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Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
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1755.

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 796.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 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.

**Newly opened: ORIENTAL HOUSE** 37, Prager Strasse 37 Will begin an extensive clearance sale of stock in hand from dissolved partnership, including Oriental Embroideries, Egyptian Veils, Opera Bags, Embroidered Silk Goods, etc.

## THE BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS.

The present age is remarkable for the extreme views held on one important subject or another by thoughtful people of all nations, and in no phase of thought is this characteristic more pronounced than in the vexed question of international armaments. On the one hand, some of the ablest men of the present generation continue to express their profound conviction as to the utter impossibility of calling a halt to the ruinous competition in battalions and battleships; on the other hand, publicists of equal talent vehemently assert the entire practicability of a limitation scheme based upon the respective naval and military requirements of the various nations. So far neither school of thought has succeeded in out-arguing the other, though circumstances are at present on the side of the militarists. We count ourselves among those who earnestly hope that the dictates of humanity will ultimately prevail over the egotistical species of nationalism which keeps the civilised world in a constant state of tension, while confessing that such a hope must remain unrealised under existing conditions. In Helmuth v. Gerlach Germany has an intensely earnest advocate of armament reduction, and in the columns of a current publication he expresses his opinion that a treaty to this effect might be made between France and Germany, both Powers guaranteeing not to increase the expenditure on their army, but from such and such a year to decrease it, even by one per cent. Germany, he argues, being possessed of the greater army, might take the initiative in such a matter without losing any prestige. Its voluntary reduction of armaments would certainly create an enormous moral impression, and would so strengthen the peace-loving democracy of France that France itself would soon be forced to adopt the same course. It would act in the same way as social legislation, which, without international agreements, and by the mere force of its existence, does propaganda work in other States and spurs them to imitation. So too, contends Herr v. Gerlach, will it be in the case of the reduction of armaments. The main thing is that one State should make a beginning. In the case of the navy only Britain could do it, and in the case of the army Germany alone comes in question. We do not believe England can justly be accused of disinclination to take such a step; indeed, on the occasion of the second Hague Conference a similar proposal was put forward in all good faith by her representatives, with results which are now contemporaneous history. A revival of the proposal to limit naval expenditure in England and a simultaneous initiative by Germany for the reduction of land forces would certainly be dramatic, but we are not optimistic enough to discern the probability of this devoutly to be wished consummation on the horizon today.

An extremist view of the situation is adopted by another well-known sociologist, Dr. Rodolphe Broda, who, in a recent article, traces the obvious course of evolution through family, tribe, and nation to internationalism. The last-named movement depends upon the creation of international institutions. Dr. Broda maintains that a limitation of armaments such as England recommended at the Hague Conference seems to be capable, not of preceding, but only of following the establishment of an international legal position. The progress of development will, he thinks, lead to a uniform organisation of all international authorities under a final federation of all civilised countries. Then the separate States will neither be obliged, not perhaps be permitted, to retain their present armies. These will be replaced by the military and police forces of the entire Federation. The Federal Parliament will regulate, under uniform system, all matters common to the Federal States. Side by side with these political movements goes the unifying influence of a common civilisation. Dr. Broda considers that the community of scientific knowledge constitutes a veritable headstone in the future structure of humanity. His remarks, however, interesting

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as they are, are based wholly and solely upon hypotheses, a defect to which the contentions of sociologists and plain Socialists appear to be peculiarly liable. The intention is good, but the contention is weak. The growth of anti-militarism in France, which has been so rapid as to cause grave uneasiness among the authorities, is described by Gustave Hervé, according to whom the anti-military feeling of the French workman is quite different from the pacific and anti-military sentiments of the middle classes. The French labour delegation at Nancy recommended the avoidance and prevention of war by every possible means, from parliamentary interference, popular agitation and demonstration, down to a workmen's general strike and mutiny. The International Conference at Stuttgart passed a resolution omitting the words "general strike and mutiny," which, however, says M. Hervé, "were understood without being underlined." It declared the duty of the working classes to make every effort to prevent war by means of action in co-ordination. M. Hervé assures us that if the German Social Democracy shows its determination to follow in practice the Stuttgart resolution, then the cause of anti-militarism in France will be won so far as the masses of workmen and peasants are concerned. But M. Hervé has yet to prove to our satisfaction that the growth of French anti-militarism has not militated against the security and even the moral welfare of the State. The fact of one great Power relinquishing its preparations for defending itself substantially adds to, rather than decreases, the probability of war. An undevoted nation tacitly invites attack by an unscrupulous neighbour. No truly beneficial or permanent result can possibly accrue from the agitation centring around the question of armaments until every single Power affected by the question signifies its readiness to co-operate, and to take no unfair advantage of benevolent action on the part of other States.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON BOARD A WARSHIP.  
London, September 17.

The Standard publishes the following report: A letter received at Plymouth from a cruiser which is conveying relief troops to Australia says that the ship's crew, irritated by severe night work, destroyed the sights on almost all the guns. The damage done amounts to hundreds of pounds, and the efficiency of the ship for active service is impaired. The matter was reported to the Governor of Ceylon on the arrival of the ship at Colombo. Pending the discovery of the offenders, all leave for officers and men was stopped, the canteens were closed and smoking was forbidden.

## TWO 60,000-TON LINERS.

It is officially announced that the names of the 60,000-ton White Star liners ordered from Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, will be the "Olympic" and the "Titanic." It is understood they will cost between three and four million pounds.

The new vessels will be almost twice the size of the great Cunarders "Mauretania" and "Lusitania."

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE ELECTORAL OUTLOOK.

Although the Republicans have carried the State elections in Maine by less than a third of their normal majority, competent political observers insist that this will have no effect upon the Presidential fight. The Maine elections were fought wholly upon local issues, of which the question of resubmitting to the referendum the prohibition article of the State Constitution was the chief.

The issues in New York are infinitely more important in their bearing upon national politics, and that is the reason why such an immense amount of effort is being concentrated upon this State. The Republican Convention at Saratoga, the chairman of which is no less a person than Mr. Root, the Federal Secretary of State, was long delayed in reaching a vote upon the selection of the party candidate for Governor, owing to the obstructionist tactics of the anti-Hughes faction, but the decision was finally taken in favour of Mr. Hughes, who was nominated on the first ballot.

There is, says a New York report, even less local unanimity at the Democratic Convention at Rochester; but here the dissensions are confined to the conflicting ambitions and rivalries of the bosses, headed by Tammany Chief Murphy. Present indications are that the Democratic nomination for Governor will be given to Mr. Chanler, now Lieutenant-Governor, having been elected to that post when the Republicans triumphantly placed Mr. Hughes in the Governorship. Mr. Chanler, who is comparatively young and very rich, being connected with the Astors, was "discovered" by Mr. Hearst, and owed his Lieutenant-Governorship largely to the support of the Independence League. He has Presidential ambitions, and last year made a tour in the South, where he delivered a series of speeches which attracted some amount of national attention.

The only other name that has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor is that of Judge Alton B. Parker, who made such a poor showing in his fight for the Presidency against Mr. Roosevelt in 1904. Mr. Parker is a much better lawyer than he is a politician, and he has the additional disadvantage of having been unlucky in most of the enterprises in which he has been engaged outside his own particular profession, but he would undoubtedly make a very good Governor, if not quite of so robust a type as Mr. Hughes.

## THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Baltimore, September 17.

The gross earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the month of August amounted to 6,372,000 dollars, being 1,352,000 dollars less than in the same month last year. The net revenue in the two periods was 2,500,000 and 2,663,000 dollars respectively.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

Paris, September 16.

The Sanitary Council has suggested to the Minister of the Interior that certain measures should be adopted to guard against the risk of cholera. In particular a clean bill of health will be required from ships arriving from Russian ports. Travellers arriving from Russia by land will be medically examined and kept for a certain time under observation.

(Continued on page 2.)