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 Telephone:  
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# 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.

№ 794.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 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).

### THE WORKING WOMAN.

If the extremely sensational methods adopted by the English champions of woman suffrage have failed to materially further their cause, they have at least drawn the attention of the world to a great movement which is visible among women of all nations. For many centuries man was, or considered himself to be, supreme in the realm of work, as the term is generally understood; but each year that passes makes it plainer that even in those labour pursuits formerly thought to demand essentially masculine abilities man is being very closely pressed by what has been facetiously termed the weaker sex. Feminine logic has been seriously questioned ever since our first parents sat together in the green shades of Eden. It is asserted by some men who claim to view the matter with impartiality that woman is absolutely incapable of arriving at a conclusion by the simple process of applying logic to a problem; that woman is governed by her instinct, and is therefore incompetent to take a hand in the legislative business of a State, since legislation is first and last a matter of calmly weighing pros and cons. We have never had the audacity to announce ourselves as strongly favouring the granting of the vote to women, but must nevertheless confess that the arguments put forward by those uncompromisingly opposed to female suffrage are not strikingly characterised by logic. If a woman proves her ability to manipulate business operations calling for an abundance of braininess and perspicuity, why should she not also be capable of handling hardly more complicated State affairs? We rather fancy that the question has not yet assumed formidable proportions, simply because the most potential feminine forces have so far refrained from participating in the fray. As the working man is gradually becoming the chief factor in the politics of all countries, so will the working woman steadily win precedence over her less energetic sisters, who indolently disclaim all desire to become enfranchised. When the working woman finds that her interests are suffering through non-representation she will be compelled in self-defence to take up arms against the male oppressor, and then, to put it flippantly, the fun will really commence. Up to now the contests have been mere skirmishes, with which the main body has had no or very little connection. Whether the feminine armies advancing to the fray when that great social Armageddon is fought will be led by a Mrs. Pankhurst clothed in shining armour, remains to be seen, though it is probable that strategists of greater subtlety will be entrusted with the command.

One of the more prominent French magazines has an interesting article on female labour in the United States, from which we learn that out of five million women who work, two million are Americans, one million are the daughters of emigrants, and one million are women who have recently arrived in America. All the agricultural women labourers and the majority of laundresses are negroes. We can well understand the seriousness of the servant problem in America upon being informed that the number of women in domestic service scarcely reaches six per cent. German women have the first place in offices, and French women take the lead in "modes," especially in hats. The stenographers are said to be about 100,000 in number—we believe the number to be much larger in reality—and the "modistes" about 80,000. Altogether eleven per cent. of the women in America earn their own living. In France, according to the census of 1901, the proportions of women compared with men engaged in various branches of labour are: 28 per cent. in agriculture, 35 per cent. in commerce, 77 per cent. in domestic service, and 33 per cent. in the liberal professions. In the factories and workshops there are employed 927,705 women against 2,350,819 men; but in the home industries working women

### "PELZ-MODE-WAREN" STORE.

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

Among the great variety of what are termed "Fine Furs," of guaranteed quality and at reasonable prices, are: Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Sable, Marten, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Sealskin, 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 Wolfsohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

are in the majority, there being employed 906,512 women against 679,568 men. It is also instructive to note that in the Empire of Japan three-fifths of the factory workers are women, and it may be said that all the manual labour in Japanese textile industries is done by women. A masculine writer in the *Albany Review* chivalrously comments upon the revolt of woman, and adds some interesting facts. How many men, he says, who talk lightly of women's dependence know that there are now 5,500,000 women workers in England, an army larger than the army of Xerxes or the population of the County of London? That there are, besides the 2,000,000 domestic servants, 867,000 women employed in textile industries or in cotton factories, 903,000 in dressmaking, 80,500 in commerce, and nearly 100,000 in farming. That there are 55,784 women clerks, 200,000 woman teachers, 44,000 musicians and actresses, 79,000 nurses, and 292 women doctors? Here in these figures we have a measure of the real army of revolt. The census of 1901 revealed in England and Wales nearly 3,000,000 unmarried women over the age of twenty, and nearly 1,000,000 over the age of thirty-five. If only a fraction of these women threw themselves enthusiastically into the suffrage campaign, things would begin to move with a vengeance.

### GENERAL NEWS.

#### PRINCE BÜLOW ON GERMAN POLICY.

(From our London correspondent.)

London, September 14.

Today's issue of the *Standard* contains an interesting article by Mr. Sidney Whitman, giving the account of an interview with which he was favoured at Norderney by Prince Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor. The Prince's remarks, as transcribed by Mr. Whitman, are certain to meet with careful attention here in England, although of course it is known that the journalist and the Chancellor are old friends, and therefore Mr. Whitman may be pardoned if he has approached the subject with a decided predisposition towards Germany. It is gratifying to learn that he had rarely seen Prince Bülow looking better and in higher spirits than at present. The conversation naturally turned upon

Anglo-German relations, in reference to which the following statement by Mr. Whitman is particularly worthy of note: "There is nothing new when I say that Prince Bülow looks upon the animosity between England and Germany as little short of a species of popular madness in whomsoever it be indulged, which, if persisted in, can only lead to endless mischief to both countries for the sole benefit of the *tertia gaudentes*. He is most anxious to do all in his power to put an end to it, but his power is necessarily limited. With regard to English apprehension of German naval aggression, the Chancellor thinks that it would be much more natural, and therefore more excusable, if the Germans were to fear being attacked. 'I can assure you (said the Prince), not for the first time, and not as German Chancellor, but as one gentleman to another, that nobody of any sense or influence in Germany dreams of picking a quarrel with England, much less of such an insane idea as invading England. Hitherto we have associated such phenomena of excitability as that embodied in the article entitled *The German Peril* in the July number of the *Quarterly Review*, with the French character, though the French have become much more sensible and less subject to such outbursts since '70. A rabid spirit of suspicion and hate is revealed here, scarcely less intense in its fierce animosity towards Germany than sundry diatribes of Emile de Girardin and Edmond About immediately prior to the outbreak of the war of 1870. It is quite a revelation to me to see a steady and sterling people like the English give way to such sentiments as are evident here, and we can only hope and trust to the political genius, the common sense, of the English people to rectify this morbid feeling of their own independent volition.'" Commenting on the article in question, the Prince said: "When we read such stuff, we can only conclude that the people who write it are not quite sane."

With regard to the assertion that the German navy is rapidly overtaking that of England, the Chancellor produced figures according to which Germany is only the fourth great naval Power in order of strength. "The statement that Germany regards the strength of England and the existence of her maritime supremacy as the chief obstacle to the realisation of her ambitions by land and sea, the Chancellor characterised as sheer nonsense," says Mr. Sidney Whitman. "For instance, it would be difficult to find a man in Germany today who could be said to hate France, and this notwithstanding past history, and he (Prince Bülow) maintained that no such feeling existed in Germany towards England either among sensible people; but, he added, he would not be prepared to deny that in the very unlikely case of England making an unprovoked attack on the German fleet, a feeling of vindictive resentment might arise, which in its intensity and its duration would rival that inspired by the invasions of Napoleon I. Otherwise, he repeatedly assured me, nobody in Germany dreams of wishing to pick a quarrel with England, which, according to all imaginable contingencies, could only do injury to both countries and benefit, as before said, the *tertia gaudentes*."

Many other questions of importance were discussed in the course of this interview, which occupies six whole columns in today's *Standard*. The paper also contains an editorial commenting very adversely on the interview it publishes and accusing Prince Bülow of attempting to deliberately mislead British public opinion. Especially is his comparison of the strength of the great navies condemned as intentionally deceptive. This comparison is based upon tonnage, but it is pointed out that the merest naval tyro would not be deceived by the tabulated list of warships. The leading article is in such striking contrast to the published interview in the same issue that this fact is arousing widespread comment.

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

In view of the heavy imposts with which beer is said to be threatened by the new Government financial scheme now in course of preparation by Herr Sydow, some statistics relative to the consumption of alcohol in Europe to hand from a French source have an added interest. From these we learn that in France the consumption of alcohol has increased during the last fifty years from two to nine litres per head per annum, and in Belgium the increase is from six to nine litres. In Germany the standard of consumption shows no signs of varying, and continues to work out at eight litres per head per annum; but with the exception of Germany, France, and Belgium a marked decrease is everywhere visible. Five litres of alcohol are consumed per head per annum in England, this being a phenomenal decrease when compared with former statistics. In Norway, too, individual consumption has fallen to three litres per head, and in Switzerland to four litres. In Sweden in 1850 it was twenty-two litres per head per annum, but in 1900 it was only seven litres. France used to be the country where the least amount of brandy was consumed, but today it heads the list. In the case of Sweden it is noteworthy that the decrease in the consumption of alcohol has synchronised with rapid industrial and commercial development, a circumstance from which temperance advocates may draw a very striking moral. The brewery and other alcoholic interests in England are heavy sufferers from the wave of temperance which for some reason yet unexplained is certainly sweeping over that country. Brewery shares continue to lose value with great rapidity, and more than one prominent brewing concern has ceased business within the past twelve months. The large quantities of bad beer formerly consumed by the British working classes are held to be responsible for the deterioration in the national physique which has resulted in the inauguration of a crusade having compulsory military service as its aim. The best quality of German beer, consumed in moderation, is nourishing in the extreme, and its beneficial effects may be said to counteract the detrimental effect of the alcohol it contains on the human system.

A telegram from Munich states that jewellery to the value of £10,000 was stolen from the trunk of an Englishman travelling by rail to Kissingen on Sunday. A reward of £100 has been offered for the recovery of the property.

Two of Herr Hagenbeck's elephants which were about to be entrained on Sunday evening for the journey to Munich, broke loose and escaped. They remained at large all night, but were recaptured in the neighbourhood on Monday.

## HOW "OLD" VIOLINS ARE MADE.

No musical instrument has been more extensively falsified than the violin, says Mr. Tighe Hopkins in an article on "Faked Antiques" in the *World's Work*, though at one time it was thought that the masterpieces of Stradivarius, Guarneri, and Amati were charmed against imitators. The microscope has revealed a great part of the magic. It pointed out that "the violin makers of other days used only to employ wood grown in a certain way, and

the rings of which were superimposed in a particular manner." This wood is of a most uncommon kind, but it still grows, and may be found. Hence your "old" violin is another thing that can be made to order. "Old" bronzes, again, produced by the thousand, are so like the real articles that the very patina or incrustation which forms after burial or exposure to weather—once so difficult to counterfeit—is there in the truest colour. Glassware is also much sought after, and not very difficult to counterfeit. Dr. Hans Gross, in an exhaustive chapter on the varieties of cheating and fraud, says that in the old fortress of Rilgersburg there is a window in the dining-hall on which are engraved the words: "Drinking began the 17th of May, 1549, and was kept up until St. Vincent's day, and every day all were drunk." This little window "has already been replaced many times, and for each renewal a collector believes he has the real one."

Dr. Gross also makes us privy to one of the innumerable tricks in the "antique pottery" trade. "Whoever wishes nowadays to sell a well-imitated article does not expose it in the shop of a merchant, but places it in the ancient garret of some poor widow who swears that it has come down to her from her grandparents, at whose house she played with it, and she finishes by deciding to let it go for an enormous sum. Every day are such stories told, and one can hardly help laughing when one sees the happy owner unfolding a certificate given him by the widow, which certifies that the jug sold today (here follows a detailed description of the jug) is a gift made by Count X—to his nurse, the grandmother of the vendor." Guides and hotel touts are often hired by the dealer to persuade the tourist that they have found some unique treasure in the cottage of a peasant. French and German museums contain many specimens of the work of that extraordinary forger of pottery, Michael Kauffmann of Rheinzabern. Michael, who was no other than a village master mason, carried his game on for forty years, discrediting "the Roman art trade with his flying tortoises and other attributes of the gods," and inventing inscriptions which the pundits are wrangling over to this day. He was brought to book at last by a slip that should have been credited to him for a culminating joke. He fashioned an Emperor Antonius with Hessian boots and a full-bottomed wig.

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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

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

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### THE CASE OF GOVERNOR HUGHES.

The Republican State Convention opened at Saratoga on Monday by Secretary of State Root will almost certainly renominate Mr. Hughes as Republican candidate for the Governorship of New York State, according to the result of the Primaries last week. Six of the nine districts of New York in which the test vote will be eventually held declared in his favour, and the three which "turned him down" were those chiefly inhabited by the illiterate foreign element. The President of the Republican County Committee, Congressman Herbert Parsons, who candidly declares himself an inveterate enemy of Governor Hughes, has gone far enough to practically admit defeat. Other "bosses" are still confident, however. In this case it is undoubtedly a campaign between the popular will and the political machine, and the latter is logically bound to go. The component parts of the machine, whether imposing or insignificant, realise very well that determined resistance to the great weight of public opinion can only invite inevitable and crushing disaster to the entire apparatus. Mr. Hughes has reason to congratulate himself on the composition of the party hostile to him, for it undeniably comprises some of the most undesirable elements. There are, it is true, many public men of unquestioned integrity who differ from the Governor on purely conscientious grounds, who see in his re-

nomination a serious blow to the Republican national ticket; but the majority of his enemies are composed of "grafters," gamblers, and other individuals whom no one with any sense of humour could designate as public benefactors. Mr. Hughes may have his faults, but we do not know that he has ever claimed to be more than human. On the other hand, his administration at Albany has been characterised by an upheaval in the ranks of those to whom pure politics are anathema. He has gained the reputation of being a strong man, one who will not brook interference from party "bosses" or be deterred from carrying out what he honestly considers his duty by the threats of powerful opponents. The "machine" is against him, but the people are with him, and when a man is in that position he may feel fairly secure. The anti-Hughes party is, of course, confronted with the awful thought that in the present Governor may be seen the future President, and under these circumstances their searchings of heart are most natural.

#### THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

*Saratoga, September 14.*  
State Secretary Root, in his opening speech as Chairman of the Republican State Convention today, dwelt on the achievements of the Republican Government under President Roosevelt in the domains of home and foreign affairs, and in particular on the avoidance of a tariff war with Germany by the conclusion of a commercial agreement under Section III of the Dingley tariff. The wild shrieking of the sensational Press at home and abroad, he said, had not availed to disturb the

Mme. Nattenheimer, Kaiser Allee 203, W 15.  
Piano accompaniment for songs and duets.

**Marie Pfaff** Hohenstaufen Str. 35, III.  
Singing-mistress At home 12-2 o'clock.

**English Kindergarten** 10-12 daily.  
Pfalzburger Str. 73, part.

**NICOLA PERSCHIED**  
STUDIO FOR ARTISTIC PHOTOS  
W. 9, Bellevue Strasse 6a. Tel. VI, 3156.

**Drug Store. Medicines. Toilet and household articles.**  
Georg Kunkel, 82, Martin Luther Str.

**Pension Heitmann** Augsburg Strasse 1, III.  
English Conversation.  
Moderate terms.

**Adolph Alberti. Delicatessen.** 10, Martin Luther Strasse.

**Steinert & Hansen, First class Wine Restaurant**  
Prop. Fritz Kiel. Rendezvous of the Art World. Karfürstendamm 235

**Best Bakery** in the American Quarter.  
Franz Kalweit, 31, Hohenstaufen Str.

**Residenz Buffet** Rendez-vous for Americans 64, Kronen Strasse.

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Sardanapal	at 8
Royal Theatre	Klein Dorrit	7.30
Deutsches Theater	König Lear	7
"	(Kammerspiele) Terakoya. Kl. miko	8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	8
Herliner Theatre	Die Journalisten	8
New Theatre	Der Prinz d'Auree	8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I part	7
Kleines Theater	Zwei mal zwei ist fünf	8
Comic Opera	Tiefland	8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr	8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Das Stützungsfest	8
" Charlotten-	burg	Der Herr Ministerialdirektor
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Im weissen Rössl	8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmäden	8
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig	8
Laisse Theatre	Fachsman als Erzähler	8
Every evening until further notice.		
Mitspel Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Jostte — meine Frau	8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	8
Lortzing Theatre	Zana	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Kabsie und Liebe	8
Gebr. Herrfeldt Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Naechleben	8
Apollo Theatre	Triby & Svengali. 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

good understanding that exists between Japan and America. Both Governments had worked together in perfect agreement to prevent the emigration of Japanese workmen to America. The attitude of the United States at the Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro had scared away the mistrust of the Latin-American nations, and, excepting Venezuela, friendship and good-will now prevailed between the United States and all the peoples of the continent of America.

#### THE GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION IN MAINE.

*New York, September 14.*  
The Gubernatorial election for the State of Maine took place at Portland today. The results so far show a great increase of the Democrat vote. This is important in view of the Presidential election, as Maine has hitherto been strongly Republican.

A later telegram, dated yesterday, says that the Republican majority was 8,000; at the Gubernatorial election in the year of the last Presidential election it was 26,816.

#### THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

*St. Petersburg, September 15.*  
The cities of St. Petersburg, Ekaterinoslav, and Tashkend have been declared infected with cholera. The Governments of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Toher-nigov, and Tomsk, the Trans-caspian region, and the provinces of Syr-Datja, Samarcand, and Fergana; as well as the lines of railway connecting with St. Petersburg, have been declared to be threatened

(Continued on page 4.)

# DRESDEN

King Friedrich August of Saxony received the following autograph letter from the German Emperor at the conclusion of the recent grand autumn manoeuvres near Strasburg, in which Saxon troops took part:

"Ureille, September 10.

It gives me great pleasure to express to your Majesty, at the conclusion of this year's autumn manoeuvres, my lively satisfaction at the admirable bearing and military efficiency of the troops of the Royal Saxon Army attached to the XV. army corps, at the final review as well as in the course of the manoeuvres. (signed) WILHELM, I. R."

Herr Carl Scheidemantel, the *Hans Sachs* of whom Dresden is justly proud and the brilliant impersonator of many other rôles, yesterday completed the 30th year of his stage life. Born on the 21st of January, 1859, the son of a master cabinet-maker in Weimar, he was intended for the teaching profession, and went in due course to a training school. There his fine voice soon attracted attention, and an opportunity was afforded him of singing before the Intendant of the Court Theatre, Freiherr v. Loën, who forthwith engaged him. The young baritone made his début as *Wolfram* on the 15th of September, 1878, at the Weimar opera, and remained there for eight years, studying the while with Stockhausen. It was in 1886 that he sang *Amfortas* at Bayreuth and was engaged for the Royal Opera at Dresden. He has recently written a new libretto for Mozart's opera "Cosi fan tutti," which is highly spoken of.

We regret that the letter signed "Resident" appearing in our issue of last Saturday, and in which reflections were cast on the business dealings of Dresden shops, especially those in the Prager Strasse, was published by us without editorial comment. As the result of personal and impartial investigation, we find that our correspondent made the common and fatal mistake of judging the colour of the whole flock by the shady hue of one black sheep. In any large city there will doubtless be found isolated shops where unfair advantage is taken of foreigners unacquainted with the native language and native ways; but we venture to aver that among the prominent establishments of Dresden generally, and those in the Prager Strasse in particular, there is none that does not uphold the business principle of honesty and fair dealing with all sorts and conditions of customers. The shop referred to in "Resident's" letter is, however, by no means a prominent one. Our readers may, therefore, rest assured that when patronising Dresden shops they do not enter haunts of brigandage, but establishments where every effort is made to give customers solid satisfaction and a square deal.

We feel it incumbent upon ourselves to add that the letter above referred to was inserted in these columns in all good faith, and that we are at all times ready and anxious to ventilate subjects of importance to our readers, whether they be English, American, or German. Only those who have attempted it are acquainted with the numerous and peculiar difficulties attending the administration of a newspaper designed to cater for more than one nationality,—a cosmopolitan organ, in fact. It necessitates a good deal of tact and discretion, and there are occasions when, in endeavouring to keep clear of Scylla, the unhappy editor comes into more or less violent collision with Charybdis. We make these remarks in no apologetic sense, but merely to remind our esteemed readers that, like the Dresden establishments we mention, our sole aim and ambition is to give a square deal to everybody, irrespective of nationality.

No one should miss seeing the collection of masterpieces of art at the Grand Art Exhibition before it closes, which will be in a few weeks' time. The date fixed for the closing, October 15, will not be altered. Only five Sundays will intervene before that day arrives. Meanwhile, the preparations for the Vintage Fête tomorrow and next day go on apace. The Vintagers' procession—with bands of music, Bacchus on a puncheon swinging the goblet, male and female vintagers and children—will surely be worth seeing.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

## Westminster Hotel

Opposite Central Station.

New up-to-date house. Moderate charges.

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

**The International Pharmacy**  
**Reichs-Apotheke**  
Grande Pharmacie Internationale  
THE LEADING PHARMACY FOR FOREIGNERS  
Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10.

### MR. AND MRS. MALLINSON ON TOUR.

In New Zealand, as in Australia, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mallinson are achieving a great success, and will receive the hearty congratulations of their numerous Dresden friends upon their return from the other side of the world.

The *Hawke's Bay* (N. Z.) *Herald* makes the following comments upon the Mallinson song recital recently given at that place:

The recital given in the Theatre Royal last night by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mallinson was of quite a unique kind. We have listened to good music interpreted by great artists before. Indeed, we have been extremely fortunate in that respect of late years. But last night we listened to the work of a composer, who is in the front rank of living musicians, interpreted by his own hands and by the exquisite voice of his wife. That is quite an ideal combination, and the audience, which was large and enthusiastic, seemed to realise that they were assisting at a remarkable performance, and showed a keen appreciation of the musical treat that was offered them.

We knew that Mr. Mallinson had abandoned the lines of the drawing-room ballad which has done duty for so long. He has selected with fine taste a number of poems, all of uncommon merit, and he has written round these music which shall interpret them, and which heightens and deepens the effect of the verses by this double appeal. The sentiment, the atmosphere of the lines, are strangely reproduced and intensified in the setting, sometimes even with startling effect.

Mrs. Mallinson is a singer who has passed the judgment of the most exacting musical audiences of the world and received the seal of their approval. Her exquisite voice lends itself to every phase of expression, and there seems no end to its resources. The extreme simplicity of her art is remarkable, and leaves a sense of reserve power which is very impressive. One feels that over and above everything it does there is still something more that it could do. It was a physical test of some magnitude to sing twenty songs, and two encores in addition, without showing sign of fatigue or slackness. And many of the songs, simple though they seemed to the singer, made a considerable call on her powers. They were of the most varied character. Some went with a rush of feeling, like "A Birthday," others were full of quiet sentiment, like "Waldeinsamkeit." Some expressed the influence of the surroundings like "Four by the Clock" or "Intra Muros," and others the joy of life and sunshine, as "Summer Tide" and "Gloriana." Others were dainty little gems like "My Fifth Floor Window" and "Baby." And each of these found its fitting presentation in Mrs. Mallinson's singing.

The accompaniments were quite as important as the words sung. That is the principle underlying Mr. Mallinson's work, and we have never listened to such a harmonious combination of voice and instrument. The music seemed to supply just the right setting for the words. The sound of the wind in "Over the Winter Eaves," of the hooves of the horses in "Slow, Horses, Slow," of the waves in "Intra Muros," were wonderfully suggested. "Four by the Clock" was still more remarkable for its suggestion of the mystery of the hour before dawn. And feelings of joy, of pathos, of weariness and delight, all seemed to find their adequate utterance in the music which Mr. Mallinson wound round the words of the different songs.

### MUSICAL NOTICES.

Herren Rudolf Feiglerl and Walter Schilling will give in the course of the winter two chamber music concerts, at which the whole of the sonatas for pianoforte and violoncello by Beethoven and Brahms will be performed. Advance orders for tickets for these concerts will be received by F. Ries, Kaufhaus.

Subscribers to last year's Petri Quartet concerts may renew their subscriptions for the coming series up to the 30th instant, after which their places cannot be reserved.

Fräulein Lotte Kreisler will give a song recital at the Palmengarten on October 3.

Herr Possart will give a reading from the German poets at the Gewerbehause on October 13.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) Amazonen-March, Blon. (2) Overture "Laila," Auber. (3) Einzug der Gäste auf der Wartburg aus "Tannhäuser," Wagner. (4) Drei Tänze aus der Musik zu "Henry VIII," German. (5) Prolog "Bajazzo," Leoncavallo. (6) Intermezzo aus "Hoffmanns Erzählungen," Offenbach. (7) American Rhapsody No. 1, Kranich. (8) Tonbilder aus "Der Postillon," Adam. (9) Schaukel-Walzer, Holländer. (10) Guitarada, Sudesi. (11) Mazurka aus "Coppelia," Delibes.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

### Der Trompeter von Säckingen.

Opera in three acts, with an introductory scene. Music by Victor E. Nessler.

#### Cast of the introductory scene:

Werner Kirchhofer, student of law	Herr Scheidemantel.
Konradin, the trumpeter of an Imperial recruiting party	Herr Plaschke.
Chamberlain to the Elector	Herr Engelhard.
The Rector magnificus of Heidelberg University	Herr Wachter.
A student	Herr Piehler.

#### Cast of the Opera:

Baron von Schönau	Herr Nebuschka.
Maria, his daughter	Frau Nast.
Count von Wildenstein	Herr Büssel.
His divorced wife, sister-in-law to the Baron	Frau Bender-Schäfer
Damian, the Count's son of his second marriage	Herr Erl.
Werner Kirchhofer	Herr Scheidemantel.
Konradin	Herr Plaschke.
	Herr Hafner.
	Herr Pust.
Heralds	Herr Geisenhofer.
	Herr Ernst.
Boatmen	Herr Wolf L.
	Herr Seifert.

PLOT. The Heidelberg students, among them Werner, the adopted son of a professor, are making a great noise after a drinking bout, at which Werner wins applause by a trumpet solo. For their disorderly conduct they are dismissed from the University. Werner enlists as trumpeter. The Baroness Maria, who is present at a festival, is insulted by the peasants, and Werner protects her. He wins the admiration of Maria, and also of her aunt, Countess of Wildenstein, who is reminded, by his appearance, of her lost son, who had been stolen by gipsies. Her divorced husband, Count of Wildenstein, has married again. He proposes to Maria's father that she should marry Damian, his son of his second marriage. The proposal is gladly accepted. Maria, however, is in love with Werner, who is engaged as Castle Trumpeter. Their love for each other is discovered by Maria's aunt, who tells her father. Werner is dismissed. Damian arrives at the castle. The castle is besieged by the peasants. Damian proves a coward, and it is Werner who comes to the rescue. He proves to be the son of the Countess, and is rewarded by the hand of Maria. Composer: Victor E. Nessler, born 1841, died 1890.

Thursday night	Siegfried	at 6
Friday night	Figaros Hochzeit	" 7
Saturday night	La Bohème	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Zauberflöte	" 7
Monday night	Götterdämmerung	" 6

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Der Schwabenstreich	at 7.30
Thursday night	Der Dummkopf	" 7.30
Friday night	Zar Peter	" 7.30
Saturday night	Der Dummkopf	" 7.30
Sunday night	Der Dummkopf	" 7.30
Monday night	Torquato Tasso	" 7.30

### Residens Theatre.

Tonight	Hotel Eva	at 7.30
Thursday night	Hotel Eva	" 7.30
Friday night	Die Schützenlied	" 7.30
Saturday night	Hotel Eva	" 7.30

Victoria Salon	Variety Performance	at 8
Central Theatre	Variety Performance	" 8

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## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

with cholera. In St. Petersburg the number of cases of cholera that occurred from the 10th to the 14th instant was 401, of which 98 were fatal. In the whole of Russia there have been 6,747 cases since the outbreak of the epidemic and 3,130 deaths.

## MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

### THE FRANCO-SPANISH NOTE.

Paris, September 14.

The *Agence Havas* publishes the following account of the contents of the Franco-Spanish Note which was this day handed to the Powers signatory to the Act of Algieras. The Note asks that the question of the recognition of Mulai Hafid shall be settled on the principles in accordance with which the agreement of the Powers in Moroccan affairs has been formed and maintained since the Algieras Conference. France and Spain have taken into consideration the fact that their special interests in Morocco required that they should make proposals to the other Powers. In formulating those proposals they have been guided by the principle that the recognition of the new Maghzen must be made entirely dependent on the obtaining of guarantees to be given for all foreign interests in common. Those guarantees should be: confirmation of the Act of Algieras and approval of the executive measures adopted for carrying it out, and in particular of the supervision over the import of weapons entrusted to France and Spain; confirmation of all other treaties and obligations of the Maghzen with respect to foreign Governments, to the diplomatic body, and to private persons; taking over the responsibility for the debts of the Maghzen, while the claims of private persons shall be examined later; confirmation of the powers of the Compensation Commission in Casablanca, and the taking over by the new Sultan of the responsibility for the payment of the compensation awarded by that Commission; the official and express countermand of the Holy War by Shereefian letter addressed to the towns and tribes; the immediate adoption of the necessary measures for the restoration of security of person and property in the neighbourhood of the seaports and on the main roads leading to the interior. If those guarantees are given Mulai Hafid may be recognized as Sultan,

provided that the Powers reserve to themselves the right to demand directly from the new Sultan the settlement of such questions as concern their own interests and in particular, so far as France and Spain are concerned, the following: reimbursement of their military expenses and payment of compensation for the murders of French and Spanish subjects. The Note further suggests that the new Sultan should be asked to make suitable provision for Abdul Asiz, and that the officials of the latter should be commended to the favourable consideration of his successor.

## THE MARTYR.

(It is reported by the *Globe* that in order to wear the "sheath" gown, the stout ladies of San Francisco roll for half an hour on the floor twice daily.)

"Oh, what is that noise like thunder,  
That is ringing through the hall?"  
Pallid strangers ask in wonder,  
Huddled tight in horror's thrall.  
'Tis but Mabel who has under-  
Estimated fashion's call.

Listen, Biff! She's struck the fender,  
Ricochetting from a chair.  
Strange, what sorrow one so tender  
Can, upon occasion, bear!  
She remarks, "I will be slender,"  
Rolling swiftly down the stair.

Though her weight, you must confess, is  
By this practice on the wane,  
Yet the régime which obsesses  
Her can only cause her pain.  
When she's finished rolling, dresses  
Will have changed in shape again.

## COUNTING BY MACHINERY.

A Swedish inventor has designed an apparatus for counting money and sorting the pieces into specified quantities. In the first place, money of various denominations is put into the machine and separated according to value, these being sent into various tubes. When in the tubes the coins can be taken out in lots of 10, 20, 50 or 100 pieces at the will of the operator. The apparatus is capable of separating, counting, and dividing in the lots before mentioned 72,000 pieces in an hour. One machine under one operator is able to accomplish in one day as much counting as could be done by fifty most experienced bank cashiers.

## PLEASANT AWAKENINGS.

The proprietor of the hotel at Ortley, South Dakota, a small town situated on the Milwaukee railroad, has adopted an effective method of arousing his guests in the morning without the necessity of travelling from room to room, knocking at the doors. He recently invested in a phonograph, and this each morning he places in the hallway into which the rooms open, and starts the machine playing lively airs. The guests declare the music is a pleasing substitute for the hammer and cow-bells and vigorous pounding on the doors by which they formerly were awakened.

## MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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## YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Aden September 13th.  
"Lützow," from Bremen for Japan, left Shanghai September 14th.  
"Bülöw," from Bremen for New York, passed Scilly September 14th.  
"Scharnhorst," from Japan for Hamburg, left Algiers September 14th.  
"Roon," from Australia for Bremen, left Port Said September 14th.  
"Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, left Antwerp September 14th.  
"König Albert," from Genoa for New York, left Gibraltar September 14th.  
"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven September 15th.  
"Rhein," from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven September 14th.  
"Seydlitz," from Bremen for Australia, left Genoa September 15th.  
"Derfflinger," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Singapore September 14th.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
Southerly winds, bright and dry, temperature not much altered.