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Office:
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Dresden A.
Telephone:
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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.

№ 800.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 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.

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PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

Of late years there has been a marked tendency in many States of the Union to fight alcoholism with every weapon that the courts can supply, the natural consequence being that the thirsty American has developed a degree of ingenuity in dodging the law and slaking his parched throat far above that of his less hampered European contemporary. The papers have lately been full of accounts of the state of affairs now prevailing at Atlantic City, where, it appears, Governor Fort is down upon the saloon-keepers with an iron hand. It is now said to be utterly impossible to obtain an alcoholic drink at this favourite resort on Sunday, and the Governor's uncompromising attitude has engendered a good deal of hostility. In other districts, too, a wave of reaction against law-enforced prohibition is making itself felt: heated protests are raised against the over-paternalism of certain State Governments, who are accused of pandering to the demands of fanatics of the Carrie Nation stamp. No less a personage than Professor Munsterberg, of Harvard University, has joined the ranks of the anti-Prohibitionists, and, in an American magazine, lifts up his voice against what he regards as the unreasoning flood of prohibitionist sentiment that is sweeping over the United States. He says that, while prohibition does not prohibit, it does demoralise. "Judges know how rapidly the value of the oath sinks in courts where violation of the prohibition laws is a frequent charge, and how habitual perjury becomes tolerated by respected people." But the Professor goes even farther: prohibition would be, in his opinion, still more mischievous if it enforced total abstinence from alcohol. He says that sufficient use of intoxicants to secure emotional inspiration and volitional intensity, together with sufficient training in self-discipline to avoid their evils, always introduced the fullest blossoming of national greatness. This is indeed a very plausible argument, and, if it be applied exclusively to national achievements in the realm of music, art, or literature, could no doubt be supplemented with authentic evidence, since it is impossible to deny that many of the great masters whose immortal works have added immeasurably to the treasury of the world, drew their inspiration more or less directly from the flowing bowl. For several reasons it would be invidious to mention names, but the fact is, nevertheless, undisputed.

Turning to those responsible for what may perhaps be termed the material development of the world, however, the architects of our great industrial and commercial edifices, we find them to be men who, almost without exception, avoided alcohol as the plague. Genius often demands artificial stimulation, and achieves its best results while under the effect of such stimulation: the successful progress of science and industry, on the other hand, demands a consistently cool head. While admitting the ingenuity of Professor Munsterberg's contentions, therefore, we cannot follow him when he claims that if Americans were not allowed to touch intoxicants the nation would degenerate into a condition of hopeless mediocrity. But some of his remarks are worthy of serious consideration. We know today too well, he says, that physical exercise and sport is not real rest for the exhausted brain cells. The American masses work hard throughout the day. The sharp physical and mental labour, the constant hurry and drudgery produce a state of tension and irritation which demands before the night's sleep some dulling inhibition if a dangerous unrest is not to set in. He claims that this daily tension is most directly relieved by alcohol, and argues further that prohibition entails an important loss on the emotional side. "Emotional desire for a life in beauty would yield to the triviality of usefulness." He believes that zealotism in religious belief, tyranny and cruelty, sensual over-indulgence and perversion, gambling, mysticism and superstition, recklessness and adventurousness, and, above all, senseless crimes have always been the psychological means of overcoming the emptiness and monotony of an unstimulated life. They produce, just like alcohol, that partial paralysis and create intense experiences. They thus take hold of the masses, as long as the social mind is not entirely dried up, with the necessity of a psychological law. "Truly the German, the Frenchman, the Italian who enjoys

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

Among the great variety of what are termed "Fine Furs," of guaranteed quality and at reasonable prices, are: Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Sable, Marten, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Sealskin, Squirrel, Black Lynx, Pony, Fox, &c., made into Jackets, Coats, Neckpieces, Collarettes, Muffs, &c., in the latest styles.

The proprietors, H. G. B. Peters, your countrymen, are furriers of many years' experience, and in every case ready to conscientiously advise in any matter pertaining to Furs. An agreeable feature of this Store is that visitors feel perfectly at home within its precincts, and shopping is therefore rendered pleasant and easy.

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his glass of light wine and then wanders joyfully and elated to the masterpieces of the opera, serves humanity better than the New Englander who drinks his ice-water and sits satisfied at a vaudeville show, world-far from real art. Better America inspired than America sober." He comforts himself by the belief that prohibition will fail to prohibit, and "the American nation will not ultimately become an emasculated nation of dyspeptic ice-water drinkers without inspiration or energy." It is dyspeptic enough already, and although there is plenty of energy, inspiration is not so much in evidence. The professor is no doubt honest in his arguments, though for our own part we deprecate the participation in a sordid campaign of such a high scholastic authority. The American people may be trusted to find their own level in this matter, as they have done in so many things of greater import. To argue uncompromisingly in favour of alcoholic indulgence is courageous at least, but the Professor's position as a moulder of the youthful mind is inconsistent with the attitude he has seen fit to adopt concerning a great national evil. He practically claims that a nation may rise to greatness on alcohol, and in so doing closes his eyes to the most obvious lessons of history, ancient and modern. Were it not that those who peruse his diatribe against prohibition will perceive the innate weakness of its contentions, the Professor might well have cause to rue the day when he gave his powerful support to one of the most insidious curses which afflict mankind.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE SETTLED.

London, September 21.
The dispute in the engineering trades on the north-east coast which had been going on for some time has now been settled by the acceptance on the part of the majority of the men of the terms lately agreed to by their leaders.

UNSUCCESSFUL TRIAL OF AN AEROPLANE.

London, September 21.
It is reported that a secret trial of a military aeroplane lately made at Farnborough was unsuccessful; that the machine rose, but fell again and remained caught in underwood, important parts of it being smashed.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE FOREIGN CRIMINAL ELEMENT IN NEW YORK.

(From our own correspondent.)

General Bingham, the head of the New York police, endeavours, in a long article published in the *North American Review*, to show that foreign countries "dump" their criminals in the United States. He therefore emphatically demands an organized secret service and a considerably increased stringency in the immigration laws. Attempts have often been made to prove that the foreign element is far more numerous represented than the native American in the criminal classes of New York, although statistics are not wanting that seem to prove the contrary. Efforts to increase the stringency of the immigration laws, on the plea of preventing an increase in the number of criminals, are therefore denounced by the friends of free immigration as the outcome of native narrow-mindedness. The Chief of the New York police adduces in his article an abundance of sensational material culled from official returns and census reports. He asserts that 85 per cent. of the population of New York were either born abroad or are the offspring of foreign parents. The Jewish population General Bingham estimates at a million, or one quarter of the whole number of inhabitants in New York, and avers that the police returns show that half the crimes in the city are committed by Jews.

Besides the Jews, the foreign population of New York consists of: Italians, 500,000; Hungarians, 150,000; Austrians, 100,000; Germans, 150,000; Bohemians, 75,000; Polish Christians, 60,000; Slovenes, 40,000; Greeks, 50,000; Armenians and Syrians, 25,000; Swiss, 12,000 to 15,000; French and Belgians, 15,000; Dutch, 12,000; Irish, 35,000; Balkan States, natives of, 4,000; a few thousand Christian Russians; and "natives of all the countries of the world in greater or lesser numbers."

"Such immigration," writes the head of the New York police, "not only brings us all the criminal types—the Armenian Hunchakist, the Neapolitan Camorra, the Sicilian Mafia, the Chinese Tong, and similar outlaws—but also foreigners who carry on the horrible "white slave" trade that floods our streets with foreign prostitutes."

Indian criminals, General Bingham says, are chiefly robbers, incendiaries, pickpockets, and street-thieves. Next to the Jews, in point of numbers on the roll of criminals, come the Italians, who form 20 per cent. of the whole. The remaining 30 per cent. of adult criminals comprise in about equal proportions the other foreigners and native Americans. Chinatown, the Chinese quarter of New York, General Bingham describes as a veritable plague spot. The number of anarchists in the United States is put at 1,000. The General's revelations have aroused great indignation among the Jews, and his statements are characterised as in part quite unfounded, partly exaggerated, and wholly the outcome of native prejudice. The head of the police is to be compelled to produce incontestable evidence of the truth of his statements, or to make a public recantation of them.

A MILLIONAIRE'S ERRORS OF JUDGMENT.

(From our New York correspondent.)

An insight into the financial dealings of an American Croesus is afforded by the official valuation for the purpose of legacy duty of the estate of the late Mr. Russell Sage. According to that official report, dozens of well-known banking firms in Wall Street were indebted to the deceased at the time of his death in sums varying from 30,000 to 500,000 dollars. Altogether Mr. Russell Sage had lent 21,000,000 dollars in Wall Street up to the day he died. Part of his estate consists of railway and other shares and bonds. But even such a financial genius as he could make mistakes. In the course of business, although few could have known Wall Street affairs so well as he, he bought a great number of securities which the official report now sets down as having a merely nominal value. The total value of the estate for legacy duty is 64,000,000 dollars. The debts of the deceased are returned at 37,862 dollars, and the cost of his funeral at 3,784 dollars.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

On the application of counsel for the defence of Prince Eulenburg, the Court before which the enquiry was being held has ordered the release of the Prince, in spite of a counter-application by counsel for the Crown. The documentary evidence on which the application of the defendant's counsel and the decision of the Court were based was a medical certificate signed by Dr. Krause, of the Charité Hospital, and the medical officer of the Court, Dr. Störmer, stating that the Prince would not be in a condition to appear before the Court within a limit of time that could be fixed, and that the continuance of his confinement endangers his life. Prince Eulenburg, it appears, has been growing steadily weaker since his incarceration.

The betrothal of the Archduchess Renata Maria, daughter of the Archduke Karl Stephan, to Prince Hieronymus Radziwill, was officially announced in Vienna on Monday.

In consequence of the increase of cholera at St. Petersburg, railway communication with Stockholm has been temporarily suspended.

On Monday evening the wife of M. Grigolovski, an official of the Russian Ministry of Justice, who arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburg five days ago, was admitted to the Rudolph Virchow hospital suffering from premonitory symptoms of cholera. She was placed in the cholera barrack, and strict precautions to isolate the case were at once taken.

Later advices state that a bacteriological examination made yesterday morning did not tend to confirm the cholera hypothesis. Moreover, the course of Mdm. Grigolovski's complaint so far does not coincide with the symptoms usually observed in connection with cholera. The optimism which characterises this message is, however, seriously discounted by a later one issued yesterday evening, according to which four more persons were brought to the Rudolph Virchow institution in the course of the afternoon apparently suffering from cholera, two of them being Russians.

It will thus be seen that the dreaded disease has at last crossed the frontier, in spite of every precaution. But in view of the magnificent system and organisation prevailing among the local sanitary authorities, we do not hesitate to say that there is not the slightest danger of the disease gaining a foothold in Berlin, or, for that matter, in any other part of Germany. Cholera is a disease which fattens and grows apace on sanitary inefficiency, this being the reason why it periodically plays such havoc in Russia, where practically every branch of official administration is characterised by gross incompetence. There is good reason to believe that the present distressing epidemic in St. Petersburg has not yet reached anything like its eventual proportions, and as the latest reports indicate that hospital accommodation is already failing, the next few days will probably see a marked increase in the death-roll. The Russian peasantry fall easy victims to the dread complaint owing to their low physical standard, the result of insufficient nourishment and, in a great measure, alcoholic excess. The average healthy man who abstains from indulgence in alcohol or in any other form of artificial stimulant, has little to fear from

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

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Pfalzburger Str. 73, part.

Adolph Alberti. Delicatessen. 10, Martin Luther Strasse.

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

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

Steinert & Hansen, First class Wine Restaurant
Prop. Fritz Kiel. Rendez-vous of the Art World. Kurfürstendamm 235

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

the dreaded cholera microbe, which finds its habitation where it meets with least resistance.

Since the cholera has arrived, however, it may not be inopportune to utter one word of warning. As all the world knows, or ought to know, the bacilli are in most cases conveyed by water, and it is thus highly desirable to boil all drinking water. Fresh air is another implacable enemy of the "comma microbe," so wide-open windows should be the order of the day. Do not imagine that by closing every aperture you are rendered immune from its attack, as so many people seem to think. The germ desires nothing better than confined space and vitiated air in which to increase and multiply, this applying not only to the cholera species, but to every other vindictive microbe. It is for this reason that the poorer quarters of a city are always more severely ravaged by an epidemic than those of the better classes, who are more educated as to the beneficial effects of fresh air. Given this essential element, the human frame can resist much; deprived of it, the body becomes a harbourage for all manner of dangerous germs.

In opening the Press Congress on Monday the President, Herr Wilhelm Sänger, Editor of *N. W. Tageblatt*, speaking first in German and then in French, dwelt on the obstacles to continued co-operation on the part of members of the profession; and contended that the basis of success in such co-operation lies in the largeness of the interests which almost all the countries of the world have at present; interests that prevent the serious Press from confining itself to small circles, and compel it to extend its field of action to the widest spheres. The

object of the union of the Press representatives of all nations was, besides the vigilant observation of Press interests, the shaping of a universally recognized international journalists' law with which they are not now well provided. Herr Sänger then briefly reviewed the relations of the Press to its critics, and the conception held by representatives of the Press as to their duties and the objects of journalism. To know the world and to be known by the world: that was the most appropriate means of finding an international line of action with regard to the public affairs of all countries.—State Secretary v. Schoen then welcomed the members of the Congress in a lengthy address.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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

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

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	By royal command: Sardanapal at 8
Royal Theatre	Minna von Barnhelm 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Medea 7.30
Leipzig Theatre	(Kammerspiele) Lysistrata 8
Berliner Theater	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen 8
New Theatre	Moradjet 8
New Schauspielhaus	Ausserhalb der Gesellschaft 8
Kleines Theater	Der Kolonialkandidat 8
Comic Opera	Zweimal zwei ist fünf 8
Residenz Theatre	Hoffmanns Erzählungen 8
Trianon Theatre	Das Glück der anderen 8
Heibel Theatre	Fräulein Josefine — meine Frau 8
Theater des Westens	Der Liebhaber 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Ein Walzertraum 8
" " Charlottenburg	Julius Caesar 8
Frd. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Ein Teufelskerl 8
Thalia Theatre	Grossmama 8
Luise Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen 8
Urania Theatre	Fleischmann als Erzieher 8
	Eine Nilfahrt bis zum zweiten Katarakt 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello at 8
Lustspielhaus	Die bunte Maus 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza (Hedwig Lange) 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta, Trilby & Svengali 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Theaterstempel 8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachleben 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Walhalla Theatre	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.)

PISTOL PRACTICE FOR BANK EMPLOYEES.

(From our New York correspondent.)

The State of Massachusetts has been for some time past suffering from an epidemic of bank robberies, which have occurred with alarming frequency. By way of supplementing the efforts of the guardians of public safety who have failed to prevent the robberies and to detect the culprits, the directors of the Shawmut National Bank have arranged a shooting gallery on the ground floor of their bank premises, and every employé of the Bank is required to spend half an hour a day at pistol practice with ball cartridge, so as to be prepared to receive the robbers if they pay that bank a visit.

MAMMOTH SCHOOL FOR CHICAGO.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Chicago will soon be able to boast of having the highest school building in the world, inasmuch as a commercial school-house of fourteen storeys is shortly to be constructed in that city at a cost of one million dollars.

THE NEGRO FACTOR IN THE CAMPAIGN.

The coming Presidential election in America is one of unusual interest, as there are so many factors, some hardly even now understood, which must be taken into account. One of these is the coloured vote, which has hitherto been almost solidly Republican. This year the Democrats are hoping for a negro defection from the Republican party, and though too much dependence should not be placed

on this, events which have happened during the past month make it evident, says the *Forum*, that the anti-Taft movement among coloured men is to be reckoned with. The present disposition of many negroes is to stay away from the polls entirely, while a smaller percentage sullenly vows that it will vote for Mr. Bryan. The negro clergy are especially strong against Mr. Taft; his dismissal of the coloured battalion following the disturbance in a Texas town two years ago is brought up against him, and it is said that he holds the negro in contempt. The negroes who are organising anti-Taft clubs are not Democrats, and with any other Republican candidate in the field would be thoroughly loyal to the party ticket. It is not so much a question with them of electing Mr. Bryan as of defeating Mr. Taft. The negro opposition is a substantial factor in the situation, and will cause the Republican managers some anxiety before election day if it goes on increasing.

FOREST FIRE IN WISCONSIN.

New York, September 21.

The towns of Gagen and Woodboro, Wisconsin, were destroyed yesterday by a forest fire. Four thousand people are thus rendered homeless.

PROGRESS OF NEW ZEALAND.

REMARKABLE FIGURES.

Wellington (N. Z.), September 20.

The following figures give some idea of the progress made by New Zealand in 50 years. In 1858 the population was 59,000, the land cultivated measured 140,000 acres, and the live stock numbered

1,716,000. The figures in 1907 were 930,000 persons, 15,000,000 acres, and 23,400,000 head of stock.

The deposits in banks fifty years ago amounted to £448,000, compared with £23,517,000 in 1907. The savings bank held £8,000 against the £12,825,000 in 1907. The vessels belonging to New Zealand fifty years ago represented 7,000 tons gross; now they total 197,000 tons. The exports in 1858 made a total value of £434,000, as compared with £20,000,000, and imports showed a value of £1,140,000, as compared with £17,300,000 in 1907.

The values of the principal exports were wool, £254,000 in 1858, compared with £7,657,000 in 1907; butter, £3,000 in 1858, against £1,615,000 in 1907; cheese, £4,000 in 1858, against £662,000 in 1907; flax, £1,500 in 1858, against £832,000 in 1907; gold, £52,000 in 1858, against £2,027,000 in 1907; gum, £20,000 in 1858, against £580,000 in 1907; and meat, £19,000 in 1882 (the first year in which it was exported), against £3,420,000 in 1907. The output of coal in 1878 was 160,000 tons, compared with 1,830,000 tons in 1907.

Finally, the number of electric messages dispatched in 1886 was 18,000. In 1907 it was 7,043,000.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S PLANS.

Stuttgart, September 21.

The following account of Count Zeppelin's plans is published as authentic by the *Schwäbische Merkur*: The airship "Z 1" is being got ready in the old "Landhalle" for experimental ascents that are to be made about the middle of October from the floating "Reichshalle." The "Landhalle" will then be used for the construction of "Z 3," which

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

A performance of "Götterdämmerung" is, in almost all great theatres, a rather thankless task, since it is impossible to achieve perfect success with the means that are usually available, even though they be employed to the best possible advantage. The scenic demands, particularly at the end, can seldom be fully met. Munich has lately made an important advance, in a zealous attempt to carry out Wagner's views, but a complete realization of them will not be practicable for some time. The Dresden Royal Opera is content to set the closing scene of the great Nibelungen trilogy with obsolete fittings and decorations. Perhaps it will be better when the new scenery is taken in hand, an event a patient public has anticipated for five years. But it is not only the decorations that require renovation. The cast also needs revision in important parts, and the stage management might see fit to alter the grouping of the chorus in the second act, so as to break up the masses and give more play to individuals. The impersonation of *Gutrune* is never easy, because none but an exceptionally gifted artist can represent all the weaknesses with which Wagner endowed the character, his genius failing him for once. Fräulein Seebe was quite unequal to the part, vocally and dramatically, and so a painful impression was left, which not even Frau Wittich's extraordinary performance as *Brünnhilde* could remove.—Herr Puttlitz endeavoured, by means of a make-up of a kind calculated perhaps to frighten children, to produce an effect as *Hagen*; but his voice was not equally terrible, and the part fell flat.—Dr. v. Bary was not in good voice, and therefore was reduced to doing his best to represent *Siegfried* by fine acting alone. But a *Siegfried* must vanquish by the power of his voice, if at all. Herr v. Bary had as much reason to bewail his misfortune as the public had.—Herr Perron, as *Gunther*, was no less remarkable for the distinction of his acting than for the grandeur of his baritone. The Trio of Rhine Daughters (Frau Nast, Fräulein von der Osten, and Fräulein v. Chavanne) were charming, as were also the Nornes (Frau Schäfer, Fräulein von der Osten, and Fräulein Keldorfer). Fräulein v. Chavanne deserves especial mention for her excellent performance as *Waltraute*. M. N.

La Revue, for July, contains the portraits of Emanuel Reicher (director of the Lessing Theatre, Berlin) and his gifted daughter, who took the chief rôles in the performance of "Ifigenio" in the Royal Opera House here during the Esperanto Congress week. The same number contains a delightful account by M. Bourlet of his journey to Germany to see about various ante-Congress arrangements.

Probably the most important contribution to educational Esperanto literature is Mr. Rhode's dictionary. Commenced in 1902, worked at since then at practically every available moment, Mr. Rhode has given us a monument of industry and research. Some people think that because Esperanto is an agglutinative language, building up words from few roots by means of affixes, therefore the small dictionaries of the radicals are all we need. Possibly this is true as regards the man of leisure; but whilst the English language is so redundant, what is a poor busy man to do? He cannot stop to think out the inner meaning of the English phrases we use without thought; consider, for example, the different signification of break up, break through, etc., and the infinite varieties of ideas which can be expressed by the verb "come" and its added prepositions. To come in and to come about, to come next, and to come short are bewilderingly different when you want to translate them into another language, and here Mr. Rhode steps in and helps us; the "comes" take a whole page. To come to a stand is "halti" in Esperanto, but to come about is "okazi," while to come short is "havi mankon," and so on. The arrangement of the dictionary has been carefully planned, but for this and for the modest introduction we have no space, and must refer students to the work itself. A certain number of copies at a slightly enhanced price (ordinary price five shillings net) will be interleaved with plain writing paper for students' notes.

All the world knows (writes Mr. W. T. Stead) about the Summer School at Chautauqua, by Lake Erie, founded thirty years ago as a training school for the amateur teachers in Sunday schools, and now famous as a centre of literary and spiritual,

Westminster Hotel

Opposite Central Station. New up-to-date house. Moderate charges.



Salon de Paris.
International Art and Modes.
Latest Paris and London model hats just arrived. Specialty, English children's bonnets. Visitors are cordially invited.
Portikus Strasse 12, part.
Me. Meysel-Bircham.

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

Auction Sale of Furniture, the property of an English lady; tomorrow (Thursday) at 10 a. m. **Streblener Strasse 78.**

Richard Born
First class ladies' tailor.
An der Kreuzkirche 2, II.

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

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15
Mignon.
Opera in three acts. Music by Ambroise Thomas.
Cast:
Wilhelm Meister Herr Jäger. a. G.
Lothario Herr Perron.
Laertes Herr Nebuschka.
Friedrich Herr Erl.
Jarno Herr Wachter.
Antonio Herr Ernst.
Mignon Frau Nast.
Philine Frau Abendroth.
A servant Herr Markgraf.
Zafari Herr Meyer.
The Souffleur Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Lothario, disguised as a minstrel, is seeking his daughter, Sperata. He tries to protect Mignon, a gipsy, who is being ill-treated by the band, but Jarno, the chief of the gipsies, scorns him, and a youth, Wilhelm Meister, buys Mignon out of pity from him. Out of gratitude for the rescue follows love for her rescuer. Wilhelm is staying with a band of comedians, Philine, one of the troupe, loves him, and Mignon in her jealousy is about to drown herself, but is restrained by hearing Lothario's harp. Mignon induces Lothario to set fire to the house where Philine is playing. The guests all rush out, and Philine asks Mignon to fetch her nosegay which she has left behind. Mignon, who is now full of remorse, goes into the burning house, but Wilhelm rushes in and rescues her. Lothario, who is Marquis of Cypriani, discovers Mignon to be his lost daughter Sperata. Wilhelm has come to love her, and Philine bestowing her affections on another adorer, Friedrich, Wilhelm and Mignon are united.
Composer: Ambroise Thomas, born 1811, died 1896.

Thursday night	Oberon	at 7.30
Friday night	Hänzel und Gretel. Slav. Tänze aus The Women of Fogaras	7.30
Saturday night	Undine	7.30
Sunday night	Die Folkanger	7.30
Monday night	Margarethe	7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Tonight Zriny at 7.30
Thursday night Der Erlfänger 7
Friday night Der Dummkopf 7.30
Saturday night Der Strom 7.30
Sunday night Mein Leopold 7.30
Monday night Der Dummkopf 7.30

Residenz Theatre.
Tonight Die Schützenlied at 7.30
Thursday night Hotel Eva 7.30
Friday night Die Schützenlied 7.30
Victoria Salon Variety Performance at 8
Central Theatre Variety Performance 8

culture, not only in North America, but throughout Europe. This year a new subject, Esperanto, is added to the curriculum, and not only takes its place with French, Spanish, Italian, and German in the lecture course, but has a five days' congress to itself; and when we know that Edmond Privat will be the leader, we know that such enthusiasts will be made that the effects will be far-reaching indeed. On my table lies a curious little twenty-five page magazine, and but a few words on its cover can I read. Printed in Manila, the language is neither English, Spanish, nor Portuguese, but one of the many strange tongues spoken in the Philippines. It is an Esperanto dictionary, and is surely unique, for in no other Esperanto lesson book are the two columns so unlike. "Abomeni" Europeans can guess at, but in my book the translation is "Pagcaligut." No wonder those far-off islanders are learning Esperanto so eagerly now that trade is opening up. A book by its side is an odd companion. It is Major-General Cox's translation of "Aladdin," and it is strange indeed to find that one of the functions of Esperanto is to bring the "Arabian Nights" to the knowledge of those who speak the Binisaya language. Certainly Aladdin's queer courtship loses nothing by translation, and even those of us who know the story by heart will enjoy reading the Esperanto version.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:—(1) Mit Standarten, March, Blon. (2) Overture "Marco Spada," Auber. (3) Frühlingslied, Mendelssohn. (4) Lagunen-Walzer, Strauss. (5) Overture "Oberon," Weber. (6) Steuermannslied und Matrosenchor, Wagner. (7) Fantasie "Der Trompeter von Säckingen," Nessler-Nickisch. (8) Overture "Die Grossherzogin von Gerolstein," Offenbach. (9) Schön Japan, Polka-Mazurka, Waldteufel. (10) Serenade für Streichinstrumente, Haydn. (11) Über Stock und Stein, Galopp, Faust.

The International Photographic Exhibition, Dresden 1909. This great project is regarded with keen interest abroad as well as in Germany, on account of its far-reaching organization. In the department reserved for the illustration of countries and peoples, their scenery and architecture, their human types and social customs, the Negus Menelik II. has applied for space. He has given orders at home for a collection of photographs to be prepared descriptive of Abyssinia and its inhabitants, and has requested Dr. Zintgraff, the German diplomatic representative at his capital, to help him in choosing the best specimens. The photographs will be supplemented by valuable industrial and ethnographical objects, and will doubtless constitute an attractive feature among the many other national collections in this department of the Exhibition.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office: **FR. BREMMERMANN, Prager Strasse 49.**
YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, passed Scilly September 21st.
"Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, left Algiers September 20th.
"Neckar," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York September 21st.
"Gneisenau," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Sydney September 21st.
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven September 22nd.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: **MANSFELDT DE CARDONNEL FINDLAY, Esq. C. M. G.**
THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: **H. PALMIÉ, Esq.**
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Str. 2, p. American Consul-General: **T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.**

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate north-easterly winds, changeable skies but mostly bright and dry, temperature not much altered.

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Family Pension for Young Ladies, Umland Str. 41.1
The Fräulein Hörichs receive in their most comfortable Home a few young ladies, and give all advantages for German, Music, and other accomplishments. Individual care and tuition. Pleasant family life. All home comforts. Best English and American References. Moderate terms.

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Bernhard Strasse 13.
Principals: Fräulein M. Brandt and Miss L. M. Gibson.
Classes for all branches of **German** and **French**, History of Art and Music, Painting, Drawing, Needlework, etc.

Artistic needle work.—Embroideries. Brühl & Guttentag, Prager Strasse 20.
H. M. MIST Sidonien Strasse 10b, IV. **MINIATURES.** Studio hours 10 a. m.—1 p. m., and 3—4 p. m.

THE ROYAL COURT PHARMACY
English and American Dispensary
Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters
Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle.

Swedish Gymnastics for ladies and children. Hygienic Gymnasium in the Swedish style.
Rosa Bachmann, Rietschel Strasse 25.

Fräulein v. Spreckelsen, German teacher (Hanoverian), Schnorr Strasse 47, II.
Frau L. Welzel-Türk North-German teacher. Easy method. Streblener Strasse 29, I.

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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French and Latin.
A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.
Private instruction if desired.
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should
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Dresden
Struve Strasse 5, I.

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H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.
Jewelry. G. A. Scharfberg, See Strasse 16.
Painting on Porcelain Paul Fritzsche, Lessons also given in own studio. Umland Strasse 27.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

is to replace "Z 2," and will continue to be used as a building place until a new building hall is completed, probably in the autumn of next year. The plans for the levelling and draining of the newly acquired property are in progress. It has been found that the cost of the work will be very considerable, as, in addition to the removal of a large quantity of soil, marshes have to be dried, and two streams that flow through the property will have to be diverted and made to flow round it. The buildings at present in contemplation are two halls, which, lying in the direction of the locally prevalent wind, from SW. to NE., will be made to open when required at both ends. The halls will be connected with the railway station by a branch line. Every effort will be used to have everything ready for regular traffic in the autumn of 1909. As to the future capabilities of the building yard, it may, says the account, be definitely stated that, once the works for the manufacture of the aluminium parts of the airship frames are in operation, the construction of an airship will not take more than six months; so that in case of need the two halls will be capable of turning out eight (sic) airships a year.

MR. WILBUR WRIGHT RESUMES EXPERIMENTS.

Le Mans, September 21.
Mr. Wilbur Wright made a flight with his aeroplane yesterday, covering a distance of more than forty miles in an hour and a half.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

SMART WORK AT THE PARIS TELEPHONE OFFICE.

Paris, September 21.
It is hoped that telephonic communication with foreign capitals will be restored today for the Bourse, and that the city connections will be made good again within 48 hours.

Later.
The public telephone call-stations are already in communication with London and Brussels.

TURKISH RAILWAY STRIKE ENDED.

Constantinople, September 21.
The strike on the Orient Railway is at an end, the men having accepted the suggestion of the

Minister of Police that they should refer their claims to a Court of Arbitration. An official of the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works will be appointed chief arbitrator. The local and European traffic was promptly resumed.

AN INDIAN "CAPTAIN OF KOEPENICK."

While the world is resounding with the praises of the newly-liberated Captain of Koepenick it seems invidious, if not actually unjust, that the chronicles of the Western world, while extolling the achievements of the German cobbler, should remain absolutely mute in regard to those of his gifted Asiatic prototype, Sirdarsingh Jaswatsingh, of Rajputana. Fortunately for purposes of fame and biography, the somewhat difficult if not wholly cacophonous name of the Indian adventurer, who can now boast but twenty-three summers, has been lost in the briefer alias of "Bhagwant." For the benefit of those who may be unskilled in the niceties of the Hunterian orthography, so-called, of certain Indian names, it should be explained that the pronunciation of the first syllable of the given alias is simply "Bug." Its owner is, by sheer right of merit, the pivotal point in that scintillant constellation of which so many European admirers erroneously consider the Captain of Koepenick to be the bright particular star.

By an unparalleled coincidence of historic circumstances, on October 16, 1906—the very day upon which the Teuton adventurer was achieving his Austerlitz at Koepenick—Bhagwant was succumbing to his Waterloo in the sessions court of Baroda, Western India. Of his guilt there was no question. He had been flaunting himself in the very court of the Gaekwar (the ruler of Baroda) as the Maharajah of Jodhpur; and there was no room for doubt but that Bhagwant contrived to squeeze more gladness and glory out of the exalted character he personated than was ever extracted therefrom by its rightful and Royal owner. As a matter of fact he overdid the part, and compassed his own undoing by unduly extending his support of it.

This solecism of genius, it transpires, was the result of a chronic weakness in a nature otherwise flawless in its affinity to purposes of deception—a weakness, be it understood, which on many previous occasions had similarly eventuated in the exposure

and arrest of Bhagwant. In such affairs, it seems, the youth simply scoffed at experience; and his experiences were many and varied. Ever since the precocious age of ten, his career has been but one protracted litany of fraudulent personifications, punctuated by *misereres* in the shape of melancholy seasons in gaol. But, be it said to his credit, none of the exposures and convictions which harassed his young life proved more than temporary obstacles to his ambitions. No sooner had the penalty of one spell of assumed greatness been paid for by an equivalent term of misery behind the bars than Bhagwant blossomed forth again as royally as ever. It was his happily irrepressible faculty in this respect that stamped his efforts with the hall mark of genius.

It is safe to contend that a single one of the many rebuffs he suffered during his brief, but variegated, career, would have sufficed permanently to crush the aspirations of any European personator of princes. With Bhagwant, however, such rebuffs were hailed as stepping-stones to higher things; by them he raised himself from the lowly status of a mere guttersnipe, posing as a minor scion of the Indian aristocracy, to the rank of a bold adventurer, ruffing it in purple at the Court of the Gaekwar of Baroda as the ruler of the principal State of Rajputana. The story is thus briefly chronicled by a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

In the early autumn of 1906, the Gaekwar, who is the most exalted potentate in Western India, received a missive purporting to come from the Maharajah of Jodhpur, and announcing the intention of that illustrious ruler to visit Baroda at an early date. Needless to say, the Maharajah was received at Baroda with a welcome worthy of a Caesar. Bhagwant's baggage was light, no doubt, and his retinue was skimpy for a potentate of such magnitude; but regal wardrobes, as well as troops of retainers and carriages of State galore, were placed at his disposal. Banquets, hunts, nautches, and entertainments of every conceivable kind were arranged in his honour. And of all the good things provided for his delectation he proved himself an appreciative connoisseur.

Indeed, everything connected with the visit went off deliciously until one evil day when the conversation chanced to turn upon the fact that the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior was staying at Bombay. Thereupon, casually, the guest from Jodhpur expressed his desire to meet the chief of Gwalior.

(To be continued.)