

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

The Daily Record

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

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 793.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For the whole of Germany and Austria, mark 1.— For other countries, marks 2.50.

I beg to inform the public that, having dissolved partnership, I intend to open on the 17th instant a new store, to be known as the

ORIENTAL HOUSE

37, Prager Strasse 37
under
Europäischer Hof

for the sale of Oriental Embroideries, Egyptian Veils, Opera Bags, Embroidered Silk Goods, etc. It is my firm intention to satisfy customers in every possible way, and I therefore trust to be favoured with a due share of patronage.

Leon Sevilla (former partner of the Kairo-Haus).

Fräulein v. Spreckelsen, German teacher (Hanoverian),
Schnorr Strasse 47, II.

Extensive choice of

hand-made
Saxon Damask
Table-
Bed-

LINEN

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Joseph Meyer

(au petit Bazar)

Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

"PELZ-MODE-WAREN" STORE.

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.

Otto Mayer, PHOTOGRAPHER

38 Prager Strasse 38

Tel. 446.

By appointment to T. M. the King of Saxony and the Emperor of Austria.

Superb artistic work. Moderate terms.

STEPHAN'S Fine Art China

Handpaintings only, own workmanship.

Portraits from photographs on porcelain and ivory.

Retail, Wholesale, Export. Lowest prices.

4, Reichs Strasse, succ. to Helena Wolffsohn

Nachf. Leopold Elb.

CIGARS, DEISTING, Prager Str. 42.

THE DEATH-ROLL OF THE ALPS.

One of the most gruesome examples of literature is furnished by a pamphlet just issued by the Swiss Alpine Club, entitled *Annuaire du Club Alpin Suisse*. To mountain-climbers this publication contains a variety of technical and other useful information, but the lay reader cannot fail to be struck with the grim record of toll in human life annually exacted by those snow-clad giants constituting the Alpine group. The records given are not only for Switzerland, but for the whole Alpine region in 1907. It is a remarkable fact that the mountains of medium height claim just as many victims as the highest ranges. In the first category there are 28 deaths distributed over 27 climbs, and in the second 30 deaths in 25 climbs. Another strange circumstance is that no guide met with a fatal accident during the whole of 1907, and from this it would appear that at least a number of the mishaps were due to inexperienced people undertaking hazardous ascents without taking proper precautions. Who has not met the amateur mountaineer who scoffs at the professional guide and all his works, and blithely sets out to climb all manner of perilous heights unequipped saved for his overweening self-confidence? Of the thirty tourists killed, 25 were without guides; but the other five had not trusted to their own ability or luck. Considering the appalling dangers which beset the feet of inexperience in those high regions of eternal snow, one can only marvel at the foolish bravery displayed by youthful enthusiasts. Mountain climbing requires just as much training and technical knowledge as navigating a vessel at sea; but whereas in the latter case people are debarred from endangering their own and other lives by a law requiring the holding of a navigation certificate, the aspiring mountaineer is free to follow his own foolish course, with results frequently disastrous to himself and his companions who have had the temerity to place their fortunes in his hands. Needless to say, the majority of those climbers who, refusing all offers of assistance from guides acquainted with every inch of the perilous ascents, went to a violent death on their own account, were young men under twenty years of age. This is clearly stated in the Swiss Alpine Club's publication, and gives much food for thought.

It is passing strange that, with the cult of mountain-climbing increasing in extent with every year, something is not done to prevent discredit being thrown upon the sport by the reckless folly of mere tyros. It ought to be possible to introduce a law prohibiting, except under proper escort, the ascent of all dangerous mountains by people who do not possess a certificate from one or other of the influential mountaineering clubs testifying to their experience in this art. A measure such as this would nowhere meet with such whole-hearted support as on the part of the serious mountain-climbing fraternity, who are the first to deprecate the evil name acquired by their beloved mountains in consequence of the blind folly of unfortunate

tourists. At most bathing resorts a limit is fixed beyond which none but the most competent swimmer is permitted to venture, the consequence being that drowning fatalities are extremely rare where this custom prevails. We are not inclined to believe that sea-bathing entails more risk than Alpine mountaineering, and therefore it is logical that the restrictions imposed upon one pastime should equally apply to the other. We believe that more than one tentative proposal based upon the lines of the above suggestion have been put forward by experienced mountain-climbers, but nothing came of these attempts because they did not gain the earnest support of the influential climbing societies, whose principle evidently is that fools must suffer the consequences of their folly. This principle is doubtless a sound one in many cases, though the sacrifice of some half a hundred lives to a principle casts a certain amount of responsibility upon those by whom it is upheld. We trust that strong and united action will be taken by the various Alpine Clubs to formulate a measure which will render it impossible for an utterly inexperienced person to attempt any difficult ascent. There are already enough apparently unpreventable horrors in this world, without that terrible death-roll furnished by the Alps from year to year with appalling regularity.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE EUCHARISTIC PROCESSION IN LONDON.
(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 13.

The Eucharistic procession took place this afternoon through the streets of Westminster without any disturbance of importance. The Host was not carried in the Procession, neither were there many symbols of the Church exposed to view. At the last moment—on Saturday evening, to be precise—it became known that the Prime Minister had privately communicated with the Papal Legate, Cardinal Vannutelli, and Archbishop Bourne, stating that in deference to the weight of public opinion it would be advisable to refrain from carrying out the programme of today's ceremony in its original form. The suggestion was conveyed with infinite tact, and there is reason to believe that the two Church dignitaries immediately concurred in Mr. Asquith's views. Last night a great mass meeting was held in connection with the Eucharistic Congress. The affair took place at the Albert Hall, and during the proceedings Archbishop Bourne made the announcement that, at the request of the Prime Minister, most of the ceremonial part of the procession on the following day would be dispensed with. This announcement evoked the liveliest opposition among those present, causing something in the nature of an uproar, but on every other hand nothing but praise of the Prime Minister's action has been heard. The short route covered by the procession was lined by some 20,000 Catholic ad-

herents, but it was distinctly understood that these individuals were in no way responsible for the maintenance of order, a duty that devolved upon a special force of 800 policemen. Luckily, however, their services were required to any marked degree, and the ceremonial passed off with the measure of impressiveness and dignity which the situation demanded.

Now that the fateful event is over, it is impossible to deny that a feeling of relief is experienced by all to whom the introduction into religious matters of bitter animosity is abhorrent. As one of today's papers says, it is certain that the proceedings as originally announced had provoked determined opposition from quarters that could not be well ignored, and that there were possibilities of a disturbance which would have been fatal to the cause of charity. The end of the Eucharistic Congress might not, therefore, have been the promotion of religious harmony, but an accentuation of the differences between the Churches to the profit of atheism.

MR. BRYCE RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, left Euston Station, London, on Saturday for the United States to resume his diplomatic duties after several weeks' leave of absence in England, in the course of which he has been received by the King, and has met most of his old colleagues of the Cabinet. A large party of friends went to Euston to see him off.

ENGLISH BALLOONISTS' PLIGHT.

Two English balloonists—Lieut. Barrington-Kennett, of the Grenadier Guards, and Mr. Eustace Short—were landed by a steamer at the Hook of Holland on Friday, after a descent into the North Sea.

They stated in an interview that they started from the Battersea Gasworks on Thursday night at ten o'clock, intending to go to Belgium. The first part of the voyage was made in beautiful moonlight and with a favourable wind. Later the wind veered to the north-west and then to west-south-west, and drove them towards the coast of Holland. They could not make the coast, for the wind changed again, driving them towards the North Sea. At seven o'clock they were caught in a snowstorm, and later, seeing boats in the distance and their ballast being exhausted, they employed white scarves to attract the attention of a pilot tug. The vessel steamed under the balloon and put out a small boat, which caught the trail-rope attached to the balloon's water-anchor. The sailors took the balloonists on board and saved all the instruments in the car. The balloon was then ripped with a knife, as the ripping apparatus was in the water. Although the aeronauts carried lifebelts, it would have gone hard with them if the boat had not been on the spot. Both gentlemen highly praise the conduct of the tug's crew. The aeronauts stated that at one point the car of the balloon sank in the water. All their ballast was gone, and both were very seasick. They thought it was their last hour when the pilot tug picked them up.

(Continued on page 2.)