

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

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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

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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.)

BERLIN

We learn that the Department of Education, in order to improve and extend opportunities of learning foreign languages in the higher girls' schools, has arrived at an agreement with the French Minister of Education and the President of the Board of Trade in England to exchange female teachers. The chief duty of the foreign teachers who come to Berlin will be to assist the girls in the practice of conversation. Their stay will last six weeks at least, and may be prolonged; and they will each receive an allowance of 110 marks per month for board and lodging.

It is not often that an English singer, and particularly a tenor, meets with pronounced success abroad; but a young Englishman has just attracted the attention of musical experts in Vienna, and is said to give promise of great things in the future.

He sang in a minor part at the Volksoper so well that the management, according to a Vienna report, approached him with terms, and promptly engaged the new arrival as the leading tenor. He is billed to appear shortly as Don José in "Carmen."

The new tenor calls himself Tannini, and it is reported that until a short time ago he was a bank manager in London. Dissatisfied with his work in the commercial sphere, and believing that his voice would make a name for him, he threw up his position at the Bank and went to Ostend, where he sang at concerts for some time before arriving in Vienna and trying his fortune on the operatic stage.

The German military manoeuvres recall a famous German anecdote. It is reported that a man fell into the Rhine at Strassburg in front of a company of German soldiers. As he sank for the first time he called for help, but not a man stirred, the infantry regulations not providing for such a situation. As he sank for the second time he called again, but still not a man moved. Rising for the last time, he shrieked in desperation, "Vive la France," whereupon the whole company plunged into the water and arrested him.

AMERICAN NOTES.

NEW YORK EIFFEL TOWER.

New York is to have its Eiffel Tower, which will be used for meteorological observations. It is to be built on a colossal scale, having a height of 2,000 feet, or twice the height of the Paris tower. The walls will be 12ft. thick at the base, and a foot thick at the top, and the tower, with platform, etc., will have a total weight of 416,500 tons. The total cost of the construction is estimated at 60 million dollars.

ELECTORAL SOUVENIRS.

There is no limit to collecting, and campaign, that is election, souvenirs offer scope to the collector. Before the war, badges were used only sparingly, but in that year the country was flooded. Men, women and children wore the pictures of their favourite candidates for President and Vice-President. The most popular badge was about as large as a 25-cent piece, with a picture on either side. Lincoln and Hamlin, Douglas and Johnson, Bell and Everett and Breckenridge and Lane were the candidates, and the badges were suspended by a narrow ribbon. In the campaign of 1864 white metal became popular. Among the strange badges are the gold and silver "cimices" which were worn in the McKinley-Bryan campaigns.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT ON AMERICAN FAMILY LIFE.

Oyster Bay, September 14.

In a speech made at a garden-party yesterday, President Roosevelt complained of the present manner of American family life. He wished, he said, that the manners and customs of old civilized countries could be transplanted to America, and that immigrant Germans would keep to the sort of recreation in which father, mother, and children participate together. "We want," remarked the President in conclusion, "better ordered family life, and must take lessons from Germany, Sweden, and Norway, countries which give us some of our best citizens."

New York, September 14.

The New York branch of the German-American National Union has notified that it will oppose every candidate for the Presidency who is not prepared to advocate the repeal of the existing strict laws as to the observance of the Sabbath.

ELECTROCUTED CRIMINALS. A DOCTOR'S STARTLING THEORY.

New York, September 12.

A strange request has been made to the warden of the New York Penitentiary by Dr. Peter Gibbons, a doctor of this city. Dr. Gibbons has applied for

MR. ROOSEVELT'S KINDNESS.

An elderly woman belonging to Bacup in East Lancashire is now on her way to America—she may have arrived by this—on a romantic quest. Thanks to the kindly intervention of the President of the United States, she has found her long-lost sister, of whom she had not heard for the long period of 40 years. In the 'sixties a young woman left Bacup—then a mere village, since grown into a flourishing town—for the United States to get married, and all trace of her was lost by her sister, who remained behind. During recent years the latter has made great efforts to locate her relative, but was unable to do so. In despair she wrote to President Roosevelt, and a few months after was gratified to receive a reply from the White House giving the address of the long-lost sister, and she has now gone out to her in the States.

THE PRESIDENT'S PONY.

According to a contemporary, some of the American newspapers are much exercised about Mr. Roosevelt's favourite pony Maniton. Maniton is a pony sui generis, and is, in fact, a personage of importance. Like many dependents of great men, he can do with his patron what no equal would dare or imagine. On one occasion the President had dismounted and saw a fine buck in the distance. The President leaped on the pony and urged him to follow. Nothing would induce him so to do. He was grazing, and until he had satisfied himself he refused to budge.

The President's pony, on the other hand, has much to recommend him. His staying powers are great, and he will carry a fat buck for many miles without showing signs of wearying. We are told that Maniton has no fear of snakes. He has a sweet tooth, and Mr. Roosevelt indulges him with as many cakes and as much sugar as is good for his health. The great question after "Who will be President?" is "Will Maniton go with his master to South Africa, or will he be left at home?"

A MUNICIPAL COW.

Chicago has a municipal cow. She was bought by a lady health department inspector, Dr. Caroline Hedger, to produce pure milk for sick babies in a crowded tenement district, and, according to reports, this latest Chicago experiment in municipal ownership has been a great success. Some friends of the doctor take care of the cow, milking her and taking the milk direct to the sick infants. "It doesn't go through a dozen hands before it reaches the babies," the doctor says. "We get enough milk to supply the babies of fourteen families."

GEOGRAPHY AND MARRIAGE.

In one of the Philadelphia public schools is a little girl pupil whose ancestors and coreligionists have ever held that the principal end and aim of the life of a woman is marriage. This little girl is well up in most of her studies, but she has an inveterate dislike of geography. The other day her teacher, made impatient by her seeming unwillingness to learn her geographical lesson, sent to Rosie's mother a note requesting her to see that the girl studied her lesson. The next day showed no improvement. The teacher wanted to know what the child's mother said to the complaint, and this was the answer.—"My mother said that she didn't know geography, an' she got married; an' my aunt didn't know geography, an' she got married; an' you know geography and you didn't get married."

permission to resuscitate any criminal "killed" in the electric chair. The reason he gives is "that not a murderer who ever went to the grave from the death chair in use in New York and New Jersey was ever killed by the electric current." Dr. Gibbons goes on to say that he has no wish to embarrass the State, but only wishes to prove that in the hundreds of cases of "accidental death" by electric shock many a life might be saved by prompt and intelligent treatment. In support of his contention as to the possibility of resuscitation, Dr. Gibbons quotes the case of a negro murderer named Taylor, who, he says, came to life in Auburn Prison after he had been "killed" in the death chair. Fearful of public sentiment the Government, declares Dr. Gibbons, kept the ghastly secret for years, and it is only recently that it has been published in Government reports. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, Dr. Gibbons continues, of "death" by electric shock animation may be, and if physicians realised the situation would be, restored.

BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA.

A despatch to a New York newspaper from Rio states that at a banquet given by a number of distinguished Brazilians there to Señor Larreta, formerly Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, cordial toasts were exchanged and speeches were delivered, all deprecating recent newspaper talk of strained relations between Brazil and Argentina. The guest of the evening expressed the hope that the Parlia-

WIRES IN PICTURE MOULDINGS.

In the equipment of one of the newest hotel buildings in New York the picture moulding has been ingeniously made use of as a means of carrying low-tension electric wires through the various suites of rooms. In order that the moulding would be large enough to carry these wires and not be unsightly, it is backed by a wooden strip one inch thick, and this has been hollowed for a depth of one-half inch. At each column there are telephone outlets with conduit extending to the nearest sub-panel. Risers for telegraph "ticker" and messenger service are run in pipes at the locations of sub-panels, there being one pipe line for each panel.

M. Barkhausen-Büsing, Piano-Teacher at the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conserv. Method: Prof. Kwast, Wilmersdorf, Nassauische Str. 6, 1.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Mignon	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Wie die Alten sangen	" 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Medea	" 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Sozialaristo-	
"	braten	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Macht der Finsternis	" 8
New Theatre	Der Prinz d'Anroc	" 7
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I part	" 7
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Comic Opera	Tiefand	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	" 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Philister. Die Lore	" 8
"	Charlotten-	
burg	Der Herr Ministerialdirektor	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	" 8
Urania Theatre	Von der Zuspitze zum Watz-	
"	mann	" 8
Luise Theater	Flachsman als Erzieher	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Als ich wiederkam	" 8
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
Leustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza	" 8
Bernhard Rosa Theatre	Das bemoeste Haupt	" 8
Gebr. Herrfeldt Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das	
"	Nachtleben	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Trilby & Songail. Spezialitäten	" 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Berlin wie es weint und lacht	" 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche	" 8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Joseette — meine Frau	" 8

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.

ments of the two Republics would speedily ratify an arbitration treaty. That is the very way out of the difficulties which a year ago everybody thought would be taken. Now it is said that there is only a remote chance of ratification on either side, which is held to prove that the trouble has become a matter of popular and national feeling in both countries. Señor Larreta declared that Brazilian armaments were of no concern to Argentina. Since his speech was delivered at Rio Brazil's leviathan battleship has been launched on the Tyne, and in due course the Brazilian newspapers will doubtless reproduce with pride the cabled accounts of how the new naval monster will be able to blow the whole of the present Argentine fleet out of the water.

In quarters well informed on South American affairs the belief is strongly held that Argentina's suspicions as to the meaning of Brazil's enormous increases of naval and military force, if not well founded, are at any rate perfectly natural, and that they will be removed only by a frank cessation of preparations for which no explanation other than a warlike one can reasonably be put forward to intelligent men.

But the last authoritative statement on the subject is an emphatic denial cabled to London and Washington from Rio by the Government of all reports and rumours suggesting that Brazil has any intention or desire to sell her new battleships to Japan or to any other Power.

DRESDEN

MISS HOPE

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Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French etc. in class or privately.

Boarders received.

H. Virginia, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Mallam, M. A. Cambridge.

was equally impressive by the nobility of her bearing as well as by her singing. The part of *Froh* was allotted for the first time to Herr Soot, whose voice is good though not fascinating, and his acting equally good when he seemed to awake from lethargy and to take more part in what was being enacted on the stage; a bright contrast to him was afforded by Herr Büssel, as *Donner*. Herr Burrian's highly conceived and finished impersonation of *Loge* may be held up as a model, particularly when he sings as he sang on Saturday. No less wonderful was the enjoyment derived from Herr Rüdiger's *Mime*, a masterpiece of singing and acting harmoniously combined, of sharp delineation of character and subtle vocal art. Herr Plaschke is more and more at home in the rôle of *Alberich*. In the curse scene he fell into the serious error of exaggeration. Power and purpose should go hand in hand; otherwise one is reminded of the saying that there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous. Fräulein Eibenschütz, who took part with Frau Nast and Fräulein von der Osten in a charmingly effective rendering of the Rhine-maidens trio, was admirable afterwards as *Freia*, a part for which she volunteered at the eleventh hour when Fräulein Seebe was prevented from taking it. What Fräulein Eibenschütz has accomplished is astonishing; but most astonishing of all it is that she should satisfactorily fill a low alto and a high soprano part on the same evening. Frau Schäfer, though lacking in force of expression, was as attractive as usual as *Erda*.—M. N.

We hear from an exclusive source that one of Professor Auer's most brilliant English pupils is about to make her début in Germany. Miss Margery Bentwich has already appeared in London, the last occasion being when she played the double concerto with Mischa Elman at the Queen's Hall, a few weeks ago. Dresden music-lovers will no doubt be interested in this accomplished young lady, who bids fair to rival the successes of Miss Kathleen Parlow.

At a meeting of a medical society recently held in Vienna, a paper was read on the necessity for breathing pure air in a bedroom day and night, which applies more particularly to patients suffering from pulmonary phthisis or other chronic affections. It was thought that by increasing the cubic space of a closed sleeping room the result would be obtained, but it has been found that the air always remains vitiated. To remedy the evil, permanent ventilation of the room by leaving the window ajar and by other arrangements which will secure the object was recommended. A bedroom should never smell stuffy when opened in the morning, as is commonly the case, and if it be cold, a fire should be kept up in the room, which would materially help to ventilate it.

A serious automobile accident occurred on Saturday evening on the Zittau-Görlitz highway. In attempting to avoid a tipsy bicyclist who was zig-zagging in front of the automobile, the driver of the latter ran into him and at the same time collided with a tree at the roadside. The automobile was upset, and its occupants—Herr Geissen, the manager of a machine factory at Görlitz, his wife and son, Herr and Frau Wiede-

mann, of Görlitz, and the chauffeur—were hurled into a field to a distance of 42 feet from the road. Both the gentlemen and the chauffeur were hurt more or less seriously, but the ladies and the boy escaped with a shock. The bicyclist was killed on the spot, and the automobile, a Benz, was smashed to pieces.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) Krönungsmarsch aus "Der Prophet," Meyerbeer. (2) Ouverture "Der Freischütz," Weber. (3) Scene et Arie aus "Das Nachtlager von Granada," Kreutzer. (4) Wotans Abschied und Feuerzauber aus "Die Walküre," Wagner. (5) Fragmente aus "Die Puppenfee," Bayer. (6) Ballettmusik "Coppelia," Delibes. (7) Ballettmusik "La Gioconda," Ponchielli. (8) Ouverture "Eine Nacht in Venedig," Strauss. (9) Ball-sirenen, Walzer, Lehar. (10) Küssen ist keine Sünde, Lied, Eysler. (11) Bauernmarsch aus "Der fidele Bauer," Fall.

Our English readers will be gratified to hear that a sleeping coach will be attached to the Flushing trains running both ways in the coming winter. From Dresden the car will be attached to the train going via Falkenberg, while on the return trip the car will come via Leipzig.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6, ending after 10

Die Walküre.

First day of the Trilogy: "Der Ring des Nibelungen." By Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Siegmond	Herr v. Bary.
Hunding	Herr Puttlitz.
Wotan	Herr Perron.
Sieglinde	Fräul. Wolf a. G.
Brünnhilde	Frau Wittich.
Fricka	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Gerhilde, Ortlinde, Waltraute, Schwertleite, Helmwig, Siegrune, Gringerde, Rosswaise, Walkyries	Fräul. Zoder. Frau Nast. Fräul. Siems a. G. Fräul. Reinel. Fräul. Eibenschütz. Fräul. v. d. Osten. Frau Bender-Schäfer. Fräul. v. Chavanne.

PLOT. Siegmund, one of the Walsungs, protégé of Wotan, flying from his bitter enemies, enters the hut of Hunding, who is one of his deadliest foes, in a state of exhaustion. Sieglinde, Hunding's wife, gives him refreshment. Hunding returns and finding Siegmund, tells him that, though he will not harm him while he is under his roof, he will fight him on the next day. Sieglinde, who has fallen in love with Siegmund, gives her husband a sleeping-draught and then, in a passionate interview with Siegmund, discovers that he is her brother, and shows him a sword planted in a tree by Wotan. Siegmund pulls out the sword and they flee. Wotan charges Brünnhilde, his daughter by Erda the earth-mother, one of the Walkyries, or shield-maidens, who convey the bodies of dead heroes to Walhalla, to assist Siegmund in his fight with Hunding, but Fricka, Wotan's wife and the protectress of marriage-laws, intervenes, and Wotan is forced to countermand his orders to Brünnhilde. Siegmund, still flying from Hunding, is warned of his approaching death by Brünnhilde, but he scoffs at the idea of being taken to Walhalla if Sieglinde may not accompany him, and Brünnhilde, admiring his courage, determines to disobey Wotan. She stands by Siegmund in the fight, but Wotan breaks Siegmund's sword, and he is killed by Hunding, who also falls dead before Wotan's glance of wrath. Brünnhilde flies on her horse Grane with Sieglinde, and joins her sister Walkyries, imploring them to save Sieglinde. They refuse, fearing Wotan's wrath, but Brünnhilde, telling Sieglinde she will bear a son, sends her to hide in the forest where Fafner, the giant, in the guise of a dragon, guards the Rhine-gold, after giving her the fragments of Siegmund's sword. Wotan arrives in terrible wrath, and to punish Brünnhilde for her disobedience, deprives her of her immortality, dooming her to a magic sleep and to be the prey of any man who shall awaken her. Deeply moved by the parting with his favorite daughter, he accedes to her last request that none but a hero shall be permitted to awaken her, and summoning Loge, he bids him surround Brünnhilde's rocky couch with a wall of flame. Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Wednesday night	Der Trompeter von Säckingen . . .	7.30
Thursday night	Siegfried	6
Friday night	Figaros Hochzeit	7
Saturday night	La Fohäne	7.30
Sunday night	Die Zauberflöte	7
Monday night	Götterdämmerung	6

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Der Strom	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Der Schwabenstreich	7.30
Thursday night	Der Dammkopf	7.30
Friday night	Zar Peter	7.30
Saturday night	Der Dammkopf	7.30
Sunday night	Der Dammkopf	7.30
Monday night	Torquato Tasso	7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Ein Walzertraum	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Hotel Eva	7.30
Thursday night	Hotel Eva	7.30
Friday night	Die Schützenlied	7.30
Saturday night	Hotel Eva	7.30

Verdi's opera "Aida" is always joyfully received at its occasional appearances on the stage of the Royal Opera, and its popularity is intelligible in view of the excellence of the performances, in spite of the want of contrasts in the mournful feeling pervading the piece, in spite, too, of the fact that the strange Egyptian milieu, with its brown people, its quaint dresses and manners, may cool our sympathies. Hanslick writes: "In the opera, that asylum for beautiful appearance, ethnographical conscientiousness cannot make up to us for the want of all beauty." That is certainly true, and not only of "Aida" the opera, but of all the *dramatis personae*, and particularly of the representative of the title-rôle. An *Aida* who is not gifted with ideal personal beauty cannot make a success however beautifully she may sing, as there is nothing in the character but feeble sentimentality. The really beautiful tones in Fräulein Zoder's powerful voice are few. The roughness of her high notes and the weakness of the lower middle register were again painfully apparent. It is a pity that such great material should be so unwisely used. I am convinced that the organ requires a few months of absolute rest, to be followed by a course of study designed to improve the quality of the lower middle and high registers.—Herr Reiter, of the Crefeld Stadttheater, sang *Radames*, as a test of his qualifications for a future engagement here. His slim figure denotes youth, and his agreeable voice, which has the true tenor quality and a metallic ring, promises well, though the low notes lack power and the high notes sound pressed.—Herr Hummel sang the *High Priest* for the first time; he has a sonorous bass voice, but it is not fully under command, moreover occasional musical imperfections disturbed one's enjoyment of his singing. Herr Puttlitz, as the *King*, showed that his bass voice has been well cultivated, but he could not rid himself of his easy-going, homely way, which is not king-like.—The best performances of the evening were those of Fräulein v. Chavanne and Herr Plaschke. The former looked and sang equally well as *Amneris*, while the latter, as *Amonastro*, with all his robustness, often touched the heart.—Fräulein Kehldorfer's charming and natural grace and beautifully finished singing of the minor part of the *Priestess* were altogether delightful. The orchestra, under Herr Hagen's leadership, played with wonderfully fine effect.—M. N.

The chronological sequence of Wagner works reached its climax on Saturday evening, when the "Ring des Nibelungen" commenced with a performance of "Das Rheingold." It was a good idea on the part of the Management to arrange for the production of the whole of Wagner's operas at the end of the tourist season; one is dimly conscious that such a form of "festival plays" may do much to raise the reputation of the Dresden Royal Opera in the eyes of the foreigner, and that that object is easily attained with such an imposing array of artists as the Dresden Opera boasts. Unfortunately, the good idea was not fully thought out; and the fact was forgotten that a large number of the tourists who pass through Dresden have come from Bayreuth and Munich, and bring with them a standard, measured by which the Dresden Wagner performances must unquestionably lose not a little of their importance as models. The more than threadbare decorations, almost all of which should be consigned to the lumber-room, have a very disenchanting effect—I have repeatedly pointed this out—and many of the ill-judged devices in the staging (in "Rheingold" these occur in the Rhine-daughters scene, the scene of the "Nibelungenheer," and the final scene when *Wotan* accidentally finds the sword of victory on the ground instead of, as Wagner's directions specially prescribe, fashioning it himself later on) would have to be eliminated in a new and well-considered setting of the "Ring." Model performances cannot be run on such worn-out lines; and the Management would have done well, in their own interest, to postpone the Wagner cycle for another month, when a less critical public would have been found in Dresden and when the impressions of Bayreuth and Munich would have somewhat worn off.

Of the performances of the several artists, and of the orchestra under the direction of Herr v. Schuch, there is nothing but praise to be said. Herr Perron, as *Wotan*, was imposing in the grandeur of his conception of his rôle and vocally splendid; and he had in Fräulein v. Chavanne (*Fricka*) a partner who

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LONDON LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 12.

The meeting of the Trade Union Congress at Nottingham brings us once more into touch with actual politics, less perhaps on account of the intrinsic importance of the Congress itself than on account of the subjects it is discussing. The conferences of organized labourers are, in a sense, competitive; that is to say, the same people meet in the same relation to one another in order to discuss the same questions under different titles. Thus the annual conference of the Labour party is held for much the same purpose as the Trade Union Congress, with this difference in result, that while the programme of the latter is left in the hands of an extra-Parliamentary committee which brings its work only indirectly into the House of Commons, the work of the Labour Conference is immediately taken over by the committee of a Parliamentary party. This fact, considered side by side with the recent secessions from the leading Trade Union organization, makes it obvious that Trade Union organization as such is losing a little of its claim to be considered a political engine of power. Nevertheless, there would seem to be no abatement of interest in the Congress and its work on the part of those whom it affects directly. Never has the attendance been greater. Two hundred and thirteen trade unions, totalling a membership of over one and three quarter millions, are represented at Nottingham this week; and the discussions, I hear, are conducted with much enthusiasm. Mr. Shackleton is a thoroughly popular president who is able to enforce order without sacrificing his good humour or assailing that of his "house." He holds himself very emphatically aloof from the Socialist section of his party and is conspicuous by his moderation on most topics. His repudiation of the Germanophile scaremongers, Mr. Blatchford and Mr. Hyndman, will be very welcome in all quarters where German friendship is valued. Mr. Shackleton's views on Old Age Pensions and the Licensing Bill, amounting to a considerable reduction of the age limit in the one case and to more or less unqualified approval in the other, must, however, play rather into the hands of the Socialist Trade Union group, and are therefore to be regretted.

The production of "Faust" by Mr. Tree at His Majesty's, perhaps the principal event of the theatrical season (if we exclude Mr. Barrie's delightful new comedy at the Duke of York's), serves to remind us of two things—that there is no general demand for poetic drama and that, possibly because of this, we have no abundance of dramatic poets. Mr. Stephen Phillips is the only dramatist who has made poetic drama a successful "line," and in his case, though it is no doubt an unkind thing to say both of Mr. Phillips and of the London public, success is due to the rather "catchy" quality of his verse and dramatization. Far be it from any appreciative person to cavil at Mr. Phillips because he is not quite a Milton; Mr. Phillips writes charming blank verse, full of sound and colour, which is swayed by a fine imaginative strength. Somehow, however, one seems never to get away from an impression which places Mr. Phillips' verse in the same relation to more austere literature as good scene-painting stands to actual pictures. It all savours of the footlights; but since it is all intended for the footlights, is it not illogical, and a little petulant, to quarrel with it? And then, in this instance, Mr. Phillips has a collaborator in Mr. Comyns Carr whose years and reputation must go some way in helping us to acquiesce in accepting Mr. Phillips' style as the true style for the occasion. As for the actual treatment of Goethe's masterpiece, we are told that every effort has been made to preserve its character; but I am afraid Germans might be a little shocked by the commendable patriotism which has transferred a portion of the Miltonic conception of a fallen Satan upon the caustic drollery of the familiar Mephistopheles.

One's complaint that we lack dramatic poets is nothing beside one's sad conviction that the modern world appears to have little room for poets of any kind. A well-known publisher, himself a man of wide culture and literary habits as well as a great lover of poetry, confided to me a short time ago how utterly impossible it is to bring a new poet on the market. Practically all the poetry published today, except of course the work of such men as Swinburne, Thomas Hardy, or William Watson, is undertaken at the poet's risk and expense, with, I believe, unfailingly discouraging results. Poetry is certainly reviewed in the press more conscientiously than most novels, but the publishers do not find it worth their money to puff books of verse, even when these are excellent; whereas they find it a paying thing to puff the most execrable fiction, the dullest biographies, and the most technical travel books. Things, I believe, can be otherwise in America. The experience of a young and rising poet, as yet very much in the "minor" category and barely released from the swaddling-clothes of Oxford, is certainly illuminating and may contain

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

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Moderate south-easterly winds, bright, dry, warmer.

some suggestion for English publishers and poets. This youthful bard is proud of the friendship of a somewhat maturer songster in America. (He points out a shock-headed photograph on his chimney-piece and lends his acquaintances books of his friend's poetry.) He was not, however, prepared to receive the proof of a publisher's puff from his friend, in which his own name, with the addition of a learned title he does not possess, is appended to a description of his friend's forthcoming work. The description is tinged with an intense optimism, not very unlike bumptiousness, and, as a covering letter confessed, is the production of the American poet himself. The honest spirit prompting the latter to secure his friend's approval of the proof appears to me to be quite delightful. It is interesting to note that the American's verses are almost as efficient as his advertising instinct. But, really, what can poor poets do against a world such as we live in? Have we not all heard of the cynic who submitted a passage of Milton to six editors and finally got it printed by a seventh? Only one of the seven is said to have "spotted" the passage. That, however, was ten or fifteen years ago. Things are different today, and we no longer criticize our editors and critics. Who, for instance, would dare to say today

"Some have at first for wits, then poets passed;
Turned critics next, and proved plain fools at last."
As though the whole journalistic world is not tarred with the same brush? It is notorious that one man is not a whit better than another, though some are more fortunate; and that Oxford or Cambridge, Lord Northcliffe's or Mr. Pearson's halfpenny press are the training-schools through which all young critics and others must pass to success. Is it perhaps because we manufacture our critics wholesale that we have no longer room for poets?

CAT AS POSTAL MATTER.

A curious adventure which befell a pet cat belonging to the Pietersburg (Transvaal) Post Office is told in the *Diamond Fields Advertiser*. As the animal did not answer to the usual summons to breakfast, inquiries were made in the office. These showed that it had not been seen since the previous evening, when it was seen playing around the Johannesburg mail bags, then in course of preparation for despatch down country. It occurred to one of the staff that by some mischance the cat might have been accidentally tied up and sealed along with postal matter, slung on to the contractor's waggon to the station, and sent away south by the night train. A telegram was sent to the Johannesburg office, and a little later on the following reply was ticked off: "Cat returning by 9.10 p.m. mail tonight." The cat subsequently arrived after its 310 miles' return journey none the worse for the strange experience.

AN AUSTRALIAN AIRSHIP.

Sergt. John Henry Matthews, a member of "E" Company of the Fifth Australian Infantry Regiment, who invented an Australian magazine rifle has now invented a military airship, which is at present under consideration by the War Office. It is to be tried in Melbourne. The design of the airship, according to the *British Australasian*, is somewhat like a boat turned bottom upwards, with a car for the machinery and the crew suspended below. Plans and specifications of the airship have been examined by a number of military authorities and leading engineers, who have also witnessed experiments with a model, and they all expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with the invention. The rights have been protected throughout the world, and a strong syndicate has been formed to "introduce" the airship.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Antwerp September 12th.
"Seydlitz," from Bremen for Australia, passed Gibraltar September 11th.
"Neckar," from Bremen for New York, passed Lizard September 12th.
"Scharnhorst," from Japan for Hamburg, left Genoa September 12th.
"Prinzess Alice," from Bremen for Japan, left Naples September 14th.
"Lützow," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Shanghai September 13th.
"Zieten," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Colombo September 13th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," arrived Hiogo September 12th.
"Roon," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Suez September 13th.
"Rhein," from Baltimore for Bremen, passed Eastbourne September 13th.
"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, left Plymouth September 14th.

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to September 9th numbered 12,192.