

Office:
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1755.

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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ENGLAND'S DEPRESSING TRADE OUTLOOK.

The statistics of British trade during the month of August have been published by the Board of Trade, and dreary reading they will prove to all classes of Englishmen. Without doubt they place an additional weapon in the hands of the Tariff Reformers, who will certainly use it to the very best advantage. Following upon the recently concluded Free Trade Congress in London, these figures furnish a striking commentary on the timeworn platitudes which interlaced the utterances of both British and foreign Free Trade enthusiasts. Those delegates hailing from abroad who were loud in their praises of England's tariff system—or lack of system—were very naturally regarded somewhat askance by impartial spectators. The countries they represented have profited to an enormous extent by the Cobden principles on which the British tariff arrangement is based, while taking very good care to erect solid tariff walls around their own frontiers, practically excluding British goods. Their attitude was the reverse of disinterested, and therefore the speeches made by foreign delegates to the Congress were rightly disregarded by all save that section of the London Press which seizes with avidity upon anything calculated to detrimentally affect the welfare of the British Empire. It appears from the Board of Trade statistics that England's foreign trade during August of this year shows a decrease compared with the corresponding month of last year of no less a sum than £13,556,764,—£6,544,396 being lost in imports and £7,012,368 in exports. In the course of the next few days we are certain to hear all manner of ingenious excuses put forward by Free Trade journals to account for this really startling commercial deficit, but facts are stubborn things, against which the most skilful empirical arguments cannot permanently prevail. As a matter of fact, however, the Cobdenites have not yet demonstrated their ability as players of a losing game. They have contented themselves with stuffing the electorate with contentions which were long since discredited by change of circumstances; the fact of fifty years ago may well be the fiction of today, this being especially true when applied to that very mutable period elapsing between the decease of the "Apostle of Free Trade" and this present year of grace, 1908.

We have neither the space nor the inclination to enter upon a dissertation regarding the respective merits of Free Trade and Protection; we believe this vexed question can best be settled by studying the progress made by modern nations under a system of Protection, or vice-versa. The United States and Germany, together with Great Britain, are the foremost commercial Powers of today. The two first-named have tariff systems framed on lines of the utmost stringency, in spite of which the import and export trade of both has maintained a steady increase ever since the inauguration of the protective arrangement. Great Britain, in contrast, has steadfastly held true to the doctrine of Free Trade, and compared with her two great commercial rivals has been losing ground with appalling rapidity for some years past. Here, surely, is prima facie evidence sufficient to convince open-minded observers that, in view of modern conditions, under Protection a nation flourishes and waxes exceeding fat; whereas, under the Cobden regime, it is placed at an enormous disadvantage in the strenuous battle for a share of the world's trade. Free Trade England is comparable to a warrior who, preparatory to facing two equally powerful opponents, has his right arm strapped behind his back by well-meaning friends, on the pretext that some hundred years before a warrior thus handicapped had won in a similar conflict, the friends forgetting to mention that on the occasion cited the opponents were so diminutive as to be quite insignificant. A great thinker once remarked, speaking metaphorically, upon the infinite pathos he found in the spectacle of worn-out old rags clinging desperately to the drooping bones of a defunct creed. There would also be pathos, not unmixed with satire, in the spectacle of Cobdenites feverishly attempting to prop up their crumbling idol with pillars of sand, were it not a matter involving the vital welfare of a great nation and therefore call-

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ing for the serious attention of all to whom that welfare is dear. The old order changeth, and woe to them that are too stiff-necked to adapt themselves to the new, seeking to stem the tide of progress by vain argument and pointless verbiage. The question is one over which the curse of partisanship spreads its malign influence, whereas its national importance should rescue it from the sordid considerations of the party arena. The original tariff reform proposal emanated from Mr. Chamberlain; ergo, it behoved all good Liberals to fight it tooth and nail, irrespective of the merits of the said proposal. Had it been brought forward by a member of the Liberal party, the boot would, no doubt, have been on the other leg. Such things are inseparable from government by the party system.

We venture to assert that a few more issues of monthly statistics similar to or worse than those for August will set the British electorate a-thinking, a mental exercise to which it is not exceedingly prone, preferring to leave it to the prophets of the ha' penny Press. But no student of history can deny that when it does really start to think something usually happens. What will happen in this case is already anticipated by enterprising agents of the Unionist party, who are busily engaged in preparing the field for that General Election which discerning politicians profess to regard as imminent.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

HAUNTED HOUSE AT HULL.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 8.

A Central News telegram from Hull says that something of supernatural nature is alleged to have taken place at a house in Sykes-street, Hull, and the police have been called in to solve the mystery surrounding the extraordinary manifestations which have occurred.

The house is occupied by Mr. James Gilson and his wife, and the latter's brother was buried from there on Friday. In the small hours of Saturday morning the family were up, when unusual noises were heard. Mrs. Gilson says that a comb flew out of a comb-box and fell into a bowl with a loud noise. Her husband picked it up, when the brush fell out in the same way.

The occupants were more terrified when, according to Mrs. Gilson, a pebble came through the kitchen door, which was closed. Mrs. Gilson fainted, and the others ran out. P.C. Hynes, who, observing the commotion, arrived on the scene, declares that as he passed through the kitchen into the inner room a box of blacking flew past his helmet;

cups and glasses also flew from the table and were smashed.

The house was thoroughly searched, but no one was found; and as no solution was forthcoming the alarmed occupants passed the night in a neighbour's house. Later, other officers arrived, including P.C. O'Kelly, the heavy-weight champion wrestler at the Olympic Games, but there were no more manifestations. All the occupants have now left the house and removed the furniture, and Mrs. Gilson is ill as a result of the shock.

MR. CHURCHILL'S WEDDING.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 8.

Lord Hugh Cecil will be best man at the wedding next Saturday at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. Winston Churchill and Miss Clementine Hozier. The marriage service will be conducted by the Bishop of St. Asaph, and Bishop Welldon will give the address. The bride will be led to the altar by her brother, Mr. William Hozier, who is a young officer in the Royal Navy, and will be given away by her mother. She will wear a bride's dress of Venetian white satin, cut in the Venetian style, and trimmed with some very valuable Venetian lace which her future mother-in-law, Mr. George Cornwallis West, is lending for the occasion. She will be attended by five bridesmaids, namely: Miss Nellie Hozier (the bride's sister), Miss Madeleine Whyte, daughter of Lady Whyte (cousin of the bride), the Hon. Venetia Stanley, daughter of Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley (cousin of the bride), Miss Horatio Seymour, and Miss Claire Frewen (niece of the bridegroom).

GERMAN HUMOURIST'S LONDON SUCCESS.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 8.

Mr. Robert Steidl, the German humourist, who has been a revelation to the patrons of the Alhambra for the last few weeks, has been exclusively engaged by Mr. Alfred Moul to appear for a term of years. He will return to the Alhambra next spring, and also, by permission of Mr. Moul, will appear at Drury Lane in the pantomime of 1909-10.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

London, September 8.

Dr. Lee De Forest, who is responsible for the invention of a system of wireless telephony as well as telegraphy, has arrived at Plymouth from New York, and will visit London within the next few days in order to arrange for demonstrations of his system to be given before the Admiralty. He expects the trials to take place at Portsmouth on the "Vernon." Dr. De Forest asserts that by his wireless telephone system ships can maintain conversations over a distance of 75 miles.

Details of the De Forest system of wireless telephony were given yesterday in a despatch from our New York correspondent.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Herr Bebel, the leader of the Socialistic party in Germany, writing to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, a prominent English Socialist member of Parliament, says:—"There exist no grounds on which a war between the two highly civilised peoples—Englishmen and Germans—could be justified. We shall continue to act from this standpoint, and should our rulers exhibit any tendency to provoke a war we shall leave nothing undone that may be in our power to prevent such a war."

Herr Bebel goes on to say that in spite of the war clamours of certain elements in Germany and England, "I cannot admit that the opposition between the ruling classes of the two countries has reached so tense a point as to foreshadow an early outbreak of war. That such a war may break out in the course of time I hold to be quite possible. Preparations for war are carried on with such vehemence, and they claim such an immense part of the resources of the nations, that this state of things cannot last very long. It is provoking the catastrophe which it is meant to prevent. I think, therefore, that we should calmly and carefully follow the development of things, enlightening the people, and especially the working classes, upon the possible consequence in proof of the spirit in which we desire to work." (Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Mrs. D. J. Hill, wife of the American Ambassador in Berlin, is expected to arrive here on October 1st.

Mrs. Thackara entertained to tea last week at the American Women's Club, Baroness Lüttwitz, Mrs. Nolands, of Baltimore, and her daughter, and Mrs. Carey and Miss Carey, of Cleveland.

The Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Fry will leave Berlin on Wednesday, September 30, after which date their address will be: The Vicarage, Castle Morton, Malvern, Worcestershire.

Tuesday next, September 15, will be Mrs. Fry's last "at home," at No. 7, Savigny Platz.

Miss McGill, of Philadelphia, has come to Berlin to spend the winter, and is staying at Lützow Strasse 48.

Mrs. William Ellerey Briggs, of Sacramento, California, has taken an apartment at Motz Strasse 36, for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Young, who spent the past season in New York, have returned to their home at Motz Strasse 40, Berlin.

Prof. and Mrs. Wilson have arrived in Berlin from Baltimore and are staying at Lützow Strasse 72.

Mr. Stephen Howland, who spent his vacation in Berlin with his mother, living at Victoria Luisen Platz 10, returns shortly to America, there to resume his electrical studies.

Mr. August W. Mickler, of Winterfeld Strasse 22, is now crossing the Atlantic on his way to Berlin, after spending six months in Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Lella Holterhopf, who had already spent two years in Berlin, will return from America with her friend Miss Lela Morrisson, of Los Angeles, California. They intend to remain in Berlin during the winter, and will stay with Miss Holterhopf's aunt, Mrs. Bernard Goldsmith, at Regensburger Strasse 28.

Professor Krause has returned to Berlin from his trip through the Tyrol.

Madame Stephanoff has returned to Berlin at the conclusion of her summer tour.

Miss Kerr, of Pennsylvania, and aunt of Miss Marjorie Mack, has come to Berlin to spend the winter with her niece at Prager Strasse 32.

Mrs. William Kugemann and family, of Victoria Luisen Platz 6, have returned home from their summer trip on the coast of France.

Mrs. Ernst Albrecht, of Königin Augusta Strasse 35, and Miss Griswold have returned from the Baltic Sea, where they spent the past month.

Miss Grace Fulmore, of Columbia University, arrived in Berlin from her trip through France and the south of Germany. Miss Fulmore is here on a visit to her friend Mrs. F. L. Keppler, of Münchener Strasse 15.

Mr. Wolf, who is well known in the local American colony, invited a party on Sunday to his houseboat at Müggel See to watch the final yacht race. One of the guests, Mr. Protzer, led the race until the last buoy was rounded, when his mast was broken. His yacht was then overtaken by the Crown Prince, who had been second all through the race

and who now came in first, winning the prize. Later a dinner took place at the Hotel de Russie, at which 80 yachtsmen were present. The distribution of prizes took place afterwards.

Mrs. Bellknap, wife of the naval attaché to the American Embassy, entertained a few friends to tea on Tuesday at her apartments, No. 42, Königin Augusta Strasse. Among those invited were Mrs. Grew and Mrs. Orr.

Mrs. Bell and her daughter Catherine, of Aschenburger Strasse 22, are on a trip down the Rhine, from where they will go to Weimar for two weeks.

Mrs. Orr has taken an apartment at No. 10, Mathäikirch Strasse.

Mrs. T. C. Woodward, who was formerly Miss Raymond and well known in the American Colony as a music student, has arrived here from Chicago. Mrs. Woodward intends to continue her studies for a few months, and is now staying at Kalkreuth Strasse 5.

Miss Helene Wickert, of Hohenzollern Strasse 7, who has been touring in the south of Germany, returned to Berlin for three days before going north to Pomerania on a visit.

Mr. F. J. Marshall, the well-known chess champion, arrived in Berlin on Saturday. He commences his performances in simultaneous matches at the Café Kerkau this week.

Mr. Frank J. Marshall will be remembered as the opponent of Dr. Emanuel Lasker in a match for the world's championship in 1907. Dr. Lasker had held the title since 1893. The match was for a purse of \$1,000 and play began in Brooklyn, N.Y., on January 26, 1907. Series of the games were also played in Manhattan, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, and Memphis. Dr. Lasker won, the final score on April 6 being: Dr. Lasker 8, Marshall 0, drawn 7.

Mr. Marshall, however, recovered his laurels by winning an international championship played at the Café de la Regence, Paris, later in the year.

Mr. Harry Houdini, of New York, popularly known as the "American Handcuff King," has arrived in Berlin after years of absence. On Saturday morning he gave a remarkable exhibition of his "art" to a large and interested audience, who had gathered on the Friedrichs Bridge near the Station Exchange to watch the exciting performance. Houdini's latest daring trick is a dive into the water with his hands closely fettered behind him. After 30 seconds under water he rises to the surface, arms and hands free, holding his chains above his head. It has so far been impossible to discover any lock which Harry Houdini cannot force with his hands.

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11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).
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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.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

	This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Sardanapal	at 8
Royal Theatre	Was Ihr wollt	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	(closed)	
Deutsches Theater	Medea	7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Sozialistokrat	8
Lessing Theatre	Die Macht der Finsternis	8
New Theatre	Ausserhalb der Gesellschaft	8
New Schauspielhaus	Die Kinder der Exzellenz	8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	8
Comic Opera	Tiefand	8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr	8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Josette — meine Frau	8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Stein unter Steinen	8
"	Charlottenburg	8
Thalia Theatre	Das Opferlamm	8
Urania Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	8
Luisen Theatre	Cairo und die Pyramiden	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Helga	8
"	Als ich wiederkam	8
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
Lastspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza	8
Berhard Rose Theatre	Das bemooste Haupt	8
Gehr. Herrfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachtleben	8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Berlin wie es weint und lacht	7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
New Operette Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche	8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschau. Die lastige Witwe	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8

LATEST ARRIVALS IN BERLIN

up to the 8th of September, 1908.
Mrs. Howard S. Anders, Philadelphia, Pa. (staying at Kalkreuth Strasse 5).
Miss Ada L. Becker, New York City.
Miss Emma Becker, New York City.
Mr. Henry Weyer, Chicago, Ill. (staying at Uhland Strasse 30).
Miss Alice Rose, Chicago (staying at Kleist Strasse 28).
Mr. J. G. Trexler, New York.
Mr. E. M. Devol, New York (Neue Wilhelm Strasse 2).
Dr. and Mrs. James Letcher, and Mr. Gibney Letcher, Henderson, Kentucky (Pension Daheim).
Mr. Lloyd P. Hamilton, Boston, Mass. (Holsteinische Strasse 14a).
Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Strauss, Louisville, Kentucky (Kronprinzen Ufer 27).
Miss Olga H. Kutzke, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Helen G. Schlick, Chicago (Bamberger Strasse 21).
Mr. K. W. and Mrs. Kempf, Chicago (Fürstenthof).
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mannheim, Chicago (Adlon).
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wiesel, Logansport, Ind. (Hotel Coburg).
Mr. A. W. Hamburger, Chicago (Adlon).
Mr. and Mrs. Leon Hartmann, Chicago (Adlon).
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mannheim, Chicago (Adlon).
Rev. Dr. E. G. Hirsch and Mrs. Hirsch (Adlon).
Miss Alice Rose, Chicago (Bristol).
Anna R. Heinsohn, Chicago (Uhland Strasse 30).
Mr. Henry Meyer, Chicago.
Mr. John W. Wilson, Philadelphia.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

JAPAN SUFFERING FROM BOYCOTT.

(From our New York correspondent.)
The efficacy of the boycott against Japan prevailing in China just now is apparent from the following item of San Francisco news. The Japanese steamer "Hong Kong Maru," which arrived there lately, had been unable to obtain sufficient merchandise in China to make up a cargo, and was compelled to fill up with 500 tons of coal. Only two Chinamen took passage in the ship, six others who wished to do so having been persuaded by the boycott committee to await the arrival of an American steamer. A number of Japanese steamer companies are said to be on the verge of bankruptcy owing to the Chinese boycott.

THE WORKING CLASSES AND CONSUMPTION.

(From our New York correspondent.)
A "tuberculosis pavilion," the first of its kind, has been formally opened in Albany, New York. The completion of this building, which has been

erected at the cost of the organized workers of the city and is to serve as an hospital for lung diseases, is an important event in the history of the struggle against consumption. Here an organization of workers is for the first time taking part in the conflict against the white plague. There will be a permanent tuberculosis exhibition in the pavilion, with the object of affording exact instruction to the working classes with regard to all the phases of this dangerous disease, and so enabling them to contend against its insidious attacks in their own family homes.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE YOUNG TURKS.

(New York, September 8.)
Mr. Roosevelt has sent a letter to the leader of the Young Turks in this city, wishing them all success and expressing the keenest interest and sympathy in the movement which is now going on in the Turkish Empire.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

(New York, September 8.)
The Washington correspondent of the New York American states that the President, in his forthcoming Message to Congress, will ask for the United

States Standing Army to be increased to 100,000 men. Its present strength is less than 75,000.

TERRIBLE FOREST FIRES IN MINNESOTA.

(Duluth, September 8.)
According to reports received here, the forest fires in the NE. corner of Minnesota are still raging, and now embrace the whole northern half of the State. The town of Snowball is said to have been destroyed.

A Reuter report of the same date says that the conflagration is advancing towards Grand Maras, a township of 600 inhabitants, on Lake Superior. A Government steamer has been sent from Duluth with two companies of Naval Reserve men, to assist in the efforts to arrest the progress of the flames and to rescue the settlers on the shores of the Lake. The damage already done is estimated at 3 1/2 million dollars.

AMERICAN RAILWAY LOSSES.

(New York, September 8.)
A startling indication of the prevalent trade depression throughout the United States during the past half-year is furnished by figures published by the Financial Chronicle. (Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

On every hand one hears nothing but praise of the general enterprise and progressiveness exhibited by the municipal authorities and population of Dresden, whose combined efforts have made the Saxon capital one of the most beautiful and yet up-to-date cities in the world. The problem of combining utility with a high standard of decorative art has apparently been solved by this city at least. But there is one very important branch of education which we think our esteemed contemporaries of the Press should use their influence to develop, since it has not so far been taken up with that degree of seriousness which its vital importance demands. We refer to the prevailing ignorance exhibited on the part of many householders with regard to the beneficial properties of fresh air. From personal experience we are compelled to regretfully acknowledge that Dresden—and, it may be, many other German cities—is rendered very unwholesome on account of the manner in which fresh air is rigidly excluded from public and private buildings. One enters the corridor of a large apartment house during the early hours of the night, and is immediately met with a rush of foul air which cannot escape because every window in the building is tightly closed. If some more than usually daring reformer ventures to open the casements on every landing as he ascends, his action is usually annulled by the ubiquitous *Hausmann*, who scenting the cool, refreshing draughts of pure air which are circulating in the corridors, instantly rushes to refasten the windows. He is, moreover, generally supported by the tenants, who labour under the delusion that fresh air is highly detrimental to health; whereas we should have thought that every person of ordinary intelligence would know that the exact contrary was the case. The writer of these lines has frequently experienced symptoms of nausea on entering houses where similar conditions prevail. It goes without saying that the air in the confined space of such buildings becomes more impure as each hour passes, and must penetrate into each apartment before morning dawns and the inhabitants venture to allow a slight breeze to effect its beneficial influence. Children who live in apartment houses are distinguished by pallid faces, and this is undoubtedly the effect of impure air. We have spoken on this subject with several foreign visitors to the city, who are one and all amazed that Dresden has so far escaped a widespread epidemic. Although we are well aware that the drainage system of Dresden is being reformed at enormous expense on the most modern lines, so that in a short time the city may hope to be thoroughly up-to-date in this respect, the sanitary conditions leave much to be desired. In view of this circumstance, and of the bad odours which are very prevalent, we feel it to be incumbent upon every individual who has the public weal at heart to use his influence in an attempt to educate the masses out of their present incomprehensible aversion to fresh air. English and American residents can do much towards this end by insisting upon proper ventilation of the houses in which they dwell, and we are acquainted with

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Swedish Gymnastics for ladies, young girls and children in the large, airy original Swedish Hall of the Institut Kox, Linden Gasse 3.

many of our compatriots who make a point of going through the house after dark and opening wide every window, in spite of the remonstrances of the misguided *Hausmann*.

If some of the more prominent Dresden newspapers would take this matter up the effect would be most beneficial, for it is unnecessary to say that the popular hatred of "frische Luft" is simply the result of ignorance. We understand that good work is being done in this direction by the educational authorities who impress upon the youthful mind that without strict obedience to the elementary laws of hygiene there can be no health in body or mind. The stuffiness of railway carriages in this country is notorious; in fact when the weather is at all inclined to be hot, a railway journey is nothing more or less than a severe martyrdom to anybody who is accustomed to a liberal supply of Nature's own tonic. Why is it that the protest of one passenger induces the *Schaffner* to close a compartment window against the wishes of all the other occupants?

It is in questions of this nature that the Press has an immense influence upon popular opinion. May we suggest to our local contemporaries that instead of worrying themselves about the mysterious ramifications of high politics with which the man in the street has but little sympathy, they turn their attention to matters of undoubted moment, matters involving the health and general welfare of every inhabitant of Dresden? It may not offer such a field for sensationalism as *Wellpolitik*, but it is infinitely more useful and to the point.

A Prague telegram says that in consequence of the collisions that occurred between Germans and Czechs at Bergreichenstein and Schüttenhofen in connection with the meeting of the *Deutscher Böhmerwaldbund*, the Statthalter has taken comprehensive measures for the maintenance of order.

Analyses of Urine, * Dr. Erwin Kayser
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The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) Pietro-March, Platzbecker. (2) Overture „Die Hebriden,” Mendelssohn. (3) Serenade d'Amour, Blon. (4) II. Suite aus „Carmen,” Bizet. (5) Vorspiel zum III. Act and Tanz der Lehrbuben aus „Die Meistersinger,” Wagner. (6) Loin du Bal, Gillet. (7) Tonbilder aus „Don Juan,” Mozart. (8) Overture „La Traviata,” Verdi. (9) Unter dem Lindenbaum, Lied, Eberle (first time). (10) Guidarada, Capuletti (first time). (11) Myrtenblüten, Waltz, Strauss.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor.
(Merry wives of Windsor.)
Opera in three acts. Words after Shakespeare's play by S. H. Mosenthal. Music by Otto Nicolai.

Cast:

Sir John Falstaff	Herr Wachter.
Mr. Fluth, citizens of Windsor	(Herr Trede.
Mr. Reich, citizens of Windsor	(Herr Nebuschka.
Fenton	Herr Soot.
Mr. Spärlich	Herr Erl.
Dr. Cajus	Herr Büssel.
Mrs. Fluth	Frau Abendroth.
Mrs. Reich	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Mistress Anna Reich	Fräul. Keldorfer.
A waiter from the Garter Inn	Herr Seiter.
First citizens	(Herr Niemetz.
Second citizens	(Herr Markgraf.
Third citizens	(Herr Hahn.
Fourth citizens	(Herr Ernst.

PLOT. Falstaff has written letters to Mrs. Fluth and Mrs. Reich, who determine to punish his duplicity. He is received by the former, but the latter arrives informing them of Mr. Fluth's approach. Falstaff is packed in a basket and carried away. Fluth makes the acquaintance of Falstaff under the name of Bach, and having heard the basket episode determines to be revenged. Falstaff again visits Mrs. Fluth disguised as her deaf cousin; but the disappointed husband thrashes him all the same. At the festival of Herne the Hunter, Mr. Fluth, disguised as Herne, sets the chorus of insects on Falstaff, but discovering his wife was innocent, all ends happily. A subsidiary plot deals with the loves of Anna Reich and Mr. Fenton, and the discomfiture of two other sisters, Dr. Cajus and Mr. Spärlich.

Composer: Otto Nicolai, born 1810, died 1890.

Friday night	Aida	at 7.30
Saturday night	Das Rheingold	7.30
Sunday night	Rigoletto	7.30
Monday night	Carmen	7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Closed till Friday.

Saturday night	Die Nibelungen	at 7
Sunday night	Kriemhilds Raube	7
Monday night	Der Schwabenstreich	7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Ein Walzertraum	at 7.30
Friday night	Ein Walzertraum	7.30

Victoria Salon Variety Performance at 8
Central Theatre Variety Performance 8

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)
After carefully summarising the receipts and expenditure of the American railways during the half-year, the *Chronicle* estimates that there has been a total net loss for the period of \$85,000,000, and a gross loss of \$235,000,000.

SENATOR KNOX IN AUTO SMASH.

Geneva, September 8.
Senator P. C. Knox, former United States Attorney General, and his wife and son have been injured in an automobile accident near here. The Knox party, who were staying at the Hotel Beau Rivage here, were attempting to pass another car when a tyre of their own car burst. The chauffeur lost control of the automobile, which collided with the other and ran into a ditch, the occupants being hurled out. Senator Knox and his wife were not dangerously hurt, but it is feared that the son's injuries are serious.

THE ABRUZZI WEDDING.

Paris, September 8.
The correspondent of the *Matin* at Turin telegraphs that the Count of Turin has visited the

Dowager Queen Margherita at Gressoney, her country seat, and begged Her Majesty to give her consent to the marriage of the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins. The Queen again refused to give her consent, but it is stated that the marriage will, nevertheless, take place.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

REWARDS FOR FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Paris, September 8.
An official intimation was received here today to the effect that a certain gentleman has announced his intention of making a grant of 1,000 francs to every officer who distinguishes himself during the Morocco campaign. Non-commissioned officers and men whose courage, good conduct, and general attention to their duties entitle them to special recognition will each receive 500 francs. Applications for the grants must be made to the Minister of War before October 12, and must be followed by detailed reports in each case.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Paris, September 9.
The newspapers report that the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Spanish Ambassador settled

the text of the Franco-Spanish Note yesterday evening, and that it was to be sent forthwith to San Sebastian, there to be submitted to the Spanish Government for approval. The Note will doubtless be forwarded to the foreign Powers without delay. The *Petit Parisien* doubts whether the recognition of Mulai Hafid can be accomplished before the middle of October, as the distances to be covered are great and the communications difficult.

THE NEW TURKEY.

TURKISH POLITICIAN'S SENSATIONAL REMARKS.

A Turkish politician of weight, whose name, for obvious reasons, is withheld, was interviewed by a correspondent of the *Egyptian Gazette* on landing in Alexandria early this week. As a militant politician, known to be intimately acquainted with the inner workings of Yildiz Kiosk, remarkably little credit was given by this dignitary to the "Young Turks." Who are they, he said, that they should be regarded as the saviours of their country? He considered them chiefly as a legend invented by Europe, for the sake of imagining a romantic sequence of events. None, he declared, were more (Continued on page 4.)

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

thunderstruck by the grant of a Constitution than were the Young Turks. His summing up of the Sultan was of a consummate diplomat who ever since the Constitution "finale" of 1876 has striven, with an ability recognised by his direct enemy, to avoid the partition of his Empire. For many years this ability was directed to the spending of enormous sums of money on espionage and the purchase of foreign newspapers, or their correspondents. This system has now come to an end, because it was a failure, and monetarily ruinous at that. The Constitution is the substitute, conceived by the Sultan's devouring passion for the integrity of his dominions.

With the end of the old system there is an end too, the distinguished visitor said, of other things—among them the tacit German "alliance" with the Porte. This, he said, never had the favour of the Turkish people. Why the Sultan approached Germany was to oppose the anti-Ottoman feeling in England. The German Chancellery welcomed an entente as the means to secure one paramount object—the signing of a secret treaty with the Porte whereby in case of war between France and Germany, Turkish troops would harass Russia, and so impede the sending of troops to the aid of France. That treaty will now, the diplomatist declared, never be signed. England, he stated, became aware of the intrigue late last year, and British diplomacy since has not been idle. Today Turkish feeling is strongly anti-German and pro-British. Said Pasha, Kiamil Pasha, and the majority of the Ministers are pronouncedly Anglophile. To crown the work, Turkey has an ardent desire for a visit from King Edward. That would be hailed as the final seal of the new Constitution.

THE TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

COLLAPSE OF THE KURD REBELLION.

Constantinople, September 9. (Vienna K. K. Tel. Bureau.) The *Jeni Gazette* reports that Ibrahim Pasha, the Kurd chieftain who attacked the Turkish troops with his Hamidieh regiments, has been routed. According to the *Tani*, Ibrahim Pasha has been deposed; and the *Saba* learns that he has voluntarily declared his readiness to come to Constantinople, if ordered to do so by the Minister of War, to lay down his arms and submit himself to the judgment of Parliament.

THE MAD MULLAH WAKES UP.

Aden, September 7. Reuter reports that the Mullah is again giving trouble. Some of his men attacked peaceable natives, killed six of them and carried off 160 camels. Two men of the British native police were also killed by the marauders.

BRITISH TRADE IN AUGUST.

The Board of Trade returns for August, of which we gave bare details yesterday, continue the gloomy story of depression. Again there is the same record of decreased exports and imports; and an analysis of the figures again reveals that they must be taken almost at their maximum value as an index of retrogression.

The total figures for August of this year as compared with August, 1907, are:—

	Imports.	Exports.
August, 1908.....	£42,746,051.....	£30,342,676
August, 1907.....	£49,290,447.....	£37,355,044
Decrease.....	£6,544,396.....	£7,012,368

During the first eight months of this year British imports have decreased by £42,000,000, and British exports by £30,000,000, in round figures, in comparison with a similar period last year.

The decrease in British imports for August is mainly made up as follows:—Food, drink, and tobacco, £3,400,739. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, £1,841,070. Manufactured articles, £1,285,844. The disquieting diminution in British imports of raw materials was most marked under the following heads:—

Iron ore, etc.....	£490,442
Wood and timber.....	504,041
Oil seeds, nuts, etc.....	446,317
Miscellaneous.....	328,178

There was an increase of £289,348 in British importation of coal.

The falling-off in British purchases of manufactured articles from foreign countries is most noticeable in the following articles:—

Other metals than iron and steel.....	£433,684
Machinery.....	163,377
Wool and other materials.....	388,148
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours.....	125,303
Miscellaneous.....	211,713

There was an increase in British purchases of leather and its manufactures amounting to £182,931, and there were smaller increases in electrical goods (£6,361), ships (£1,445), and paper (£18,059).

The diminution in British exports was almost entirely due to decreased sales of manufactured articles to the foreigner—a falling-off which reached the ominous figure of £6,161,386. With the ex-

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MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office: Fr. BREMERMAN, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven September 8th.

"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York September 8th.

"Prinzess Alice," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Genoa September 8th.

"Seydlitz," from Bremen for Australia, left Southampton September 8th.

"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, left New York September 8th.

ception of an increase of some £5,000 in British exports of electrical goods, every branch of British trade showed a marked decrease. The most marked decreases were as follows:—

Iron and steel.....	£1,037,737
Other metals.....	240,875
Cutlery.....	130,145
Machinery.....	238,024
Ships.....	462,499
Yarns and textile fabrics.....	3,096,137
Apparel.....	140,259
Chemicals, etc.....	175,035
Miscellaneous.....	473,008

The decrease in British exports of raw materials was £554,018, of which £369,412 was under the heading of coal.

MEXICAN BELL RINGERS.

It takes a great army of men to keep the church bells going in Mexico, and it is estimated that in Mexico City alone there are more than two thousand bell ringers. This is the number regularly employed. On days of religious celebrations the number is augmented, as the ringing of the bells must be kept up almost constantly through the day and night on such occasions. One of the most striking features of Mexican life to the casual visitor is the noise of the church bells. Every little hamlet and many of the ranches in the country have one or more Catholic churches, and each is equipped with one or more bell towers. The great cathedral which stands near the National Palace in Mexico City has sixteen of these towers. In some towns the constant ringing of the church bells is prohibited by the local authorities. The sounding of the bells is permitted once or twice every hour. Some churches toll the quarter hours and others toll every five minutes. Most of the churches in this city toll the quarter, half, and hours.

The profession of bell ringing is looked on by the lower classes as being honourable and distinguished, says the *New York Tribune*. The bell ringers are revered as being an adjunct to the clergy. The bell ringers themselves are usually proud of their work. In many cases this place in a church is handed down from father to son through generation after generation.

The towers of the large cathedrals are spacious, and are frequently fitted with rooms which are occupied by the bell ringers and their families. Here, far above the noise of the traffic of the streets below, the faithful tollers of the bells live a peaceful life, seemingly unmindful of the crashing noise which constantly resounds about their heads. They are away from the other noises of the city, but are in the midst of the bell clanging, which go on through the days and nights.

"How can you sleep, with all this noise about you?" was recently asked the wife of a bell ringer in one of the cathedral towers. "It is not the noise of the bells that I mind," she replied. "I hear their ringing without knowing it, but it is the clanging of the streetcar gongs in the street below that disturbs my slumbers."

All the church bell ringing in Mexico is done by hand. Some of the bells are of ponderous size and great weight. To operate them requires the exercise of powerful muscles and much bodily strength. The use of clockwork or electrical machinery to operate the many bells in the great cathedral in this city has been considered from time to time, but the preponderance of sentiment of the church authorities has been against such an innovation.

The bell ringers are divided into day and night shifts. They are required to toll the hours with precision. It is not necessary to carry a watch in Mexico unless one is travelling in the country, out of the sound of the church bells. At any hour, day or night, a person can learn the time by listening to the tolling of the bells.

Many of the bells which hang in the church towers of Mexico were brought from Spain in the early days of Spanish rule. Some of them contain large amounts of precious metals, which give them a clear, rich tone. The bell ringers take great pride in their bells, and much care and attention are given to keeping them well burnished and their parts oiled and always in a state of good repair.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse. Friday, September 11th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Sunday, September 13th. 13th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany. Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.C.L.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse. Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion on the first Sunday of the month. Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. Fresh south-westerly winds, changeable skies, rain at times, cool.