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

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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Struve Str. 5, I.
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Telephone:
1755.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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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.)

BERLIN

The *Petit Parisien*, in a telegram from Berlin, says that it learns from an excellent source that the impression produced at the German Chancellery by the first reading of the Franco-Spanish Note was not a bad one. On examination the opinion was expressed that the proposals of France and Spain would probably not give rise to radical divergencies. There might be divergencies of views on certain points which it is thought may eventually be modified, but it is believed that a final agreement will be reached without too great difficulties.

State Secretary Dernburg resumed charge of the Imperial Colonial Department on Wednesday last.

The launch of the new huge North German Lloyd steamer "Washington" will take place from the Vulkan Works at Stettin on October 31. Dr. Hill, the United States Ambassador, has, at the request of the North German Lloyd Company, undertaken to perform the ceremony of naming the ship. The "Washington" will be one of the largest steamers in the world, and larger than any existing German ship. Her length between perpendiculars is 722 feet 3 inches; beam 79 feet; depth 80 feet; 27,000 gross registered tonnage, or 7,000 tons more than the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie"; displacement 36,000 tons, with 33 feet draught. Her crew will number 525, and she will have accommodation for 2,941 passengers.

Herr Rudolph Berger, of the Royal Opera, has been "discovered" as a tenor. He wrote to a contemporary as follows: "While I was at Bayreuth this year it was pointed out to me by the highest authority that I possess a grand tenor voice. Mr. Saenger, the famous singing master of New York, was so convinced of this that he offered to teach me gratuitously, and, after mature consideration, I decided to accept his offer. I have obtained leave of absence until the 1st of January, 1909, and am starting for New York on the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie."

A writer in a German contemporary, in an article on "Bismarck and Music," says that the Iron Chancellor had a fine baritone voice, which was never cultivated. He was a student of music, however, and for that reason his opinions on musical subjects are valuable. "Purchased music," he said, "like that of the opera houses and concert halls, has no value whatever for me. But I know of nothing dearer than the music of a home." He was an attentive listener when his wife, a pianist of the first order, played for him, and was particularly partial to Beethoven and Schubert, but disliked variations of all kinds. He wanted direct music.

The Hungarian gipsy bands excited the enthusiasm of the Iron Chancellor, and the musical memory of the performers always called forth expressions of admiration. But Bismarck's special delight was military music, to which he could listen for hours. He once said, in addressing a glee club, after a serenade arranged in his honour, that Becker's "Rheinlied" in 1841 and "Die Wacht am Rhein" had done much for Germany's unification. "It was not the numbers but the enthusiasm which gave us victory, and the German song was responsible largely for that element."

A truly remarkable case has just been before the Hamburg tribunal, and is reported by a Press correspondent. The German steamer "Anhalt"

took on board a cargo of contraband of war and sailed for Port Arthur when the war broke out in the Far East. A Russian colonel, acting for the Ministry of War, bought the cargo for the sum of £90,000 in hard cash, which he alleges that he himself gave to the shipowners, without receiving any acknowledgment of the payment, for, as the cargo was contraband of war, the usual business methods could not be observed properly. However, as the Russian authorities cannot produce a receipt for the payment, the shipowner has sued them for the full amount, for he denies that he ever received the sum of £90,000 agreed upon at the time.

The official history of the picture post-card has not yet been written, but material for the beginning of such a work, or for research, is to be found in the announcement of the death of the inventor, a lithographer, named Schwartz, of Assmannshausen. He estimated at their real value the beauty spots of the Rhine and the historic castles dotted about on its banks. The scenes he produced by lithography, and they were sold pasted on post-cards. Unlike many inventors he did not wait for others to improve on his ideas. He saw the best way of producing such cards was to lithograph them on the cards themselves. If, therefore, others claim to have invented artistic post-cards, there can be no doubt that the Rhine was the cradle of the industry.

The admiration which the people of this country have for Count Zeppelin is seen from the fact that many parents have announced their intention of naming their baby girls Zeppelina. There is nothing new in the idea, for in some of the English naval ports today are to be found women bearing the name of Odessa, and men the less euphemistic Christian name of Inkerman. A French writer, moved with the absurdity of giving children such names, points out that in later years the name of Zeppelina will in some instances be a burden on the girls, for it tells all their friends their exact age.

A facetious contemporary, on the same subject, says there is work for the R.S.P.C.A. in Germany. Certain residents in Berlin have started a proposal that all female infants born in Germany this year shall be christened Zeppelina, after Count Zeppelin.

Prince Eulenburg will remain at the Charité until October 1. After that date the rooms that have been placed at his disposal during the enquiry will be required for another purpose; it is not yet decided where he will be taken.

Subscription tickets for the six Panzner concerts in the Mozart Saal are now being issued at the offices of Bote and Bock and A. Wertheim, and at the Mozart Saal, at 30, 25, 20, 15, and 10 marks. At the first concert Professor Panzner will produce the G-minor symphony by Woyrsch, which was performed a short time ago with great success at Hamburg, under the direction of the composer.

The nine chamber music concerts to be given in the Mozart Saal by Professors Marteau, Becker, and Dohnanyi etc., and which will comprise quartets, trios, and sonatas in three equal groups on different evenings, are to be made as widely accessible as possible to the music-loving public. Tickets for each group are now on sale by Bote and Bock, and A. Wertheim, as well as at the Mozart Saal, at 10, 7.50, 6, and 3.50 marks.

intends probably to return to Thibet after a rest in Europe. He says he received a charming letter of welcome from Lady Minto.

An earlier report from Simla, dated Sept. 15, says:

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, has arrived at Fagu, twelve miles from Simla. A special message from *Reuter's* correspondent at Simla announces that he will reach the station today, and will stay at the Viceregal Lodge. He looks thin and weather-beaten, but says he is in excellent health, and has never been better. During his travels in Thibet, extending over two years, he has not suffered a single day's illness, and has used no medicines whatever. He has been absolutely isolated in the wilds, and saw no white face till he reached Po, on September 3, where the Moravian Mission hospitably entertained him. In the course of an interview Dr. Sven Hedin said he had travelled over 4,000 miles, mainly in Western Thibet, where he had made wonderful discoveries regarding which he is extremely reticent for the present. He states that there is still ample room for future explorers, for he describes Thibet as being four times the size of France. The intrepid explorer made no special food arrangements, but lived on anything he could procure on the spot, and he neither smoked nor drank liquor on his travels. He made extensive geological maps. The cost of his journey he estimates at over £5,000.

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Sardanapal	at 8
Royal Theatre	Die Rabensteinerin	" 7.30
Deutsches Theater	König Lear	" 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Terakoya. Kimitoko	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Hedda Gabler	" 8
Berliner Theater	Der Traum ein Leben	" 8
New Theatre	Der Prinz d'Ancre	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Durchs Ohr. Blau	" 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Comic Opera	Hoffmanns Erzählungen	" 8
Residenz Theatre	(closed)	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	" 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Richter von Zalamea	" 8
" Charlotten-		" 8
burg	Ein Teufelskerl	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Egmont	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Theater	" 8
Urania Theatre	Caïro und die Pyramiden	" 8

Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadelloos	at 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Joette — meine Frau	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das bemooste Haupt	" 8
Gehr. Herrfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachleben	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Trilby & Svengali. Spezialitäten	" 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Berliner Prater Theater	Berlin, wie es weint und lacht	" 7
Wahalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Casino Theatre	Famille August Knoche	" 8
Polies Caprice	Die Brautsehan. Die lustige Witwe	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8

BOMBS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, September 16.
A case which was floating in the Neva near the statue of Peter the Great was brought ashore by some boatmen yesterday. On being opened, the case was found to contain six bombs, one of which exploded, but without causing injury to any one.

St. Petersburg, September 16.
The secret police yesterday searched a number of houses in all parts of the city, and found three bombs and a large quantity of dynamite. About 100 persons, mostly of the better class and one a police official, were arrested. Eight district committees of the Socialist Revolutionary party, and the central committee of the Russian Railway Workers' Union, were dissolved.

A ROMAN PRIEST'S SUICIDE.

Rome, September 16.
A tragic story has been disclosed to the newspapers in connection with the death of Bernardino Castaldi, a priest, sixty years of age, who had attained a considerable reputation throughout Italy as a writer on ecclesiastical subjects, a good journalist, and a man of learning.

The priest committed suicide a day or two ago by shooting himself with a revolver, and left behind him a letter in which he explained the cir-

(Continued on page 4.)

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

DR. SVEN HEDIN INTERVIEWED.

Simla, September 16.

Reuter's special correspondent has had an interview with Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous explorer, and gives the following account: I met Dr. Sven Hedin early this morning. He was in excellent spirits, and was wearing a white linen suit with putties and hill-made shoes. He had travelled the last hundred miles of his journey in a rickshaw, and told me he had stopped for one stage to read the London papers. In the course of his conversation Dr. Sven Hedin said that he had made valuable discoveries, which would be important to Great Britain from the strategic point of view; and expressed regret at missing Lord Kitchener. Dr. Sven Hedin said he spoke Yarkandi during most of the journey, and he described the Thibetans as most friendly, adding, however, that the orders regarding foreigners were most strict. He was obliged to burn all his clothes and English boxes and conceal his maps, which are safe, in sacks of rice. The explorer also had to live on the grain foods of the country. A Ladoki hunter supplied him with game, and he saw thousands of antelopes and many specimens of *Ovis Poli*. *Mdme. Massieu*, a French traveller, met Dr. Sven Hedin about 125 miles out, and gave him a warm welcome. Dr. Sven Hedin

DRESDEN

The Rev. F. Ward Denys and Mrs. Denys, who arrived in Dresden a few days ago to make the necessary arrangements for placing their children in schools, leave today for London. After a short stay in the English capital they leave for Italy, at the commencement of what will probably be a trip round the world. Up to the present Mr. and Mrs. Denys have only definitely settled their itinerary as far as Egypt, but contemplate continuing their journey from there to the Far East. Mr. Denys informs us that he is undertaking the trip primarily as an experiment, in order to discover whether it is not possible for Europeans and Americans to make the round-the-world-tour without the help of the ubiquitous courier or the frequently unpleasant circumstances attending a "personally conducted" tour. Mr. Denys kindly promises to advise the *Daily Record* from time to time as to his progress, and we feel sure that readers who contemplate making the same trip will glean much useful and interesting information from his occasional communications, which we shall take pleasure in publishing.

We have received a communication from an American lady reader on a subject of considerable importance to the Colony here, but our esteemed correspondent has omitted to give her address. We are anxious to answer the letter, and would therefore ask her to be good enough to send her address, in strict confidence, to this office. We take this opportunity of reiterating our constant readiness to ventilate in these columns any subject of importance to our readers, and our determination to do all that lies in our power to render the stay of English and American visitors agreeable and free from annoyance. It should, however, be remembered that the measure of our influence is the length of our subscription list.

Seven representatives of the English technical journals arrived in Buda Pesti on Tuesday to study Hungarian agricultural institutions. Wednesday evening the Journalists' Society gave a dinner in honour of the visitors, and M. Otlík, Secretary of State, welcomed them in the name of the Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Macdonald returned thanks on behalf of the guests.

A Vienna telegram runs as follows: A report from Grein states that three Englishmen, who are declared to be noblemen, arrived there a few days ago in a motor boat belonging to Count Karolyi, of Buda Pesti.

The three travellers had made the voyage from London, the whole distance by sea and river. After crossing the Channel they motored up the Rhine and Main, passed through the locks of the Ludwig Canal, and entered the Danube at Regensburg, travelling down the river past Vienna. They spent a night in Grein, and are now on their way to Constantinople, via Buda Pesti.

Great Art Exhibition, Dresden, 1908. The vintage festivities are unquestionably among the brightest features of life in Rhineland, and year by year they are reproduced for the benefit of Dresdeners by the enterprising management of the Exhibition. The glories of the vintage season in the South are reflected in the Jägerhof, where the hall is decorated with vine-branches, bunches of grapes, brilliant scarves and immense wreaths of oakleaves. In the garden of the Jägerhof stands the great Bacchus tent with the old and massive wine-press, whose thick dark posts and substantial iron rings suggests long years of use. Opposite to the wine-press is the concert platform. Music, the most potent of spirit-raising influences, is provided in full measure. Besides the usual concerts of the day the *Sängergesellschaft Amrosen* sing and "jodel" in the garden of the Jägerhof; while in the interior of that country hostelry the Kage orchestra plays lively dance tunes, and in the Ratskeller the Diesner Hungarian band exercises its own peculiar charms and attractive powers. Today is the second day of the Vintage Fête.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauehnitz Edition, to appear next week: Vols. 4,067-4,068: "Holy Orders; The Tragedy of a quiet Life," by *Mary Corelli*.

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THE MALLINSONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following extract is from a Hawke's Bay (N.Z.) newspaper:—

The advent of Mr. and Mrs. Mallinson at the Theatre Royal last evening took the musical portion of the community over artistic ground that had not been covered before. In the first place, Mr. Mallinson is a composer who fits the music to the word with the apt touch of delightful art. He takes the rough gems of a poet's thought and places them in a musical setting where a charming lustre is shed from the hidden meaning of things. Mr. Mallinson links delicate threads of harmony together as Schubert did, and the musical sense can grasp the underlying view of thought.

Mrs. Mallinson, who forms the third in a happy trinity of blended artistic talent, interprets the work of her husband as he has revealed the thought of the poet. The audience were enabled to form a vivid idea of what vocal interpretation really signified. The recital was an illustration of musical realism. For example, in Gillington's "Intra Muros" the line, "Deep waters dimple round the dripping oar," becomes, with its blending of piano and soprano notes, quintessential of poignant meaning. One felt almost inclined to glide down the soft running river. The programme was full of musical good things, but one of the most popular items was Mr. Mallinson's delicate number "Slow, Horses Slow," of which Mrs. Mallinson revealed the sweetness in charming notes sotto-voce. Longfellow's "Four by the Clock" also afforded both artists an opportunity to reveal their subdued sympathetic power, and the fine effort was quickly recognised. A touch of charming naivete was imparted by Geo. Macdonald's simple lines "Baby," and they were clothed in a delicate musical setting. A solo with a haunting lilt, "Gloriana" (S. Williams), afforded a final success and was enthusiastically applauded. Mrs. Mallinson has a soprano voice of richness and pliability, and her methods add a new meaning to the word "interpret." Mr. Mallinson's accompaniment was a finished and accomplished performance, which, with Mrs. Mallinson's delightful vocalisation, lifted the recital into the sphere of classical art.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, September 20th. 14th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Monday, September 21st. *S. Mathew, Ap. Evang. & M.* 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.00 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, September 20th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.
Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

MUSICAL NOTICES.

Else Gipser will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on Thursday evening, October 8. Tickets from F. Ries, Kaufhaus.

The Lehmann-Osten Choir will give, in the course of the winter, a series of sacred and secular concerts with the assistance of eminent soloists. The rehearsals, for ladies and gentlemen, will take place on Monday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock, and for ladies only on Fridays from 4.30 to 6.30 p.m. Ladies and gentlemen who wish to join the Choir are requested to call at the Secretary's office, where copies of the rules for active and passive members and all information may be obtained gratis on any week-day during office hours.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) Wanderlust, March, Trenkler. (2) Overture "Meeresstille und glückliche Fahrt," Mendelssohn. (3) Ent'r Act aus den Stimmungsbildern, Fielitz. (4) Czardas aus "Ritter Pasmann," Strauss. (5) Schmiedelieder aus "Siegfried," Wagner. (6) Entzauberung aus "Das Fest der Jugend," Kemper. (7) Ballet-Suite aus "Le Cid," Massenet. (8) Overture "Die Stumme von Portici," Auber. (9) In lauschiger Nacht, Walzer, Ziehrer. (10) Intermezzo aus "Cavalleria rusticana," Mascagni. (11) American Life, March, Rost.

DRESDEN

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15

Figaro's Hochzeit.

Opera in four acts. Music by W. A. Mozart.

Cast:

Count Almaviva	Herr Scheidemantel.
The Countess	Frau Abendroth.
Cherubin, page of the Count	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Figaro, servant of the Count	Herr Puttlitz.
Susanna, his bride, chamber-maid of the Countess	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Marcelline	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Bartolo, doctor	Herr Nebuschka.
Basilio, music-master	Herr Erl.
Curzio, judge	Herr Löschke.
Antonio, gardener, Susanna's uncle	Herr Bissel.
Barbarina, his daughter	Fräul. Sachse.

PLOT. Count Almaviva, who figures in Rossini's opera "The Barber of Seville", is now married to Rosina, but is carrying on a flirtation with her maid, Susanna, who is about to be married to Figaro. The Count is jealous of his wife's page, Cherubino; and when Cherubino is in his wife's room, where Rosina and Susanna have been amusing themselves by dressing him up in woman's clothes, the Count comes and demands admittance. Cherubino escapes by the window. The Count, finding only Susanna with his wife, apologises, when the gardener, Antonio, enters and complains that his flower-beds have been trampled on. Figaro asserts that it was he who had been in the room, talking to Susanna, and even claims a document which Cherubino had dropped. Figaro is found to be Bartolo's son. Susanna and her mistress arrange a plot to punish the Count for his jealousy. They make appointments with the Count and Figaro, and await them at night dressed in each other's clothes. The Count takes Rosina for Susanna, and makes love to her, while Figaro, who has recognised Susanna, pretends to take her for Rosina, and makes violent love to her, till she boxes his ears, and he confesses he had been making love to her. The Count is put to shame by his wife, who, however forgives him, and he unites Figaro and Susanna, and pardons Cherubino.

Composer: Mozart, born 1756, died 1791.

Saturday night	La Bohème	at 7.30
Sunday night	Die Zauberflöte	" 7
Monday night	Götterdämmerung	" 8

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Zar Peter	at 7.10
Saturday night	Der Dummkopf	" 7.30
Sunday night	Der Dummkopf	" 7.30
Monday night	Torquato Tasso	" 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Die Schützenlied	at 7.30
Saturday night	Hotel Eva	" 7.30

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

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

circumstances of his death. "I have devoted the whole of my life," he said, "to the writing of a colossal ecclesiastical work for the Pope. His Holiness has paid me one hundred lires for it." Castaldi, it appears, expected he would be given a high place in the Church in recognition of his work; but he had forgotten that some time previously he wrote a letter to the Pope, in which he urged the suppression of enforced clerical celibacy.

The story of his death is a strange one. For four hours he stood on the Janiculum Hills endeavouring to fire the fatal shot, but his courage failed him. At last he returned to the town, went to a tavern, and made himself almost senseless by drinking rum and wine. Then he went back to the same spot on the hills, and discharged his revolver into his forehead.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Paris, September 17.

The *Matin* publishes a report from Casablanca, dated the 15th instant, that a strict watch has been kept for some days past in the neighbourhood of Abdul Asiz's tents; the reason alleged being that Abdul Asiz had complained of the intrusion of inquisitive persons. Abdul Asiz is discussing the conditions of his abdication. He asks, *inter alia*, to be allowed a suite of 200 persons. The French military mission to Abdul Asiz has been informed that its errand is at an end.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PROPOSED.

The Hague, September 16.

At the request of the German and Italian Governments, the Netherlands Government have invited all the countries that were represented at the Second Peace Conference at The Hague to take part in an international conference which will probably meet at the Hague in 1909 with the object of enacting an international law of exchange. Germany and Italy have expressed the wish that the Royal Netherlands Commission for international private rights should be requested to make the necessary preparations for the proposed Conference.

CATHOLICS IN LONDON.

(From a London correspondent.)

Considerable sensation was aroused in London when it became known early last Sunday morning that the Prime Minister had, at the eleventh hour, intervened, and had caused the removal of all strictly ecclesiastical elements from the great procession of Roman Catholics arranged to take place in the vicinity of the cathedral in Westminster on Sunday afternoon. The general impression seems to be that the Archbishop of Westminster has not been over well treated in the matter. Weeks ago it was announced in the Press that the procession would take place, and the police authorities, so far from placing any obstacle in its way, were prepared to do all in their power to facilitate its progress. This in itself may furnish matter for some surprise, as there can be no manner of doubt that the carrying of the Host in the public streets is forbidden by law, and that not by some antiquated and out-of-date enactment, but by a statute passed in 1852. That in this London of ours, where socialists, unemployed, suffragettes, in short everyone with a grievance, are at liberty to process to their hearts' content, Roman Catholics should be the one body to whom liberty of action in such matters is denied, must be a source of some regret to the fair-minded; but the fact is that the religious bigotry of the 17th and 18th centuries has by no means died out in England, and though not so rampant as in North Ireland, it does admittedly exist and is prepared to go to any lengths.

The Prime Minister seems to have shown a curious reluctance to assume the responsibility for his actions, and it is difficult to understand why in his first communication with the Archbishop he should have insisted on its confidential character. It was not until the day before that on which the procession was to take place that he summoned up courage to involve himself and his government in an official veto on the proposed ceremony. Whatever may be thought of the manner of his proceeding, there can be no question that, had the procession been allowed in its contemplated form, there would have been serious rioting, for even as it was the temper of the crowd at several points was exceedingly ugly, and only the presence of an enormous body of police prevented an outbreak of disorder.

For days past Victoria Street, the main artery in the vicinity of the Roman Catholic cathedral, has presented a curiously un-English aspect. Priests of every country literally swarmed there. Full-faced, bull-throated priests from Ireland, ascetic looking Frenchmen in their rusty soutanes, bishops with magenta sashes, were passing hither and thither; while occasionally one caught a flash of

scarlet as a Cardinal drove by. On last Friday afternoon, a vast procession of over 16,000 children slowly made its way from the Embankment to the Cathedral. It was a pretty sight, these myriads of white-garbed children, though some of them looked woefully tired, which was not to be wondered at seeing that they had to stand waiting on the Embankment for over two hours, inasmuch as the procession was stopped to admit of the passage to and from St. Margaret's, Westminster, of the crowd of guests invited to witness Mr. Winston Churchill's wedding.

The publicity given to the Prime Minister's intervention, and the action of the Protestant Alliance, which had been telegraphing protests to the King, the Peers, and the members of the Lower House, doubtless was responsible for the enormous crowd that thronged the narrow streets near the cathedral on Sunday afternoon. It seemed at first as if it would be a sheer impossibility for any procession to make its way through the thousands of spectators; but mounted police by degrees forced the people back on to the sidewalks, where they stood filling the entire pavement from the curb to the wall. The procession was very late in starting, and its reception showed what excited feelings had been stirred up. Hats were waved and the Catholics in the crowd and, for that matter, countless others who felt some sympathy for the Archbishop, shouted themselves hoarse cheering everyone indiscriminately, from the humble priest to the Papal delegate. But louder even than the cheering was the droning sound of boosing, proving that there was a large hostile element in the crowd. At several points along the route cheerers and boosers came to blows, and the police had a very trying time. The procession itself, though of enormous length, was simple enough. First walked some hundred of priests in black cassocks, then hundreds clad in short lace-fringed surplices. Then came the cathedral choir, followed by canons, bishops and archbishops, and then, preceded by a large cross, the Papal Legate, the first envoy of the Pope to visit this country for 329 years. Having made the circuit of the adjacent streets, the procession entered the cathedral, where the Legate, vested in a cope of white cloth of gold, took the monstrance, and, mounting to the balcony over the great West porch, solemnly blessed the assembled multitude. Even at this moment the rougher element in the crowd made its presence felt, and the boosing was louder than before.

The ceremony over, all the thousands who had witnessed the procession attempted to make their way into Victoria Street. The resulting crush was appalling; frightened ladies screamed; many of them fainted; and it was a marvel that the crop of accidents was as small as it was. For over an hour the mob surged and swayed and struggled, and it was long before that part of London resumed its usual Sabbath calm.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.*

A GUIDE TO THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

Mr. George Horace Lorimer has been fortunate enough to produce a book which may claim to be the most widely advertised volume of the present year, and upon mature consideration we are not disposed to deny his book the merits claimed for it. It is certainly an admirable specimen of that unconventional writing—with the best intentions in the world we cannot justly call it literature—with which more than one American author has made us familiar, but its unconventionality in no way detracts from its interest or sound commonsense. The hero, a young man whose hustling proclivities are seldom employed in his own interest, is expelled from Harvard for inciting a ferocious animal to clasp one of the professors in a fraternal embrace. Despatched to his father's money foundry in Chicago, he loses no time in organising a strike among the labourers, ends the dispute in a perfectly novel manner, goes on tour with a dissolute old Southerner—whom to know is to love—and reaches the verge of starvation with his fund of native wit and brilliant epigrams intact. Of course it all ends happily, but in his love-making Jack Spurlock seems to us very slow, compared with his rapid progress in other undertakings. A feature of the book is its abundance of expressive Americanisms, many of which will come as a revelation to philologists who laboured under the delusion that they had probed the English language to its uttermost depths.

Mr. Joseph Conrad presents us with six narratives, none of which is entitled to much consideration on account of its literary merit. But the stories are all thrilling and original, some intensely dramatic. The author manages to collect material for his fiction from all corners of the earth, and appears to be perfectly at home in every milieu. There is a faint suggestion of Seton Merrimanism about Mr. Conrad's work, though the high literary ability which distinguished the late A. S. M. is lacking in the latter. The mantle of Merriman has not yet fallen upon worthy shoulders.

* *Jack Spurlock, Prodigal*, by George H. Lorimer. 1 Vol. Tauchnitz Edition.
A Set of Six, by Joseph Conrad. 1 Vol. J

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinzess Alice," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Suez
 September 16th.
 "Lützow," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Nagasaki
 September 16th.
 "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for New York,
 passed Eastbourne September 16th.
 "Seydlitz," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Naples
 September 16th.
 "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Japan for Bremen left
 Nagasaki September 16th.
 "Derfflinger," from Japan for Hamburg, left Penang
 September 17th.
 "Zieten," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Penang
 September 17th.
 "Köln," from Galveston for Bremen, passed Lizard
 September 16th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate southerly winds, bright and dry, tem-
 perature not much altered.