is every reason to hope that this may be effected in a manner consistent both with the dignity of France and the exigencies of the situation.

GENERAL NEWS.

STARTLING SCENE IN MARIENBAD THEATRE.

Vienna, September 2.

The *Neue Freie Presse* reports the occurrence of the following incident at Marienbad. During a performance at the theatre, at which the King of England was present, on Tuesday evening, a heavy storm of wind and rain arose outside during the first act, and was clearly audible in the house. During the second act the storm increased in violence, and to such an extent that the outer doors of the vestibule were blown open and the candelabrum in the auditorium began to oscillate violently. A momentary panic ensued in the Parterre, and one lady fainted. The King, says the report, remained very quiet, and the actors continued the performance without interruption.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE SEVENOAKS MYSTERY.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 1.

The Dover police yesterday morning detained a man believed to answer the description of the individual wanted in connection with the Sevenoaks murder. The authorities are very reticent with regard to the evidence on which the man is held.

Fresh interest has been aroused by the story of a woman who lives near the scene of the crime. She has told a very circumstantial story to the police regarding a mysterious stranger whom she alleges to have seen on the afternoon of the murder. He was, she asserts, leaning against a fence in an attitude indicative of strong emotion, and the look on his face completely unnerved the woman. She has given a detailed description of the stranger to the police, and says that reluctance to acquire notoriety prevented her from offering the information at an earlier date.

INDIAN INFORMER ASSASSINATED.

Calcutta, September 1.

The native who turned King's evidence in the bomb outrage case was shot yesterday in Alipore Gaol. Details of the occurrence are not to hand.

Later.

The approver Gossain was shot with a revolver early yesterday morning, by two of his fellow-acused in the gaol of the Court.

Two European prisoners who rushed to the assistance of Gossain were fired on, one of them being hit and seriously wounded.

It is presumed that the revolvers used were conveyed to the prisoners by friends in the course of the frequent interviews with relatives and lawyers, which were permitted in spite of the energetic protests of the gaol authorities.

Another account says: A startling sequel to the Manocktollah bomb conspiracy occurred this morning. The man Narendro Nath Gossain, who turned approver in the case when the trial came on, was shot dead through the head and heart by two of his fellow conspirators at the central gaol. No fewer than seven revolvers were found in the prison, and a strict inquiry will probably follow. The affair has caused a great sensation here.

Reuter states that Narendro Nath Gossain, who, with Arabindi Ghose and thirty-three others, was arrested on a charge of complicity in bomb outrages, turned approver in the early stages of the preliminary trial of the Anarchists before the Alipur District Court. His evidence was of a most sensational character and revealed the existence of a widespread rebellious conspiracy which, he declared, included in its plans a plot to assassinate the Viceroy and a number of other high officials. The feeling caused by his evidence was intense, and counsel for the prosecution received a number of letters threatening them with death.

SOUTHERN ENGLAND STORM-SWEPT.

London, September 1.

Violent storms of wind and rain prevailed last night and this morning in the South of England, and many reports are to hand of telegraphic communication interrupted, and of minor casualties at sea. The Channel steamer traffic was delayed. The non-arrival of the steamer "Queen," due at Plymouth last night, caused great anxiety, and several vessels were sent out to look for her. Meanwhile, however, she arrived and landed her passengers, 12 hours after the usual time.

Another report states that the English sailing ship "Amazon" has been wrecked on the Welsh coast and that 26 men, out of her crew of 28, were drowned.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Col. Henry Watterson, a prominent Southern politician and newspaper man, has, we hear from New York, started a series of articles in the *Herald's* evening paper there in the interests of Mr. Bryan, whose victory in the Presidential election is, he declares, a foregone conclusion.

As the Colonel was for a long time bitterly opposed to Mr. Bryan, his present attitude requires a good deal of explanation, and this he has given in his first local campaign article. There is no particular need to take Mr. Watterson very seriously. He has settled in New York for three months avowedly to take charge of the Bryan boom in the Eastern States, and he is by no means a welcome recruit to many of the local Democratic leaders. Personally he has no influence in that part of the country, but the fact that so powerful a journal as the *Herald* is giving him the means of widespread publicity in the interests of Mr. Bryan lends some importance to the matter.

Meantime, it is becoming increasingly evident that in spite of all the efforts of most of the Republican leaders, and not a few leading men in the Democratic Party, the tariff question will be kept in the front line of controversy throughout the presidential campaign, and in this connection Mr. Bryan has secured an advantage, which he is not likely to abandon because of the palpable discomfort of his opponents. The out-and-out Bryan newspapers are frankly delighted at the prospect of claiming that in the two great issues already raised, viz., the Tariff and the Trusts, their champion has at this early stage of the fight completely routed his enemy.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S HUNTING TRIPS.

Mr. Roosevelt is stated to be contemplating a bear-hunting expedition in Texas during the coming winter, so that he should be in the best of form by the time he sails for Africa.

A telegram from Austin, Texas, states that the President has asked Mr. William J. McDonald to accompany him on his African tour, and that the invitation has been accepted. Mr. McDonald was formerly captain of the Texas Rangers, and in that capacity was the hero of many encounters with desperadoes. A year ago he became State Revenue Agent.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

A Base Ball Match took place on Saturday, August 29, at Victoria Park, Mariendorf, between the Berlin American Colony and the Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin. The Match was arranged under the auspices of the American Women's Club. The Committee consisted of Col. John P. Wisser, U.S. Military Attaché, (Chairman); Frederic Cauldwell, U.S. Vice-Consul General; Elmer Roberts, Everett O. Wade, Dr. George Edison Matt, John W. Dye, and Dormann.

Result of the Game:

Anglo-American Medical Association . 15
American Colony 4

The teams were composed of the following men:

A. A. Med. Assoc.	Position.	Americ. Colony.
Hein	Catcher	(Captain) Matt
Wilson	Pitcher	Falkenberger
Curtiss	1st Base	Harries
Powers	2nd Base	Marshall
Stratman	3rd Base	Pattin
Sale	Short Stop	Wade
Helmholz	Left Field	Gray
Selvage	Center Field	Smith
(Captain) McGoveron	Right Field	Rosenkranz

The features of the game were:—Fine work by the Medical battery, base running by Selvage, and "star" individual work by Capt. Matt and Marshall. Unfortunately Pitcher Law, of the American Colony, was unable to play.

Umpire Bamberger did his work very well, and did not mind the "joshing" from the Grand Stand. Cauldwell and Wile were conspicuous among the rooters.

The attendance was very good considering the weather indications, though very few Germans were out.

At the close of the game Mrs. Thackara presented the Friedlaender Cup to Captain McGoveron and a Haenckel's penknife to each member of the Medical Team.

Socially and financially the game was a great success.

A Monetary Commission headed by Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and President Reynolds, of the Continental Bank of Chicago, is at present in Berlin. The party arrived on Sunday from London, and are staying at the Adlon. The aim of the Commission is to study the German banking and financial system.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ORATORY.

Replying to a speech of welcome delivered by Herr Krogmann at a banquet given in honour of Mr. Lloyd George by the Hamburg Seamen's Association, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he had come back to Hamburg because he had such pleasant and happy memories of his last visit, when he had learned to love the people of Hamburg so much. On his last visit he had settled the question of the load-line. "It was a question full of complications and difficulties, and if we had wanted to quarrel, the two nations could have quarrelled over the load-line as well as over anything else. Instead of that, we came to an arrangement; instead of sending battleships to drive our arguments into one another's heads with twelve-inch guns, we sent Captain Chalmers, and you sent Herr Krogmann with good sound arguments instead of twelve-inch guns." Helped by the tact

and skill of Hamburg, they had settled the matter. Why not settle the load-line of nations, so that ships of State should not be sunk by the burden of armaments?

While it may seem a little churlish, we cannot help remarking upon Mr. Lloyd George's ignorance of the technical side of those armaments about which he exercises his head so much. He ought at least to have known that Germany could not have sent twelve-inch guns, for the simple reason that she possesses no such weapons. He should have said eleven-inch, to be correct. And yet there was recently some talk in England of sending Mr. Lloyd George to the Admiralty.

AMERICAN PARAGRAPHS.

(From our New York correspondent.)

NO MORE OPPRESSIVE HEAT.

If the temperature in your cabin is unpleasantly warm, you have only to switch on cold air. That would seem to be the result of apparatus recently fitted by the United Fruit Company of New York on board their steamers running between New Orleans, Colon, and Honduras, and which makes passengers forget that they are in the tropics. Just as warm air is turned on in the North, the occupant of a cabin on one of these steamers can, by a touch of a small handle, let in as much cold air as will reduce the temperature to suit his comfort. The cold air comes, it need hardly be said, from a pipe in connection with the cold storage rooms of the ship. The arrangement has the additional advantage that it keeps off the mosquitoes, as those plagues avoid cabins so cooled.

THE ANTI-ASIATIC MOVEMENT.

The National Anti-Asiatic Immigration League has been formed at Washington with the object of opposing the importation of cheap labour. Branches of the League will be established in every State in the Union.

MARRIAGE UNDER UNION RULES.

The Executive of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union in Boston has ordained that the marriage of a member may only take place according to Union rules: that is to say, the festivity must be held in a hall approved by the Executive; the music must be provided by a Union band; and food and other refreshments must be prepared or served by Union hands, etc.

THE "NOBLE ART."

The *Hebrew Standard*, in commenting on the establishment by the *Jewish Chronicle* of London of a department of "Sports and Pastimes," says that it must be regarded as a sign of the times and of the abiding love of the Jew for all forms of athletic sport. "England," says the writer, "is the stamping ground of Jewish artists with the fists. In the old days—centring round the first years of the nineteenth century—there were 'Dan' Mendoza, 'Abe,' 'Sam,' and Israel Belasco, Isaac Bittoon, 'Dutch Sam,' Elias and 'Barney' Aaron. In America today can be named only 'Joe' Bernstein, 'Joe' Choyanski, 'Abe' Attell, 'Tommy' Ryan, and the rising young East Side pugilistic star, Leach Cross, among the Jewish prize fighters."

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.
Sundays: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a. m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).
6 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a. m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a. m. Regular Service.
4.0 p. m. Song Service.
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Rev. J. F. Dickie, D. D., Pastor.
Office Hour 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. 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. THACKARA, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-1.

Elia Bartolini. Italian Restaurant
Königin Augusta Str. 19
at the Potsdamer Brücke.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg at 7
Royal Theatre	Prinz Friedrich von Homburg " 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	(closed)
Deutsches Theater	Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen " 7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Gespenster " 8
Lessing Theatre	Rosenmontag " 8
New Theatre	Ausserhalb der Gesellschaft " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Judith " 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf " 8
Comie Opera	Hoffmanns Erzählungen " 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr " 8
Hebbel Theatre	Frau Warren's Gewerbe " 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Josefine — meine Frau " 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum " 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Richter von Zalamea " 8
Charlotten-	
burg	Das Stiftungsfest " 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädechen " 8
Urania Theatre	Von der Zuspitze zum Watz-
	mann " 8
Laisse Theatre	Flachmann als Erzähler " 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Egmont " 7.30
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	(closed)
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus " at 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das bemooste Haupt " 8
Gehr. Herrufeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das
	Nachtleben " 8
Apollo Theatre	Vers Violetta. Spezialitäten " 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies " 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten " 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin " 8
Casino Theatre	Familie Angst Knoche " 8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe " 8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

New York, September 1.
The Women Suffragists over here have obtained no less influential an ally than President Eliot, of Harvard University. It is true Dr. Eliot has not declared himself prepared to go the "whole hog," but he has announced that he "favours the granting of the suffrage to all women who are taxpayers."

ASIATICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, September 1.
An important decision given on Saturday by the City Attorney of San Francisco raises the Asiatic question once more, and points to possibilities of further difficulties.

It is again the schools that are at the root of the matter. Numbers of children born of Asiatic parents, but on American territory, have hitherto been permitted to receive their education at the same schools as ordinary children, but those who desire to see the Japanese and Chinese excluded from the land have put forward a demand that such children be prohibited from entering the public schools altogether.

The crux of the dispute has been whether these children could rightly be considered Americans, entitled to the same privileges as the children of American parents. A test case was submitted to the City Attorney, in which the father and mother

were Mongols and the children had been born in San Francisco. The Attorney decided that the children were not Americans, and were not entitled to use the city schools.—*Globe.*

THE ATLANTIC FLEET AT MELBOURNE.

Melbourne, September 1.
The formal entry of the U. S. naval visitors took place yesterday morning, when Mr. Deakin (the Federal Premier), Sir Thomas Bent (Premier of Victoria), and other officials met them on St. Kilda Pier. Two thousand sailors landed at Port Melbourne, and marched along the St. Kilda-road, where dense masses of sightseers were assembled. A tableau was formed by school children. The weather was blustery, and dust clouds somewhat marred the spectacle. Nevertheless the streets have never before been so crowded. The fervour of the Australians' welcome is indescribable. On arrival at the exhibition building Lord Northcote and Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Governor of the State of Victoria, welcomed the officers. A luncheon followed.

Owing to the enormous pressure of people on the Princess Bridge the barriers were broken down and a few accidents occurred.

Mr. Deakin, in his welcoming speech, said: "I can offer you nothing better in the way of friendship than a hearty Australian welcome."

Admiral Sperry in reply said: "Our reception in New Zealand seemed unsurpassable; that at Sydney was even better; but the climax has been reached at Melbourne."

REDUCED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN VERMONT.

Montpelier (Vermont), September 1.
In the Vermont gubernatorial election the Republican candidate, Mr. Prouty, obtained a majority of only 28,000 over his Democrat opponent. This is the smallest Republican majority recorded in Vermont since 1892. The election of that year was followed by a Democrat victoria. In view of the Presidential election campaign, the Republican majority in the Vermont State election has been looked for with the greatest interest throughout the Union.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

New York, August 31.
A terrible fire broke out yesterday in the old French quarter of New Orleans, and fanned by a fair wind the flames spread with amazing rapidity throughout the district, destroying a large number of wholesale warehouses, manufactories, and stores. The total damage is estimated to exceed \$1,500,000.

MR. WILBUR WRIGHT'S AEROPLANE.

Paris, September 1.
An Agence Fournier message reports an accident, though fortunately not a very serious one, to the Wright aeroplane.

(Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

The Academy of Moral and Political Science of France is about to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the admission within its portals of Professor Emile Levasseur, the doyen of that learned body. The professor, who is known throughout the lettered world, was born in 1828, and the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of his election will be marked with the presentation of a suitable souvenir.

It is reported from Munich that the Bavarian students, who allege that they are defrauded of much of their beer by way of froth, have formed a society to protect their interests, a circumstance which prompts a London contemporary to print the following appropriate verses:

"Up, up, my fellow-students"
(I quote the words of Hans);
"Examine close the faulty dose
That lies within your cans.
Why cast the claims of freedom
Right deep down in the soup?"
He mentioned then that wicked men
Had tampered with his stoup.

"A bubble reputation
Is at your pewter's mouth";
Their howls of execration
Rose East, West, North, and South.
Hans is their ardent leader,
With him they plight their troth;
They pass decrees, but most of these,
I hear, will end in froth.

Apropos of the same subject, Anglo-American visitors may not all be aware that every beer glass in Germany bears a Government mark indicating the height which the beer must reach to conform to legal requirements. This has been aptly and facetiously termed the "high-water mark," but unfortunately the amber liquid too often gives evidence of a decided ebb in the tide before reaching the customer. Occasionally the beer falls far short of the mark, in which cases it is as well to draw the waiter's attention to the fact.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:—
(1) Deutschland zur See, Marsch, Petras. (2) Konzert-Overture, Klughardt. (3) Etude für Orchester, Rubinstein. (4) Wein, Weib, Gesang, Walzer, Strauss. (5) Vorspiel zu "Die Meistersinger," Wagner. (6) Ungarische Rhapsodie für Violine mit Orchester, Hauser. (7) L'Arlesienne, Suite, Bizet. (8) Tonbilder aus "Troubadour," Verdi. (9) Ein Hochzeitstag auf Troidhangen, Grieg. (Für grosses Orchester bearbeitet von V. Clark.) (10) Trau'n einer Jungfrau, Massenet. (11) Zwei ungarische Tänze, Brahms.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 12th Infantry regiment No. 177. The band plays in the Neustadt about 12.30 p. m.

J. A. Henckels
Zwillingawerk Solingen
Trade Mark
founded 13th June 1731.
By appointment to
H. M. the German
Emperor
Court and table
to H. M. the
Austrian Emperor.

Finest knives and steel wares.
Dresden-A. Berlin W. 66
Wilsdruffer Strasse 7. Leipziger Strasse 118.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7, ending about 10

Die Fledermaus.
Operetta in three acts. Music by Johann Strauss.

Cast:

Gabriel von Eisenstein, gentleman	Herr Rüdiger.
Rosalind, his wife	Fräul. Seebe.
Frank, governor of the prison	Herr Büssel.
Prince Orlofsky	Fräul. Urban a. G.
Alfred, his singing teacher	Herr Soot.
Doktor Falke, notary	Herr Trede.
Doktor Blind, lawyer	Herr Nebuschka.
Adele, Rosalind's maid	Frau Nast.
Ida,	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Sidi,	Fräul. Lehmann.
Faustine,	Fräul. Krüger.
Paula,	Fräul. Kronau.
Felicita,	Frau Lehmann.
Melanie,	Fräul. Boden.
Minni,	Fräul. Weinert.
Hermine,	Fräul. Kretschmer.
Xandi,	Frau Wenzel.
Berta,	Frau Lehnert.
Ali Bey, an Egyptian nobleman,	Herr Gedlich.
Ramusin, a Japanese attaché,	Herr Markgraf.
Murray, a rich Canadian,	Herr Pleissner.
Cariconi, a Spaniard,	Herr Engelhard.
Lord Middleton,	Herr Pfehler.
Baron Oskar,	Herr Seiter.
Frosch, prison warden	Herr Erl.
Ivan, the Prince's valet	Herr Hahn.

Servant to the Prince: Herr Römer, Herr Wehrle, Herr Scheer, Herr Wolf I, Herr Hafner, Herr Mildner.—Officer of the Court: Herr Ernst, Herr Hiekel.

PLOT. Adele, Rosalind's maid, is invited by her sister Ida to an entertainment given by a Russian Prince Orlofsky; but Rosalind will not let her go. Rosalind's husband, Eisenstein, has been given

a sentence of five days imprisonment, which, owing to the stupidity of his lawyer, Blind, has been increased to 8 days. Eisenstein turns Blind out of the house. Rosalind has promised a lover, Alfred, whose tenor voice she loves, to admit him after her husband has gone; so when Eisenstein goes with a friend, Falk, to the Russian prince's entertainment, after which he is to go to school, she lets Adele go, and admits Alfred, but is disturbed by Frank, the governor of the prison. She passes Alfred off as her husband and he is taken to prison. Adele creates a sensation at Orlofsky's ball, and though Eisenstein recognises her, no one believes him when he says she is a servant. Rosalind also appears masked, and Eisenstein flirts violently with her, she taking possession of his watch. At supper Eisenstein relates how Falk, who had disguised himself for the occasion as a bat (*Fledermaus*), got intoxicated at a ball, and went to sleep in the street, when the crowd jeered him, calling him Dr. Fledermaus. Frank is also at the ball, masquerading as a Marquis, and gets very intoxicated, and on his return home finds the prison warden, Frosch, still more so. Adele and Ida come to ask the Marquis to smoothe matters for Adele at the Eisenstein's; when a ring is heard, the girls are put in a cell: it is Eisenstein arriving to give himself up. Blind arrives to defend Alfred, the supposed Eisenstein, but the real Eisenstein turns him out, and putting on his gown and spectacles has Alfred fetched. Rosalind also arrives. Eisenstein reveals himself and mutual recriminations ensue, when Falk arrives with all the other guests and explains that the whole thing is a joke concocted by him to avenge the Fledermaus incident, and all pledge each other in champagne.

Composer: Johann Strauss, born 1825, died 1890.

Friday night Lohengrin at 6.30
Saturday night Orpheus und Eurydike 7.30
Sunday night Die Afrikanerin 7
Monday night Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg 6

Residenz Theatre.
Tonight (closed).
Friday night (closed).
Saturday night Ein Walzertraum at 7.30
Sunday afternoon Die lustige Witwe 3.30
Sunday night Ein Walzertraum 7.30

Victoria Sales Variety Performance at 8
Central Theatre Variety Performance 8

Otto Mayer, PHOTOGRAPHER
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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

Mr. Wilbur Wright, it appears, attempted another flight at Lemans yesterday morning, but as the result of a mishap to the rudder, the aeroplane came to earth with some violence, breaking the runner at the rear and several wires. The damage, however, is not vital, and Mr. Wright hopes to make another attempt this afternoon.

Reuter reports that Mr. Wilbur Wright continued the trials of his aeroplane at seven o'clock yesterday morning. One of his assistants having fixed a wire which prevented the rudder answering the lever, Mr. Wright, after a flight of fifty seconds, decided to descend, but as his control of the airship was not so perfect as usual, a portion of the rear part of the airship was broken. The damage was immediately repaired.

The *Petit Journal's* Calais correspondent says: "Mr. Wilbur Wright is credited with the intention of attempting to cross from Calais to Dover by aeroplane. Some even say that he will try to reach London."

NEWS FROM SWITZERLAND.

TOURISTS ATTACKED BY ROBBERS.

Zurich, September 1.

The Zurich newspaper *Der Bund* states that two gentlemen staying at Leysin, in the Canton of Vallais, have had an exciting adventure on the Gummikugel. Starting out for a walk over the

mountain, they discovered, while slowly ascending a narrow path with a sharp drop on one side, that they were being followed by four rough looking men, who presently overtook them. A little way ahead was a ledge of rock, and the tourists, rightly guessing that the request for matches put forward by one of their unwished for companions was a ruse, hastened forward to reach it, that they might have a better chance of self-defence. They were armed with nothing more formidable than their alpenstocks, and they had not quite gained the ledge when the two leading men made a rush at them, one of them brandishing a long knife.

One of the tourists, a powerfully-built man, immediately dealt his assailant such a violent blow that he fell backwards over the cliff edge. The second tourist sustained a nasty injury to the head before he was able to close with his man, but he, too, managed to strike out with such force that the second robber followed the first. By this time, the two remaining robbers had come up, but the cries of their companions, who were afterwards arrested where they had fallen, made them desist, and they took to flight. The arrested men are still in a serious condition, having sustained severe injuries through the fall.

DEATH OF A SWISS STATESMAN.

Lucerne, September 1.

The death has occurred here of M. von Schumacher, a member of the Council of the States, and formerly member of the Commission formed to in-

quire into the charges brought by Great Britain against the régime under which the natives in the Congo State lived. M. von Schumacher, who was 48 years of age, was a native of Lucerne.

EXTENSIVE BANK NOTE FORGERIES IN ITALY.

Milan, September 1.

In a local establishment known as the "Cartotecnica Italiana" here, the police have discovered a lavishly fitted-up workshop for the fabrication of false bank notes. The directors, foremen, and 40 workmen have been arrested. Further arrests are expected.

FRANCE STILL PROTECTS ABDUL ASIZ.

Paris, September 1.

The following telegram from Ber Rechid, dated August 28, is published by the *Matin*: Abdul Asiz left Settat at six o'clock this morning, accompanied by a detachment of Chasseurs, a company of the Foreign Legion, and a Company of Senegalese Sharpshooters. Military honours were rendered, and Col. Brulard accompanied him to the outskirts of Settat. On his arrival at Ber Rechid the Sultan was received by Col. Michard. Military honours were again rendered, and the Sultan showed much interest in the manoeuvres of the troops accompanying him. He drove round the Kasbah of Ber Rechid, seated on a motor quick-firing gun, which excited much curiosity. The tribesmen are indifferent to the Sultan's presence.

(Continued on page 4.)

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

The *Matin*, in a telegram from Mediuna dated yesterday, says: The Sultan left Ber Rechid at six o'clock this morning for Mediuna, where he arrived at nine o'clock, accompanied by a company of the Foreign Legion, 350 Senegalese, two squadrons of Chasseurs, a section of Artillery, and 40 Zouaves, the whole under the command of Col. Michard. Military honours were rendered to Abdul Asiz on his departure and arrival. The Sultan has been able partly to reorganise his suite, and his harem, composed of 11 young women, accompanied him. His mahalla is encamped on the first ridge of hills this side of Mediuna, at 15 kilometres from Casablanca. Our troops are encamped on the same ridge, the two camps being separated by a road dug by the Engineers. Abdul Asiz will not reach Casablanca until Tuesday, and will probably be at the Alvarez Farm, two kilometres from that place.

PROGRESS IN MANCHURIA.

London, September 2.

A London paper reports from Shanghai that the steam packet "Kobe Maru" inaugurated a weekly service between Shanghai and Dalny on August 17. Dalny is the southern terminus of the Manchuria railway, and a Pullman express conveys passengers and their luggage to Kuang-Shengtze, where they are transferred to the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is hoped that the journey between Shanghai and London will thus be accomplished in 16 days.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

THEIR TREATMENT IN AMERICA.

The report of the members of the Royal British Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded upon their visit to American institutions has just been published. The Commissioners visited the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, and Washington.

The Commissioners point out that that which is termed a "workhouse" in England is called an "almshouse" in America. The word "workhouse" in America denotes a "prison," as also does the word "reformatory." A "lunatic asylum" is in America generally called a "hospital for the insane," and an "idiot asylum" goes under the names of "training school," "custodial institution," or "colony for the feeble-minded." The word "feeble-minded" is used in America to denote all grades of mental defect, except acquired insanity, and includes "idiots" and "imbeciles." It is used in this sense throughout this report. The word "pauper" is not generally used in America. A pauper is usually referred to as "an indigent or poor person." Recent estimates made by competent authorities place the number of feeble-minded in the United States—that is, of persons so pronouncedly feeble-minded as to stand in need of institutional treatment—at no fewer than 150,000. On December 31, 1903, the entire population of special public and private institutions for the feeble-minded numbered only 14,347. There were, in addition, 16,551 supposedly feeble-minded persons among the inmates of alms-houses. Of the 14,300 detained in special institutions for the feeble-minded in 1904, no fewer than 30 per cent. suffered from physical defect also. More than 80 per cent. of the deaths in the institutions are of persons under twenty-nine years of age, 50 per cent. of those under nineteen years.

The Commissioners state that the American institutions are the result of the practical experience of men who have made it their life's work to study this particular problem, and these institutions appear to them in their methods of treatment, administration, and finance, to be examples that, in many respects, may be imitated in the United Kingdom with great advantage. The Commissioners do not, however, wish to say that they think American institutions sufficient for all the requirements of the case. The principle which underlies American practice in this matter is that no person who is mentally deficient should be left without care and supervision. If such care cannot be provided by the family the State undertakes the duty.

The method of treatment followed by all the most successful of the American institutions, whether for lunatics or for feeble-minded, consists chiefly in developing to the utmost extent whatever faculty for working an inmate possesses, and it is remarkable how much labour the mentally afflicted are able to perform when wisely directed and constantly supervised. It is work alone which makes an institution for feeble-minded hopeful or indeed bearable either for the attendants or the patients. There are not, however, many branches of labour which the feeble-minded can perform. In the American institutions the Commissioners found the inmates generally engaged in the trades of making or mending boots, tailoring and dress-making, rough painting and carpentering, baking, washing, and farming. Of these, the two last-named industries are those to which most importance is attached.

The cleaning, scrubbing, cooking, and, indeed, all the domestic duties in the homes were entrusted almost entirely to the inmates. In some cases the higher grade inmates attended to and looked after those of low grade with much care and assiduity.

Occupation of some sort was provided for all, even if it were only training in balancing and walking, in tactual discrimination and other elements of self-help and usefulness. In American asylums the proportion of medical men to the rest of the staff is generally higher than it is in the United Kingdom, and the scientific treatment of the insane is thus facilitated. One fact which calls for remark in the organisation of the State institutions in America, the Commissioners state, is the share taken by women in the management of those institutions which receive women inmates. At Newark the regulations laid down by the State stipulated that the board of management should consist of nine persons, three of whom must be women. The resident medical officer in this institution was a woman. In several of the institutions for women the Commissioners found a lady doctor on the medical staff, while the Institution for Feeble-Minded Women at Vineland, New Jersey, had a medical woman as superintendent and three women on the board of management. The Commissioners were told that public opinion in New York State was so pronounced on this subject that a law had been passed making it obligatory to have a woman medical officer on the staff of any State institution in which women lunatics were received.

DEGREES IN HOMICIDE.

SHOULD BRITISH JURIES RECOGNISE THEM?

Several recent trials of a painful character have drawn attention to the need for some classification of homicides, so to speak, before the event. Is it right that all persons found guilty of another's blood should be subjected to the same dread sentence, even though, the sentence having been passed, the judge hastens to lay circumstances before the Home Secretary that will ensure a mitigation of the death penalty to one of penal servitude?

"I protest against the idecency and the inhumanity of some of the death sentences I am called to pass on poor, miserable, half-fainting girls who have been found guilty of the offence of taking their infants' lives under conditions that render them creatures humane persons would regard as irresponsible for their actions," wrote a judge once to the Home Secretary.

Lord Brampton has told the story of how, once upon a time, when he was called upon to pass the sentence of death on one of these wretched prisoners, he waved the black cap aside, refusing to terrify her by putting it on, and then, telling her she need not bother to hear what he was saying, mumbled the awful words condemning her to the gallows in so low tones that no one was the wiser. He declared that he did not mean the girl to be hanged, and he was not going to frighten her to death by allowing any suspicion to enter her mind.

Upon several occasions, says *T. P.'s Weekly*, Mr. Justice Bucknill, when he has passed sentence of death in such cases, has hurried from the bench to the cell of the wretched prisoner to assure her that the sentence has only "been a matter of form," and that he will take such steps as will certainly result in her punishment being no more than a few months' confinement in prison!

Should British juries have the power to express their sense of the proportion of the accused person's guilt that juries have in other civilised countries? By a Bill now before Parliament, introduced by Mr. Granville George Greenwood, it is proposed to empower British juries to return verdicts of murder in the first and the second degree. As early as 1794 the State of Pennsylvania, in the United States, passed an Act, declaring: "And whereas the several offences which are included under the general denomination of murder differ so greatly from each other in the degree of atrociousness, that it is unjust to involve them in the same punishment."

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Köln," from Galveston for Bremen, left Galveston August 31st.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven September 1st.
"Scharnhorst," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Aden September 1st.
"König Albert," from New York for Genoa, left Gibraltar September 1st.
"Gneisenau," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Colombo September 1st.
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven September 1st.
"Zieten," from Hamburg for Japan, left Port Said September 1st.
"Prinzess Alice," from Bremen for Japan, left Southampton September 1st.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, left New York September 1st.
"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York September 1st.
"Barbarossa," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York September 2nd.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Westerly wind, changeable weather, rain at times, cool.