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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE PASSING OF THE DUEL.

Prince Alfonso de Bourbon has long been known as one of the leaders of the campaign against duelling in Europe, a movement which has gained the active or passive support of a large number of distinguished men in all civilised countries. In the columns of an English review Prince Alfonso gives a brief survey of the steps which promise to make the opening years of the twentieth century notable for the extinction of what so many regard as a barbaric survival. The Prince wrote to his uncle, Prince Charles of Löwenstein, on November 20th, 1900, asking him to try to form in Germany a league against duelling. Prince Charles, by the beginning of January, 1901, had formed a small provisional committee, and began to enrol members. In October, 1901, Prince Charles assembled at Leipzig the first Anti-Duelling Congress, at which it was decided to create Courts of Honour. The German National Anti-Duelling League was established, and its central committee formed on June 11th, 1902. In the early part of 1907 Prince Charles induced 200 professors of the different universities to join the league. When he retired into a Dominican monastery in Holland last summer the league numbered thirty committees, all perfectly organised, and more than 3,000 inscribed members of all religious and political opinions. Among the German students, societies bearing the name of "Freie Studentenschaft" have been formed, which tend to diminish duelling. Already, according to Prince Alfonso, duels in Germany have become infinitely more rare, especially in the army. In Austria, we are informed, the movement began in May, 1904, with an appeal signed by ten persons of great distinction. A few months later the signatories increased to 1,500, and among them were sixteen princes and 364 members of the nobility. The Austrian National Anti-Duelling League was definitely established in 1902. An Anti-Duelling Association for students at the Vienna University was organised in 1905, and now numbers 250 members. It is noteworthy that 6,300 ladies have joined the Austrian League. The diminution of duels in Austria since the commencement of the movement is described as truly remarkable, and a feature of the matter is the great support given to the League by the Austrian Press, which is entirely unanimous in its approval. Hungary is said to be a country where the duelling habit flourishes to a greater extent than anywhere else in Europe, and it is therefore of especial significance that the National Anti-Duelling League founded at Buda Pesth in 1903 is yearly gaining in influence. As a result, duels are diminishing in social circles, and committees have been able to prevent several mortal combats during the last five years. An officer in Buda Pesth wrote a play against duelling in 1907. Galicia, which after Hungary, is said to be the most duel-ridden country in Europe, has so far yielded to the anti-duelling movement that in the space of three years duels have almost entirely disappeared. The Court of Honour which takes the place of the "idiotic method" of duelling is no mere farce, we are assured. A gentleman who had slandered a lady was given the alternative of exile in America during three years or absolute boycott by his friends. He chose exile, and duly left the country for his penitential term. These Courts of Honour open up the prospect of a new form of social pressure which might prove a most valuable adjunct to the more formal Courts of Justice. The Galician branch of the League has been joined by 1,650 ladies, and it is said that their influence has largely contributed to the extermination of duelling. In Italy the Marquis Filippo Crispolti organised an Anti-Duelling League in 1902. All the doctors in Palermo, Messina, and Siena have pledged themselves not to assist in any duel. King Victor Emmanuel II. accepted the patronage of the Italian Anti-Duelling League in December, 1907. In France Prince Alfonso de Bourbon approached M. Joseph du Bourg, at Toulouse, in November, 1900, who formed in the following March a provisional committee with many prominent men and ex-military officers. In 1903 the first Court of Honour was created at Paris, composed of very distinguished military personages. Thanks to the creation of Juries of Honour in the Belgian Army in 1889, duels have long since disappeared in that body. In

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Spain the League was started in 1904 by Baron de Albi, and on October 23rd, 1906, King Alfonso accepted the honorary Presidency of the Spanish National Anti-Duelling League. Eloquent testimony to the good work of the Spanish organisation is afforded by the fact that in 1907 there were only four or five duels in the whole of Spain.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE EUCHARISTIC PROCESSION.

(From our own correspondent.)
London, September 15.
A good deal of caustic comment continues to appear in the Press with reference to Mr. Asquith's intervention in the matter of the Eucharistic procession. Below are some of the most recent remarks:—
"We cannot extend our congratulations to the Government. They have blundered conspicuously; and, if order has been preserved, this is not ascribable to them. Not often, if ever, has there been a correspondence such as that published today to which an English Prime Minister has been a party, and in which he has been seen to such disadvantage."—*Times*.
"And when once the protest was made there could be no question as to the illegality of the proceeding, nor any question as to the desirability of preventing such a scandal as would have been caused by sectarian strife in the streets of London. So we think that Mr. Asquith is to be congratulated upon averting such a catastrophe, and that Archbishop Bourne has acted wisely in rendering prompt obedience to the Premier's request."—*Daily Mail*.
"We regret, then, that any action whatever was taken by the Government. Is our Protestantism so feeble that it needs to be artificially encouraged by a Government interdiction on a religious procession? It is not Roman Catholicism, but Liberalism, that has the right to complain of this interdiction."—*Chronicle*.
"Only those who rejoice in the prolongation of religious strife can possibly find pleasure in the action of the Government, and that is why it will be unhesitatingly condemned by all who care for the peace of the realm and the peace of the Church."—*Telegraph*.

LORD CURZON IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

(From our own correspondent.)
London, September 15.
Lord Curzon of Kedleston met with a serious accident while travelling in his motor car from London to Basingstoke on Sunday evening.

His Lordship's car, which was closed, was nearing Sunningdale Station a little before eight o'clock, when there was a collision with a large open motor car proceeding in an opposite direction. Lord Curzon was badly cut about the head. He was taken by some passers-by to a local chemist's, where he was seen by a doctor, who stitched the principal wound. Later in the evening Lord Curzon was conveyed by train to Basingstoke, thence to Hackwood Park. The two cars blocked the road for a considerable time. Lord Curzon is making satisfactory progress today. The driver of the car was not hurt. It is stated by the occupants of Lord Curzon's car that the other motor car swerved from its course and crashed with terrific force into his lordship's car.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Cardiff, September 15.
In opening the autumn meeting of the Chambers of Commerce Union, which took place here today, the President, Lord Brassey, said, in speaking of the relations between England and Germany: "We must regret that the building of warships is being carried on with feverish energy in a country with which we wish to live in peaceful relations. We must hope that statesmen on both sides may arrive at an agreement which will render desired financial relief possible." Lord Brassey then alluded in grateful terms to the recent peaceable utterances of the German Emperor.

THE SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR DISPUTES.

London, September 15.
The Local Government Board notifies the forthcoming establishment of a standing Court of Arbitration for the settlement of labour disputes. The composition of the Courts will be different in every case; the Chairman of each will be selected from a list of impartial men high in public repute and willing to undertake the duty. One or two arbitrators will be nominated in equal number by the employers and the employed. If required, the Board of Trade will appoint a technical assessor to assist the Court but without a vote.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

BURGLARY AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

Washington, September 15.
The room of the housekeeper of the British Embassy here was entered on Saturday evening by burglars, who got away with some money and jewellery.
Two mechanics who were working in the building have been arrested, but they protest their innocence.

ARBITRATION TREATY WITH CHINA.

Washington, September 15.
The Chinese Ambassador has received instructions from his Government to sign the proposed arbitration treaty with the United States. The treaty is similar to those which the United States have already concluded with other Powers.

LINERS IN COLLISION.

New York, September 15.
A message from Quebec says a serious collision has occurred off Orleans Island between the liner "Malin Head" and the Glasgow liner "Corinthian." The "Malin Head," inward bound, was struck amidsthips by the "Corinthian," and had to be beached to prevent her sinking. The "Corinthian," bound from Montreal to Havre, returned to Quebec with bows stove in.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS MOROCCO.

Washington, September 16.
America observes an expectant attitude with regard to the Morocco question. A general exchange of Notes between the signatory Powers is deemed necessary, for the purpose of arriving at a prompt understanding respecting their views of the Franco-Spanish proposals. American interest in Morocco is purely passive and philanthropic, and the United States Government will not impede the solution of the problem with any obstructive tactics.
(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Owing to conditions being made at the last by the vicar of Castle Morton, which it was impossible for the Rev. J. H. Fry to accept, the exchange of benefices will not, after all, take place, and Mr. Fry will remain a while longer at Berlin.

The Imperial Chancellor arrived at Berlin yesterday for the opening of the Interparliamentary Congress.

Mr. Richard Barthold, the President of the American arbitration group, who was born at Schleiz in 1855, has handed to the German group of the Interparliamentary Union a black, white, and red flag in a white frame, the symbol of international peace, as a gift from the National Arbitration and Peace Congress with the expression of the firm hope that this mute but much talked-of gift may be accepted, not only as a mark of international courtesy, but as a proof of sincere friendship and an omen of lasting peace.

The issue of subscription tickets for the Philharmonic concerts, conducted by Professor Nikisch, to those who have already applied for them has commenced, and will continue until the end of the month, at the offices of Bote and Bock and Wertheim, where further applications will receive due attention.

Fraulein Tilly Koenen and Mr. Horatio Connell will take part in the composition evening of Herr Max Mayer in the Beethoven Saal on October 1.

Miss Geraldine Farrar will give a farewell concert at the Philharmonic on October 22, before her departure for America.

The Rosé Quartet from Vienna—Professor Rosé, Herren Fischer and Ruzitska, and Professor Burbaum—will again give four concerts this winter in the Beethoven Saal. Subscription tickets for the series will be issued. Particulars as to the dates of the concerts and the prices of tickets will appear later.

The Parseval airship, while manoeuvring at half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning over the Halen See, was caught by a squall and doubled up. It fell on to the roof of a villa in the Trabener Strasse, where it now remains. The military balloon, which passed over Potsdam at 10 o'clock, could not land on account of the storm, and had to return to Berlin.

Both the airships were on their way to Döberitz, where the Emperor had expressed a wish to see them, and they had arranged to race there from Potsdam. On Tuesday the Parseval ship had successfully accomplished a long distance test voyage to Magdeburg and back, which lasted 11½ hours, from 7.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Among the 15,000 persons who attended the opening sitting of the Social Democratic Congress at Nuremberg on Monday morning were Mr. Quelch, who was expelled from Württemberg last year for a speech delivered at the Stuttgart Congress, and Mr. Sanders. Mr. Quelch in a speech protested against militarism and the rapprochement of Great Britain with "bloodthirsty Russia," Mr. Sanders also vehemently protested against what he described as the "incitement to war" carried on in England and Germany.

At the opening of the sitting of the Congress this morning in the Hercules Velodrome it was decided to take the "voting of the Budget" as a special point in the agenda, with Herr Bebel as a reporter, and one Bavarian and one Baden representative to follow, no restriction of time being placed on their speeches. The question of the "voting of the Budget" has reference to the action of the Socialists in the Baden Diet in voting for the Budget, and raises the whole of the controversy

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A young Englishman seeks position as gentleman's valet. First class references. Prefers to reside in Berlin. Disengaged for October. **WASCHKE. 25, Kronprinzen Ufer.**

of the policy of "revisionism" versus the policy of pure Marxism.

With regard to the proposal to place "Foreign Policy and Social Democracy" on the agenda as a new subject, Herr Klues (Magdeburg) observed that the discussion of this point had become more urgent, as Herr Bebel, in the matter of Anglo-German relations, had recently adopted an attitude which was inconsistent with the standpoint hitherto maintained by the party. The proposal was, however, rejected.

In his speech Mr. Quelch assured the gathering, on behalf of English Socialists, that English people, and particularly the English working-men, were absolutely pacific. The war agitation was stirred up in England, as in other countries, by the Government and the wealthy classes, the latter thinking to make a rich booty out of human slaughter. The English working-men had protested against the Boer War, and they protested against the dispatch of the British Fleet to Reval because they regarded it as a demonstration against Germany. The English workmen protested when King Edward went to Reval to grasp the Czar's blood-stained hand. They were seeking to declare themselves at one with the workmen of all other lands, and they felt themselves to be members of the International Socialist Union. They protested against all wars as being in the interest of the ruling classes.

Mr. Sanders also spoke on behalf of the Independent Labour party.

The chief interest in the Socialist Congress at Nuremberg, says a contemporary, centres in the quarrel between the Prussian Socialists and those of South Germany. The Prussians are for revolutionary methods, and insist that Socialists should vote against the Budget proposals in whatever Parliament they may happen to be, because by voting for them they give a kind of acquiescence to the established order of things and to the powers that be. At present this attitude is of no importance, as the Socialists are in a small minority, and have no influence on the passing of money bills, and therefore it is not surprising that the South German Socialists consider it more sensible to act with the existing parties as may best suit their convenience, and in the way most likely to further their ends. They wish to act with the bourgeoisie in promoting bills which will aid the reforms they have at heart; and, in a word, they are opportunists, and not revolutionaries. The members of the Prussian *Landtag* are not yet elected by universal suffrage, and the Government are doing their best to prevent the electorate from being enlarged. Therefore, although the Socialists are very numerous in Prussia, their influence in Parliament is very slight, and has no chance of increasing un-

less they ally themselves with the middle classes. Such an alliance would mean the abandonment of their more outrageous theories, and they would have to content themselves with promoting measures for the general welfare of the people as a whole. This, however, the Prussian Socialists refuse to do, for they are more wedded to their theories than desirous of any practical measures. The line between the two parties, the opportunists and the extremists, is so marked that it is improbable that the Congress will come to any definite decision.

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.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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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.

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Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.0 p.m. Song Service.
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Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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Office Hour 1 to 2 p.m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

	This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Carmen	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Maria Stuart	" 7
Deutsches Theater	Kettenglieder	" 7
"	(Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Macht der Finsternis	" 8
Berliner Theater	Der Traum ein Leben	" 8
New Theatre	Der Prinz d'Aurec	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I part	" 7
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Comic Opera	Tosca	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	" 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Das Stiftungsfest	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Das Opferlamm	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Als ich wiederkam	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsleben	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Fluchsmann als Erzieher	" 8
Urania Theatre	Eine Nilfahrt bis zum zweiten Katarakt	" 8
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
Trianon Theatre	Fraulein Joseette — meine Frau	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza	" 8
Berhard Rose Theatre	Das bemooste Haupt	" 8
Gebr. Herrfeldt Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachtleben	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Trilby & Svengali. Spezialitäten	" 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Berlin wie es weint und lacht	" 7
Wahalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche	" 8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

COAL ILLIMITABLE.

New York, September 16.
It is stated that in the Crow's Nest Pass, in the Canadian Rocky Mountains, there are over 22,000,000,000 tons of coal, which will be available for development when transportation facilities have been secured.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

The Hague, September 14.
The journal *Vaderland* contains the following:—The news which we published regarding the disappointment that has once more befallen the Royal family and the nation did not surprise us, and, in the light of recent information, probably did not come as a surprise to many of our readers either. Besides the visits of Professor Kouwer and Dr. Pot, several details in the communications and intelligence which reached us gave indications in this direction. They first established the supposition, and then gave a melancholy certainty.

Her Majesty, as the result of what has occurred, is very weak, and is obliged to maintain a re-

cumbent position either in bed or on a couch. The least effort fatigues her. At The Hague it was known that early last week—it was on Saturday the disappointment took place—the various Royal decrees which had been sent to Het Loo to receive Her Majesty's signature were returned with a request that as many of the decrees as possible should be combined in one document, in order to spare Her Majesty the fatigue of having to sign a series of Royal decrees. There is, however, no cause for uneasiness. Her Majesty is bearing with resignation and composure the disappointment which she has suffered. We cannot but regret that in regard to a matter such as this, which has so important an interest for our people, so much mystery should be made of it in the Royal entourage.

In the semi-official communications which were issued by certain channels it was made out that nothing had happened, and today we received a denial, also of a semi-official character. Such a denial could be given the more easily as it has never been admitted from semi-official sources what hopes it was permissible to cherish. The uncertainty in which the Netherlands Press has been left in this matter resulted in the first news reaching the Dutch people from the foreign Press.

It is very remarkable that this was not followed by a semi-official denial. Consequently the denial issued in this case does not lead us to doubt the accuracy of the news we published.

The London correspondent of *De Nieuwe Courant* of The Hague, Mr. C. Thieme, informs the Press that the paper he represents publishes an absolute contradiction of the disappointing news sent from Apeldoorn a few days ago. The Queen is quite well, and the alarming news is untrue and without any foundation, according to information received by *De Nieuwe Courant*.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

SUICIDE IN A LION'S DEN.

Paris, September 15.
An extraordinary suicide is reported from Laval, in Mayence. Sunday was the commencement of the annual fair, and among the owners of stalls was a man named Forains. John Grollier, aged 19, employed at a cinematograph establishment, fell violently in love with Forains' daughter, and finding his affections were not returned by the girl he resolved to commit suicide. He proceeded to the

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

His Majesty King Alfonso of Spain is expected in Dresden on October the 5th, on an official visit to the Saxon Court.

Some of our readers may not be aware that the youngest brother of King Friedrich August, Prince Max of Saxony, took a prominent part in the Eucharistic Congress recently concluded in London. The romantic details of the Prince's life are now a matter of history. He deliberately renounced a promising career in the Saxon Army to enter the Roman Catholic Church, and is now an eminent Professor of Theology at the University of Freiburg, Switzerland. A contemporary has the following account of Prince Max as he appeared at the Eucharistic Congress:—

"I will now call," said the Bishop of Salford, "upon his Royal Highness Prince Max of Saxony to read his paper." Before the words were out of the Bishop's mouth a very slim young man, with the slight stoop of a student and the blue piercing eyes of an enthusiast, was on his feet, and the audience saw before them the only Prince of the blood royal who is in Holy Orders in any Christian Church. A brother of King Friedrich of Saxony, he has made for himself, entirely by his own abilities, a position in the Roman Catholic priesthood. In a pleasing, resonant voice, and with a precise pronunciation of English which everyone could hear and follow, the Prince discussed the writings of St. John Chrysostom on the subject of the Holy Eucharist. With dramatic inflections of tone, and with intense concentrated energy, he poured forth an eloquent flow of quivering words. Now his voice dropped to a pathetic appeal; now it rose in a triumphant rhapsody. Here at last was something which could be understood by the rows and rows of wistful women who had come for spiritual sustenance and had listened in despairing patience to interminable arguments on doctrinal subtleties altogether out of their depth. In the discussion which followed, one of the speakers referred to some Chaldean Liturgy. Instantly the Prince had engaged him in controversy, and they were hard at it discussing the point in heated tones before the Chairman could interpose. When the audience streamed out of the hall Prince Max was the one topic of conversation. He had done the meeting a great service; he had wakened everybody up.

Differences which have lately arisen between Frau Krull and the Management have led to her requesting and receiving permission to terminate her connection with the Royal Opera. This is a regrettable event, as voices of the quality of Frau Krull's are rare on the German stage. The probability of Frau Krull being missed by Dresden audiences when listening to competitors for the post she leaves vacant was shown when Fräulein Wolf, favourite in the Stadttheater at Halle, sang *Sieglinde* in the "Walküre" performance here on Tuesday. Fräulein Wolf studied in Dresden, first under Madame Orgeni and then under Herr Scheidemantel, but that she did not complete her studies was evident from her singing on the evening in question. Her voice is beautiful and of promising volume, but not yet freely produced. The high notes from e to a are charming, but there is a want of resonance in the other registers. Her appearance on the stage was uncommonly graceful and her clever acting indicated marked dramatic gifts. Slight rhythmical inaccuracies may be ascribed to excitement which would be only natural under such circumstances, and they were easily set right by Herr v. Schuch. Herr v. Bary sang *Siegmund* with refinement and dignity. In the first act he was almost incomparably impressive, but he fails where he has to express emotion. His voice, too, which is not free from throaty and nasal defects, is unsuited to the utterance of tender feeling. Herr Perron (*Wotan*) and Fräulein v. Chavanne (*Fricka*) invested their rôles with the distinction that belongs to mature high art; while Frau Wittich's *Brunnhilde* was so affecting and inspiring that one forgot Herr Puttlitz's shortcomings as *Hunding*, the utter lack of dramatic accent and characterisation with which he used his sonorous bass voice. The "Walküre" ensemble and the orchestra were splendid, and Herr v. Schuch spared no pains to give the crowded audience the full benefit of all the wealth of the resources at his command. M. N.

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

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 6, ending after 10.15
Siegfried.
Second day to the Trilogy: "Der Ring des Nibelungen." By Richard Wagner.
Cast:
Siegfried Herr Burrian.
The Wanderer Herr Perron.
Alberich Herr Plaschka.
Mime Herr Rüdiger.
Fafner Herr Raina.
Brunnhilde Frau Wittich.
Erda Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Voice of the wood-bird Frau Wedekind.
PLOT. Some years have elapsed and Siegfried, the only son of Sieglinde, has been brought up in the forest by the dwarf Mime, Alberich's brother. He questions Mime, whom he instinctively hates, about his mother. The former gives him the fragments of Siegmund's sword, and Siegfried, bidding Mime weld them anew, rushes into the woods. Wotan, disguised as the Wanderer, appears and tells Mime that only he who has never known fear can forge the sword. Mime attempts to forge the sword himself but fails and Siegfried forges it himself, while Mime promises to teach him what fear is by taking him to the wood where Fafner is guarding the gold; at the same time Mime prepares a poisonous drink which he purposes to give to Siegfried when once the dragon is killed, that he may himself obtain the Ring. Wotan warns Fafner of Siegfried's approach. Siegfried arrives and kills the dragon, and in doing so gets a drop of its blood on his finger. Tasting it, he understands the language of the wood-bird, which tells him to seek for the Tarnhelm and the Ring, and warns him that Mime is going to try to poison him; Siegfried obtains the Ring and kills Mime. The bird then tells him of the sleeping Brunnhilde and he sets out to find her, preceded by the bird. Wotan in vain seeks counsel of Erda, the earth-mother, how to avert the impending doom of the Gods, and attempting to bar Siegfried's way with his spear, Siegfried shatters it with his sword, and Wotan retires to Walhalla to await the "Twilight of the Gods". Siegfried plunges through the fire and awakens Brunnhilde, who, discovering that he is Sieglinde's son, yields herself to him.
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.
Friday night Figaros Hochzeit at 7
Saturday night La Bohème " 7.30
Sunday night Die Zauberflöte " 7
Monday night Götterdämmerung " 6
Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Tonight Der Dummkopf at 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
Requenz Theatre.
Tonight Hotel Eva at 7.30
Friday night Die Schützenlied " 7.30
Saturday night Hotel Eva " 7.30

MUSICAL NOTICES.

Lola Rally, the beauty of the Berlin Royal Opera, who annually makes triumphant concert tours, will make her crystal-clear soprano voice heard once more in Dresden as the solo singer at the first elite concert to be given by the *Vereinigung der Musikfreunde* at the Vereinshaus on October 13. The other soloist on that occasion will be Professor Max Pauer, the gifted Stuttgart pianist, who is well known and highly appreciated in Dresden. The orchestral part of the programme will be contributed by the Gewerbehaus orchestra, conducted by Herr Willy Olsen. The demand for tickets for these concerts is already brisk: so much the better for the Gewerbehaus orchestra, as the profits of all the four concerts of the series are to be devoted to a supplementary fund for the members of that orchestra. Application for tickets should be made to H. Bock, music-seller to the Court, Prager Str. 9.

Herr Egon Petri will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on Wednesday October 7. Tickets from F. Ries, Kaufhaus.

The Bachmann Trio—Herren Bachmann (pianoforte), Bärtich (violin), and Stenz (violoncello)—will, as heretofore, give four chamber music concerts in the Neustädter Kasino during the winter season. The first of the series will take place on November 7, the second on December 5, the third on January 16, and the fourth on February 20. Tickets from H. Bock, Prager Strasse 9.

Ehrlich's School of Music (Director Paul Lehmann-Osten) will commence its thirty-first school-year on the 1st of October. In this well-known institution, which was founded in 1878, thorough individual teaching is given to solo players and singers or reciters; and, while pupils who intend to follow the musical profession receive first-class training, the greatest pains are taken in cultivating musical ability for the home. Ladies, gentlemen, and children (from 6 years of age upwards) can enter at any time, on application to the director on any week day from 11 a.m. till noon. All information may be obtained gratis at the secretary's office, Walpurgis Strasse 18, L, orally or in answer to enquiries by letter or telephone, during office hours.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) Hochzeitsmarch aus "Ein Sommernachtstraum," Mendelssohn. (2) Overture "Lodoiska," Cherubini. (3) Piemontesischer Tanz, Sinigaglia. (4) Einleitung zum III. Act aus "Lohengrin," Wagner. (5) "Romeo and Juliet," Fantasie-Overture, Svendsen. (6) Romanze für Violine mit Orchester, Sivorri. (7) Ungarische Rhapsodie No. 4, Liszt. (8) Overture "Leonore No. 2," Beethoven. (9) Air, Bach. (10) Persischer March, Strauss. (11) Lenz und Liebe, Walzer, Blon.

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Wildungen up to September 13th numbered 10,332.

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Soloists:
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Professor Max Pauer (pianoforte) | Jacques van Lier (violoncello)
November 10, 1908: Paul Schmodes (song) | February 9, 1909: Ilona Durigo (song)
Joan Manén (violin) | Henry Marteau (violin).
Orchestra: The Gewerbehaus Orchestra, conducted by Kapellmeister Willy Olsen.
The Concerts begin at 7.30 p. m.
Prices of tickets. Subscription for all 4 concerts, I. Platz 12, II. Platz 10, III. Platz 8, Stehplatz 4. For any one concert, I. Platz 4, II. Platz 3.50, III. Platz 3, Stehplatz 1. All tickets may be obtained from H. Bock, Dresden A., Prager Strasse 9. The right to alter the programmes (in case of any soloist not being able to appear according to engagement) is reserved.
The profits of these four grand artistic concerts will be devoted to establishing a supplementary fund for the members of the Gewerbehaus Orchestra.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

wild beast show which formed part of the attractions of the fair, and by some means entered the cage occupied by a fierce lion, and locked the door behind him. What actually happened no one can say, but there is no doubt that the animal immediately sprang upon Grollier, whose agonised cries speedily brought in the tamer, Ahmet Ben Amar, and his assistants. They were, however, too late, for the unfortunate man was already dead, his body being covered with wounds from the lion's claws. In a pocket was found a letter of farewell addressed to the girl.

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S RETURN.

Frankfort o. M., September 15.
The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a telegram from Calcutta, stating that Dr. Sven Hedin has arrived at Simla in the costume of a Tibetan Lama. He will leave Simla for London in ten days' time.

THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, September 15.
The returns published this evening show a rapid advance of the cholera epidemic in the city. In the 24 hours ending at noon today the number of fresh cases was 240, and sixty of them have proved fatal. The total number of cholera patients is 515.

PROGRESS IN PORTUGAL.

A contemporary publishes the following communication from its correspondent in Portugal: Notwithstanding the recent political troubles, there are signs of a commercial awakening in Portugal. For one thing, the authorities have become alive to the value of the tourist. In the past the inadequate number of really good hotels has kept many visitors away from even the most picturesque neighbourhoods. Hitherto, heavy and all-embracing taxation has militated against serious enterprise of the kind. Now, in deference to the growing number of tourists, new and important laws have been passed by the Chamber of Deputies. So progressive is the spirit of the movement that it deserves to be widely known. First class hotels containing a minimum of one hundred bedrooms are to be exempt from all rates and taxes for ten years. These hotels, in addition, are to be permitted to import all furniture, clothing and hotel necessaries in general free of duty for that period. These measures have still to be ratified by the House of Peers, but there is little doubt of a favourable issue.

The significance of this innovation is very great. Throughout the whole of Portugal there are at present not half a dozen hotels that can lay claim to the necessary qualifications. The actual condition of what may be termed the tourist market demonstrates clearly that there is room for at least a score. In Mont Estoril alone, that fascinating seaside resort south of the Cintra Mountains, within reach of such spots as Cascaes, Carcavellos, Cintra, Cabo Roca, and Collares, there is occasion for several. Arrabida with its orange groves and wonderful scenery, the semi-tropical Southern coast of the Algarvu—there is no reason why these and many more delightful haunts should not be opened up. Under the new conditions the commercial result is a little amazing to contemplate. When the total sum of duties, rates, and taxes is taken into consideration, for a period of ten years the working expenses of these hotels will be reduced by half.

WITCHCRAFT IN CUBA.

From time to time America and the world in general are subject to an appeal from philanthropic parties and organizations for a better moral treatment for the negro. Looked at from a purely theoretical standpoint, such an appeal can be supported by very powerful arguments. But to those who have to do with the descendants of the slaves in everyday life the question assumes a very different aspect. To them it is every day more difficult to agree that the descendants of Ham will ever attain that degree of civilisation and intelligence which will permit of entrusting them with any responsibility in public affairs. Cuba is a favourite instance with the philanthropists, and principally for the reason that some of the greatest leaders in the War of Independence were negroes, and that, in reality, without them the island would still be a misgoverned dependency of Spain. This much is true, that those blacks who fought in the armies of the revolution developed some of the best qualities of human nature. They were brave, enthusiastic, loyal, and just. But the same cannot be said of the black people of the island as a general rule. The coloured population of Cuba is permeated with crime and vice, worse than any other population in the world. The horrible crimes of savagery and violence, often executed under the cloak of some mystic religion, have at last awakened the

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Oberstabsarzt a. D. Dr. v. Hahn,

hitherto Chief Physician of Dr. Brehmer's Sanatorium at Görbersdorf, has settled in Dresden as a Lung Specialist, and may be consulted daily from 11 to 1 and from 4 to 6 o'clock at Prager Strasse 33, I. Telephone 9579.

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MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinzess Irene," from New York for Genoa, left Gibraltar September 14th.
"Seydlitz," from Bremen for Australia, left Genoa September 15th.
"Grosser Kurfürst," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York September 15th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York September 15th.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven September 15th.
"Prinzess Alice," from Bremen for Japan, left Port Said September 15th.
"Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, left Southampton September 15th.
"Scharnhorst," from Japan for Hamburg, left Port Said September 15th.
"Gneisenau," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Adelaide September 16th.
"York," from Australia for Bremen, left Fremantle September 16th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, left New York September 15th.

Cubans and the American Government of the island to some idea of the field of cannibalism and witchcraft which is exploited under their very noses.

According to the *Pull Mall Gazette*, in the Southern States of America the whole question of lynching, which every now and again arouses a wave of horror through civilisation, is caused by the lusts and passions of the negroes. But the crimes of Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama are mild compared with the horrible orgies of cannibalism which take place, with alarming frequency, in Cuba. After half a century of freedom, the blacks are no more civilised than when their forefathers were landed from the slavers in Havana Bay.

The Cuban outrages may be divided into two classes: witchcraft and fanigism. For the latter, there is hardly a word in English. Fanigism is the association of criminals in lodges or clubs for the purpose of attacking rival clubs or of committing offences against law and order. The only qualification for admittance into a lodge is the murder of a white man in the open street. Under the rule of Spain, fanigism attained tremendous notoriety, and the streets of the large towns were impossible after sunset unless in parties, or under escort of the police. During the American intervention, strong measures were taken by General Wood to repress the clubs, and for some years the fanigists were comparatively quiet. During the past six months, however, they have again showed their heads, and several murderous assaults have been committed in the streets. Fanigism is, however, the lesser of the two evils.

Brujeria, or witchcraft, is holding many of the rural districts of the Island in absolute terror. In every village there are to be found one or more men or women who, by the use of superstitions and by their own force of character, have obtained absolute domination over the rest of their race. To them come all the other blacks of the districts in time of physical or moral trouble, and in return for payment in money or in kind the witch-doctor prescribes a remedy or works a charm. Some of the incantations are amusing in their absurdity, others again are most dangerous. One of the most common is the chicken cure. This is performed by burying a pail of water in the ground, and, at a distance of five metres, another hole is dug, where a chicken is burnt. The ashes are buried in the hole, and the witch traverses the intervening space to the bucket, making mystic passes and howling incantations. The pail is then raised from the earth, and the patient is bathed in the water. The theory is, of course, that the unknown properties in the chicken pass from the ashes to the water as the witch walks the five metres. Such a ceremony is harmless to the patient, and, generally, the only damage is the disappearance of a chicken from a neighbouring farm.

In other cases, the horns of oxen are supposed to be possessed of splendid properties, either when bound on the witch's forehead or rubbed on the patient.

The worst and most disastrous cure prescribed, however, is that known as the "white blood" cure. This means nothing less than the eating of a human heart and drinking of human blood, taken from the newly-killed body of a white person.

Within the last month there have been in Cuba no less than three cases of this terrible ceremony having been performed by the witches in different parts. The victim is almost always a white child, decoyed from its parents' cottage by the offer of some sweets or of a ride. The victim is generally taken from a district removed some distance from the patient's abode, so as to render discovery more difficult. Once arrived at the temple of the "brujos," a solemn ceremony is held, during which the child is laid on the altar, gagged and bound. Then the chief witch doctor plunges a knife into the body and slays the child. The blood runs into a cup and the heart is served on a plate to the patient. Whether the remains of the poor child are burned or eaten is not known, but in a recent case the evidence was very strong that at least part of the body had been consumed.

The curious part of the whole thing is that patients declare that they have recovered after the ceremony, which seems a supreme proof of the efficacy of faith as a cure-all.

The discovery of these crimes is one of immense difficulty, for the witch doctors constantly change their residence; it is almost impossible to get any negro to give evidence against the witch, and when the pursuit becomes too hot it is customary to sacrifice the temple and its ceremonial articles in an all-consuming fire.

Politically, the evil is that very many of the black population are voters, and so long as the enormous coloured race has a powerful voice in the legislation, so long will it be impossible for Cuba alone to efface these crimes from her calendar.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Southerly to south-west winds, clear at first, more cloudy later, dry for the most part, temperature not much altered.