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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,108.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

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 Dresden, mark 1.—; for the rest of Germany and Austria, mark 1.20. For other countries, marks 2.50.

THE ENGLISH POLITICAL FIGHT.

GENERAL ELECTION IN JANUARY?

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

There is a growing feeling that great changes are imminent in the political situation, and the two great speeches recently delivered by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour respectively are regarded as clarion calls to the two parties. On every hand the Lords are exhorted to end the present muddle by throwing down the gage to the Government, and peremptorily refusing to endorse the "Penal Budget." According to well-informed Unionist writers, whether the General Election which is universally expected comes in November or January—and latest opinion inclines to the January theory—there is no doubt that politicians on all sides fully recognise the momentous nature of the impending struggle, and are losing no time in preparing for it. At party headquarters vigorous steps are being taken. It is officially confirmed this (Tuesday) evening that a Unionist candidate is in the field for nearly every division in Great Britain. Over 400 new men will fight for Tariff Reform against Socialism; and in regard to the vacancies yet to be filled, a responsible official said: "We have more good men than places for them."

The Tariff Reform League announces that they have arranged for the issue of some millions of pamphlets within the next three weeks. The Liberal Unionist Association have arranged to hold their annual meeting at Plymouth on December 3, with Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Austen Chamberlain as the chief speakers—"unless the dissolution arrives before that time."

The Press Association states that a special appeal has been sent to about 100 Radical members who were present at none of the late sittings of the House of Commons last week to assist in whatever arrangements are necessary to secure the completion of the Committee stage of the Finance Bill. The narrow majorities of Friday morning were largely due to the desire of many Radicals, in view of the great uncertainties of the political situation, to spend long week-ends in their constituencies, and it is pointed out that, however strong local electoral considerations may be at the present moment, a defeat of the Government, even on a matter of small moment in itself, would be an irretrievable disaster. Meanwhile it is becoming evident to both parties that the expectations of a prorogation in October are not now likely to be fulfilled. A time-table compiled by a leading Unionist member carries the Session as far forward as the first week in December; but obviously so extreme a prolongation of the work of Parliament could be avoided by the dropping of the London Elections Bill and some measures of minor importance.

INTERVIEW WITH AN ENGLISH POLITICIAN.

Mr. Abel Brewster, of Carlisle, England, with his wife and daughter, are among the recent English arrivals. They have come to spend two weeks in Dresden, and will go on to Berlin for another week. Mr. Brewster is a prominent worker among the Liberals of Cumberland, which in the expected General Election will, it is believed, be the centre of a sharp contest. Answering a direct question put by a *Daily Record* correspondent, Mr. Brewster said: "Mr. Lloyd George's Budget will probably be the stiffest nut of all to crack. Personally, I consider it a masterpiece of progressive finance, and one quite in accordance with the best tenets of the Radical faith. True, it hits the landlords and monopolists very hard, but it is nevertheless far from being a distinctively proletarian Budget. The middle classes, for instance, will suffer equally with the upper ten. In a nutshell, the situation is this: Money is wanted on every hand, and it must be obtained somehow. Have any of the protests made by the Tories thus far been in the nature of practical alternative proposals? Decidedly not. Up to now the Finance Bill has been met only with negative criticism."



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 succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

"What is your opinion of the General Election, that, according to Unionist statements, is imminent?" asked our representative.

"I am inclined to believe such statements premature. The issue depends entirely on the attitude the Lords see fit to adopt when the Finance Bill goes before them. From all the signs opinion in the Upper House is sharply divided. There are a number of young hotheads who would throw out the Budget simply as a challenge to the people, but the older Peers know quite well that the temper of the country dare not be trifled with. Personally, I am absolutely convinced that if the Bill is summarily rejected, or rendered impossible of acceptance by Radicals owing to stultifying amendments, we shall witness in England a Constitutional crisis unparalleled save by the convention of the Rump Parliament. The average Englishman has a hereditary respect for the Peers, but each succeeding generation weakens this feeling, and as matters stand today it would not be allowed to interfere with the just administration of the country.

"The Liberal party at large would welcome the throwing down of a gage by the Lords, and we are quite prepared to go to the country on that issue. The hereditary system of legislation must of necessity be abandoned sooner or later by an enlightened electorate, and there is, after all, no time like the present. You will have judged from Mr. Asquith's recent speeches that the Cabinet is at one on this point. The party refuses utterly to tolerate dictation and arbitrary bullying from the Lords any further. If every measure which does not exactly meet with the approval of their Lordships is to be simply guillotined, then the House of Commons might as well be permanently dissolved without further ado as an expensive nonentity."

SPANISH VICTORY IN THE RIFF.

The following important telegram arrived from Madrid yesterday: Official despatches under date of September 28th from Melilla state that a body of Moors advanced bravely right up to the line of earthworks, so that a hand-to-hand combat ensued. Dense darkness mantled the scene, the black veil being continually rent by the red flashes of rifles and explosions of shells. The Spanish troops stuck manfully to their positions, pouring in a withering fire on the enemy and taking aim by the flash of the hostile guns. A party volunteered to make a reconnaissance and did so under a heavy fusillade from the tribesmen, who shot dead a major, a sergeant, and three soldiers, besides badly wounding a captain, two sergeants, and twelve soldiers. Eventually the enemy were driven off from the trenches with terrible slaughter. King Alfonso has sent a telegram to General Marina in which he congratulates the general and his heroic troops on the brilliant operations near Seluan. Spain, says his Majesty, is proud of such an army, and the King, as the first personality in Spain, participates in the general joy. A skirmishing party from Melilla have come across the corpses of more than 100 Spanish soldiers who fell in the combats of July 23rd and 27th, piled up in a ravine. In another ravine of the Gurugu hills 50 further bodies have been found.

Another telegram from Melilla, under date of the 28th instant, reads: Last night the Moors made an attack on the Beni Sikar territory, and opened a heavy rifle fire against Suk el Had. Further details of the occupation of Seluan state that the troops from Nador formed two detachments, which finally rushed Seluan after beating off two Moorish attacks and dispersing the enemy. Amid great cheering the Spanish flag was hoisted over the dwelling formerly inhabited by El Rhogi. The troops have received strict orders to respect mosques and holy ground.

THE FRENCH AIRSHIP DISASTER.

At Versailles on Tuesday afternoon the funeral of the four victims in the recent terrible catastrophe to the military airship "République" took place, the ceremony being of a most impressive nature. As representative of President Fallières and the Ministries the following gentlemen were present: Minister President Briand, Minister of Public Works Millerand, and War Minister General Brun. All the military attaches of the foreign Powers attended. The Bishop of Versailles and clergymen of the town performed the rites and headed the funeral procession. The uniforms of the dead men covered the coffins, and on every uniform was pinned the cross of the Legion of Honour. The hearses were richly decorated with flags and escorted by officers. In front of the cathedral, towards which the procession slowly proceeded, an enormous crowd of sympathetic spectators had gathered.

A Paris telegram states that MM. Paul and Pierre Lebaudy, the famous airship builders, have offered to the War Minister, as substitute for the ill-fated "République," a new airship, which will be completed in a short time.

The correspondent of the *Eclair* at Moulins sends the following explanation of the breaking of the "République's" propeller:—

In the accident at Jussy-le-Chaulieu the engine and mobile parts sustained shocks which injured the metal. The first requisite repairs were hastily carried out by skilled workmen, and further repairs were done by sappers of the 1st Engineers. The latter repaired notably the axles of the screw and the screw itself. A non-commissioned officer of the Aeronautic Corps states that one of these axles, even after a prolonged hammering, had not been absolutely rectified, so that the screw revolved slightly out of the true. This led to a gradual wearing away of the propeller blade, ending in its snapping at the point of least resistance, that is, at the spot where it was attached to the shaft.

The correspondent declares that the military authorities ordered the "République" to take part in the manoeuvres against the advice of technical experts. A badly finished piece of machinery showed signs of the strain then, and caused uneasiness to Capt. Marchall.

The *Eclair* has reason to believe that posthumous promotion will be given to the victims of the disaster.

The entire Paris press yesterday devoted many columns to comments on the funeral. The Conservative organs lay stress on the fact that the Ministers also attended the religious service. With grateful words the papers acknowledge the sympathetic tributes from abroad, including that from the German Emperor. The *République Française* writes: "Nobly has the Emperor associated himself with the general mourning. All Frenchmen will appreciate the great worth of this sympathy. For all proofs of sympathy bestowed upon us in this affair we must thank the victims of the 'République.' All honour to their memory!"

The Lebaudy brothers stated to a reporter yesterday that the airship they have offered to the War Ministry to replace the "République" in most respects will resemble the destroyed vessel. Many improvements, however, which are daily discovered will be embodied in the new airship. Possibly the propellers will be constructed of wood, in accordance with the recommendations of some aeronauts.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

A sad case of hydrophobia is reported from Cologne. A boy of five years old belonging to Reudeltz was bitten by a mad dog in the height of summer, and inoculated. But the inoculation failed of its effect, and the child has now gone mad, and is dying in hospital.

The military district Court at Wilna has convicted six prisoners of an attack on a mail train at Besdany; sentencing three of them to death, and the rest to imprisonment with hard labour for periods varying from two to seven years.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Consul-General and Mrs. Thackara entertained the other evening at a brilliant dinner in honour of Madame Galski. Covers were laid for seventeen. Amongst the guests were Madame Galski, her husband and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Scholle, and Captain and Mrs. Shurtle, of the American Embassy; Mrs. Sutro; M. Soupe, the French Vice-Consul; Lieutenant Rheinbaben; Herr Selmar Meyrowitz, Kapellmeister of the Komische Oper, and Frau Meyrowitz. Madame Galski gave a magnificent rendering of several vocal numbers, to the masterly accompaniment of Herr Kapellmeister Meyrowitz. It was one o'clock before the party broke up.

Mrs. Sutro, the sister of Mr. Gustave Scholle, 3rd Secretary of the American Embassy, sailed on Saturday on the "George Washington" for America, taking the same boat as Ambassador and Mrs. Hill.

Professor F. S. Delmer has returned from a four weeks' vacation at Capri, Italy, and is again in residence at Flotow Strasse 8, Berlin N.W.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Babcock, of Boonville, New York, parents of Dr. Clinton L. Babcock, of Speyerer Strasse 26, will arrive in Berlin about the middle of November, to spend the winter here. They will be accompanied by Miss Jessie Louise Babcock, the sister of Dr. C. L. Babcock.

The announcement of courses has just been issued for Dr. Babcock's lectures on Painting and Sculpture in the museums of Berlin. These lectures, while adapted primarily to the needs of Americans spending the winter in Berlin, are open to all. They are delivered in English, are not technical in character, and aim to interpret the spirit of art as illustrated in the galleries here, and to render the hearer the better able to appreciate the Old World's treasures, wherever found.

Mrs. Ernest Brandenburg has returned to Berlin after a delightful automobile trip through California, her home State, in the company of her brother.

Miss Hilda Rose, Prinz Regenten Strasse 15, who has been away on a summer vacation, has decided to spend two or three months in England before returning to Berlin.

Mr. Arnold Ettinger, a native of S. Carolina, who has been resident in Berlin for several years as proprietor of the Ettinger Shoe Company, has sold out his Berlin shoe stores, which have now been taken over by the Stiller Schuh-Gesellschaft. Mr. Ettinger intends to enter upon a new line of business as an importer of American clothing.

Mrs. Abram O. Whipple and Miss Josephine Whipple, of Devil's Lake, Dakota, have returned to Berlin for the winter and are temporarily at Kurfürsten Strasse 87.

Miss Gertrude Walsh, of Seattle, has come to Berlin to spend the winter with her aunt, Frau Geheimrat Brating, of Ahorn Allee 17, Westend. Miss Walsh is a graduate of the University of Washington, and will pursue her studies at the University of Berlin.

Miss Leila Holterhoff, of Los Angeles, who has spent the greater part of the last three years in Berlin, will give a *Lieder-Abend* in the Bechstein Saal on November 26. Miss Holterhoff will be accompanied by Kapellmeister Fritz Lindemann, Lilli Lehmann's accompanist and coach, with whom Miss Holterhoff is now studying.

Miss Holterhoff, who is not only an accomplished musician but also a gifted linguist, is so well known in the American Colony that her concert is looked forward with a great deal of interest.

Mr. John A. Hoffmann, a Cincinnati lyric tenor, gives the following interesting programme at his concert this (Thursday) evening, September 30, at Bechstein Saal. Erich J. Wolff is to be Mr. Hoffmann's accompanist:—

- Schumann Mit Myrthen und Rosen,
Du bist wie eine Blume,
Waldeggespräch,
Mondnacht,
Ständchen.
- Brahms Sonntag
An ein Veilchen
In Waldeseinsamkeit,
O wüsst ich doch den Weg zurück,
Ständchen.
- Ebel Glückes genug } Manuscript.
Liebesnacht }
- Liszt O komm im Traum.
- Weingartner Datura hirsuteus,
Liebesfeier.
- Strauss Befreit,
Das Rosenband,
Ach weh mir unglücklichem Mann.

Mr. Fred M. Fisk, European Manager for Parker, Davis and Co., the well known manufacturing chemist firm of Detroit, Michigan, has been stopping in Berlin at the Hotel Adlon. Mr. Fisk left on Tuesday evening.

Mr. F. O. Creed, of Buffalo, is at present in Berlin on a four weeks' stay. He is working to introduce a well known American shoe-polish amongst the German public.

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To let: A modern six-room apartment. All conveniences. Completely furnished American style. Inquire: **Meiwee, Neue Winterfeldt Strasse 21.**

Miss Amy Hare, the English pianiste, has changed her residence in Berlin from Mommsen Str. 69 to Schlüter Str. 51, Charlottenburg, and is free to receive a few pupils.—We hear she is giving a Recital in Dresden in December.

Mr. Wm. A. Pratt, with his wife and daughter, sailed on Saturday aboard the "Lapland" for the States. They will again settle in California, where Mr. Pratt has large timber interests, and is also actively engaged as an apple exporter. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have been well known residents of the American Colony for the past two years.

The Directors of the *Deutsche Flugplatzgesellschaft* seized M. Blériot's apparatus yesterday because, as is alleged, he had not fulfilled the conditions of his engagement. The affair will be laid before the International Sport Committee. M. and Mde. Blériot left Berlin on Tuesday evening for Cologne, where he will probably try some flights.

All social and other items intended for publication in this column should be sent to the Berlin representative of *The Daily Record*:—Miss C. M. Hook, Rosenheimer Strasse 28, W. All business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the Dresden office:—Struve Str. 5. Copies of *The Daily Record* may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

- ST. 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 Sunday 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 3, Charlottenburg.
- THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.**
Nollendorf Platz.
- Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School.
 - 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
 - 4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.
 - Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.
 - Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.
 - 3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.
 - 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.
- For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6.
Dr. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, Minister in charge.
39, II Bayreuther Strasse, Wittenberg Platz.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Aida	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der eingebildete Kranke	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Der Dorfparter (Schliersee)	8
Deutsches Theatre	uncertain	8
	(Kammerspiele) uncertain	8
Lessing Theatre	Des Pfarrers Tochter von Stralendorf	8
Berliner Theatre	Der Befehl des Fürsten	8
New Theatre	Das Urbild des Tartuffe	8
New Schauspielhaus	Miss Dudelsack	8
Comic Opera	Tiefand	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Ein Erfolg	8
	Charlottenburg	
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die von Hochsattel	8
Kleines Theatre	Hinrich Lornsen	8
Urania Theatre	Moral	8
	In den Dolomiten	8
Every evening until further notice.		
Lustspielhaus	Man soll keine Briefe schreiben	at 8
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue	7.30
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stetliner Sänger	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Jägermeisterin	8
Polka Caprice	Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse Augenblick	8.15

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

According to a report from Bombay the monsoon has ended. The September rains had lasted unusually long. Harvest prospects are everywhere favourable, especially for corn and cotton.

A Reuter cable from St. John's, Newfoundland, announces Mr. Whitney's arrival there in the "Jeanie" on the 28th, and gives the outlines of an interview with him, in which he confirmed his previous statements as follows: When Commander Peary arrived at Etah, Mr. Whitney told him that Dr. Cook had beaten his record but, in compliance with Dr. Cook's injunctions, refrained from mentioning that he had reached the Pole. Commander Peary himself asked no questions, but his crew questioned the Esquimaux closely. Nevertheless, Mr. Whitney at no time heard or understood that the latter had ever admitted that they had not been more than two days' journey from land. When Dr. Cook entrusted to Mr. Whitney several cases containing instruments and other things, he said nothing about documents, and Mr. Whitney had no idea that there were any such papers in the cases. As Commander Peary refused to take anything belonging to Dr. Cook on board the "Roosevelt," Mr. Whitney was obliged to leave the cases behind in a place of concealment. When he went on board the "Jeanie," the captain proposed to go to Etah to fetch Dr. Cook's things, but Mr. Whitney was against that because he had promised the Esquimaux at Etah some Winchester cartridges which he expected to find on board the "Jeanie" but which she had not brought. Mr. Whitney was to leave St. John's for New York on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Whitney has sent a wireless message to Dr. Cook, confirming his despatch to the *New York Times*, in which he stated that Commander Peary would allow nothing of Dr. Cook's on board the "Roosevelt," and that he had left Dr. Cook's box at Etah. Dr. Cook declares that the non-arrival of his records and observations is immaterial, as he has duplicates. Commander Peary, who is at Portland, justifies his refusal to allow Dr. Cook's records to be conveyed by the "Roosevelt" by declaring that he was aware of Dr. Cook's intention to claim that he had discovered the North Pole, and that he had decided not to aid such a project.

The cholera has not quite disappeared from Holland. Two cases have lately occurred at Haasweert, and a third was reported on Tuesday.

Mr. Merriman, the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, said in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday that the Government would appoint a representative at Lüderitzbucht to look after British interests there.

A bomb exploded in Barcelona on Monday injuring several people. The censor stopped the publication of the fact until it had been reported to the Government. The new Minister of the Interior, in making it known, remarks that such acts of violence justify the continued suspension of constitutional guarantees.

A telegram from Rangoon received by Reuter's Bureau in London on Tuesday reported that the Madras Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Clan Mackintosh" blew up at sea while on her way to Calcutta to have new boilers fitted, and that the ship with all on board her was lost. Happily this report proves to be untrue. The same agency received a telegram from Bombay some 24 hours later reporting the safe arrival of the "Clan Mackintosh" at Calcutta.

"FEEDING" SUFFRAGETTES.

PROTEST FROM LABOUR BENCHES.

In the House of Commons on Monday afternoon:—Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Home Secretary a question of which he had given private notice, namely whether he had any official information concerning the state of health of two ladies, prisoners in Birmingham prison, and whether it had been found necessary to administer food to these ladies by force, and if so, under what authority had that been done.

Mr. Masterman: The medical officer of Birmingham prison reported that certain women prisoners were persistently refusing to take food, and the Prison Commissioners therefore, with the approval of the Home Secretary, instructed the medical officer to apply such medical treatment as was in his opinion necessary to prevent the risk of their committing suicide by starvation (hear, hear).

Mr. Keir Hardie: Can the hon. gentleman say under what authority or prison regulation this action was taken?

Mr. Snowden: May I ask what the hon. gentleman means by medical treatment?

Mr. Masterman: The authority is the general responsibility of the Prison Commissioners to the Home Secretary. There are no special regulations on this matter beyond the general necessity of those in charge of prisoners, to prevent prisoners committing the felony of suicide.

Mr. Snowden: I also give notice of a question whether it was a fact that food had been administered to these women by force.

Mr. Masterman: The treatment is the ordinary hospital treatment in such cases, and the ordinary treatment which has been frequently applied to both men and women in the case of contumacious or weak-minded persons who refuse food. Nine women altogether were in such a condition, as reported by the medical officer, as necessitated this treatment for their health. I rather gather that some of them at

least found no necessity to continue in their resistance to food, and the full hospital application was only done in one case out of the nine.

Mr. Hardie: What is the full operation? Has this food been pumped through their nostrils, as is alleged, or inserted by a tube down the throat.

Mr. Masterman: I think the ordinary method was the second one described.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Is not a tube inserted, and the food pumped down? It is a horrible outrage (Labour cheers).

Mr. Snowden: Will the Home Secretary do something to stop this most brutal and up-to-date method of barbarism?

Mr. Byles: May I ask a question?

The Speaker: I think the hon. member had better give notice of it.

Mr. Keir Hardie: I should like to ask whether a responsible firm of solicitors, acting for these ladies, has applied for leave to interview them, to obtain their own statements, and the request has been refused? I should like to know the ground for the refusal.

Mr. Masterman: I think I must have notice of that question.

Mr. Byles: May I ask whether, whatever the treatment is, it is due to the law of the land and not to the Home Office or the Government?

Mr. Masterman: There is nothing different in it from similar treatment to other prisoners.

Mr. Keir Hardie: And the last man died who was treated in this way.

DRESDEN

J. A. Henckels Zwillingswerk Solingen. Trade Mark. Court steel maker to H. M. the German Emperor. Founded 13th June 1731. Finest knives and steel wares. Dresden-A. Wilsdruffer Strasse 7. Berlin W. 66. Leipziger Strasse 118.

Ambassador David J. Hill sailed for the United States last Saturday from Bremerhaven by the North German Lloyd S.S. "George Washington." He was accompanied from Bremen to Bremerhaven by Messrs. Heineken and Bremermann, directors of the N.G.L. The "George Washington" carried 1,858 passengers all told.

Dr. and Mrs. Francis McQuade, of South Bend, Indiana, were recently in town with their two young sons, who are to go to school in Germany. The doctor and his wife are both old members of the Berlin American Colony, and during their recent visit to the capital they renewed many old acquaintances formed on the occasion of their first visits.

Mr. John Fasson Howland, of Saugus, Mass., who graduated from Princeton last year, is visiting American friends in Dresden preparatory to going on to Paris, where he will study art. Mr. Howland has been an interested and appreciative visitor to the Royal Picture Gallery here during the past few days.

Mrs. and Miss Cunliffe Murray, of Washington, D.C., who has been visiting Dresden for the past month, are leaving shortly for Holland. They will make a short stay at The Hague and Amsterdam, and then go to Paris for the winter. Mrs. Cunliffe Murray's mother has spent the summer at her villa in Passy, near Paris.

On October 1st next Herr Kammermusik Carl Braun will celebrate his 25th jubilee as violinist of the Royal Court Orchestra. During his period of activity Herr Braun has also served as "Orchesterdirigent" of the Dresden Music School, and is doubtless known to many of our readers as an admirable teacher of the violin and theory.

We would draw the attention of readers to the fact that the library of the English Church of All Saints is open every Saturday morning from 10 to 11 o'clock, when books may be obtained therefrom. The catalogue has of late received some additions in the shape of new volumes, and the general character of the library is very interesting. It must not be thought that the majority of the books are of a theological nature, as the reverse is the case.

WANTED: second-hand furniture sufficient to furnish an apartment containing dining, sitting, and two bedrooms. Must be in good condition. Reply to "G," c/o Thos. Cook & Son, 43, Prager Strasse.

Miss A. Lawrence Watson Lectures on Current Events. 2, II. Winkelmann Strasse. Fridays, 12-1. 1st Lecture: Friday, October 1.

Miss Mabel J. Otis Graduate of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics and pupil of the Gilbert School of Dancing. Announces the opening of classes in Social and Classic Dancing. October 28th at the Hotel Savoy. Address: Miss M. J. Otis, George Bähr Strasse 8.

Cosy & home-like furnished flats, 3 to 10 rooms, etc., in Villa; garden and every modern convenience; to let. Apply: Fri. Riese, Sedan Strasse 33.

Fraulein Schloesser's boarding school, "Rosebery House," is removed to Eisenstuck Strasse 50.

Miss Agnes Flint formerly Assistant to Mrs. Wordsworth, London, recommends her Calisthenic and Dancing Classes the first week in October. At home 12-1 o'clock except on Wednesdays. Dippoldiswaldaer Gasse 15.

Meissen. Schloss Albrechtsburg. KÖNIGL. BURG-KELLER. First-class Restaurant.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse. Sunday, October 3rd. 17th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evening Song and Litany. Monday, October 4th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Tuesday, October 5th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Pract. Wednesday, October 6th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Thursday, October 7th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. Friday, October 8th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice. Saturday, October 9th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L. Sirehener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse. Sunday, October 3rd. 17th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p.m. Friday, October 8th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Sunday School will be resumed on the 2nd Sunday in October (October 11th) at 10.0 a.m. This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited. The Rev. J. P. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse. Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion service is held every third Sunday in January, March, June and October. The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES. THE BRITISH LEGATION.—Minister Resident: Arthur Cuningham Grant-Duff, Esq. THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmis, Esq. THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS:

In order to enhance the usefulness of The Daily Record as a medium of communication between members of the English-speaking colonies in Dresden, we cordially invite our readers to send in social items—dealing with new arrivals, social events, and other matters of interest—for publication in our columns. No charge is made for such insertions; on the contrary, we shall feel obliged to everybody who sends them in.

Every shop where English is spoken should take in and advertise in The Daily Record Strasse Strasse 5, I.

THE VERA AMERICAN SHOE. Vera Hunting Boots. Every year we sell thousands of pairs of these wonderful high cut boots for shooting and auto-mobiling. Black and Tan with double soles—waterproof. Catalogue gratis. For Men 18 Mk. the Pair. For Women 18 Mk. the Pair. Vera American Shoe Co. G. m. b. H. Dresden Pragerstr. 28. American shoes for boys and girls 10 to 13 Marks.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House. Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10 Hoffmann's Erzählungen. Fantastic Opera in three acts. Music by J. Offenbach. Cast: Hoffmann Herr Sembach. Niclaus Fräul. Tervani. Nathanael Herr Löschke. Hermann Herr Schmalnauer. Lutter Herr Ermold. Olympia Fräul. Keldorfer. Giulietta Fräul. Siems. Antonia Frau Nast. Coppelius Herr Ludikar. Dapertutto Herr Ludikar. Mirakel Herr Ludikar. Cochenille Herr Erl. Pitschinaccio Herr Erl. Franz Herr Erl. Spalanzani Herr Büssel. Crespel Herr Trede. Schlehmiß Herr Nebuschka. A voice Fräul. Eibenschütz.

PLOT. At a meeting of students, Hoffmann, one of their number, is railed on his gloomy temper. He declares he has been three unlucky in love, and promises to describe his love-affairs to them. In the Opera the three several episodes are presented in three acts. In the first act Hoffmann is in the house of Spalanzani, having gone there to meet his host's beautiful daughter. This daughter is really an automaton made by Spalanzani and Coppelius, a wizard, who is to have a half share in the money to be made by the sale of the doll. Coppelius gives Hoffmann a pair of spectacles, which increase the beauty of the doll, and Hoffmann is madly in love with it, heedless of the warnings of his friend Niklas. A dance is held, and Hoffmann dances with the automaton, which dances on unceasingly, till Hoffmann sinks half-fainting upon the sofa. Coppelius enters in a rage, the doll by which Spalanzani had bought his half of the doll having been dishonoured, and smashes the figure. The guests all laugh at Hoffmann, who at last realizes the trick. In the second act Hoffmann is courting Giulietta, a courtesan, who is in the power of Dapertutto, a wizard, for whom she has stolen the shadow of Schlehmiß, another love. She promises to procure Hoffmann's image in a mirror. Telling Hoffmann that Schlehmiß has the key of her room, she leaves them. Hoffmann kills Schlehmiß, only to find the room empty, and the false Giulietta disappears with Dapertutto in a gondola. In the third act Hoffmann is engaged to Antonia, daughter of Crespel, who has a beautiful voice, but is liable to consumption, so her father has forbidden her to sing. The deaf servant lets in Hoffmann, contrary to his master's orders. He and Antonia sing, and as Crespel returns Hoffmann hides, and from Crespel's conversation with the wizard, Doctor Mirakel, hears of Antonia's illness. He persuades Antonia never to sing again, but Mirakel, by invoking the spirit of her dead mother, induces her to break her promise; she sings and sings, and dies exhausted in Hoffmann's arms. In the epilogue the students thank Hoffmann for his tales. Composer: Offenbach, born 1819, died 1880.

Table with 9 columns: Date, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Rows include Royal Opera House, Royal Theatre Neustadt, Central-Theatre, Residenz-Theatre, and Royal Belvedere.

PARIS

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris September 25.

A Bohemian's Note-Book.

We are cruelly unjust. Whilst we have been going into ecstasies over American explorers, who tell us that they have been having a terrible time in the Arctic regions, we have not a moment of attention for those other heroes, equally splendid, but who have the misfortune to be our compatriots.

I speak of those men of valour, those knights of desperate daring who, during these last three days, have been facing the worst dangers, even risking their lives, in visiting the thousand-and-one street-works of our city. You should just see them set out in the morning,—a little pale, perhaps,—tearing themselves from the arms of their tearful wives and imploring children, and intrepidly disappearing in the dust of rubbish-heaps and the yawning blackness of excavations. Nothing daunts them; neither the quagmires besides which Lake Stymphale was a mere mud-puddle, nor the tottering scaffoldings, nor the gaping quarries, nor the clouds of exasperated microbes. They march steadily, from the frightful chasms of the Place St. Michel to the awful abysses of the Rue de Rennes, proceeding with unwavering courage across the Phlégéthon which we call the Seine, but which is now more than a sprinkler of little hells.

And when, in the evening, they return unwounded, or perhaps with a few slight contusions which they disdainfully ignore, the crowd, hushed with stupefaction, whispers tremblingly:

"There is the Municipal Commission going by!..."
 "The effect produced by our visits is excellent," said the chief of the commission, magnanimously.

I believe him; because they have shown us that nothing can daunt the bravery of mankind. And at the same time we know that, as with doctors in a sick room, the very presence of the man of medicine is comforting to the patient. The arrival of official personages is a sovereign remedy for all kinds of catastrophes.

(Henri Maret in *Le Journal*.)

"Born to be . . . Guillotined!"

David, the arch-bandit to whom I alluded in a recent article on this nation's extremely morbid love of sensationalism, has paid, together with his two companions, the penalty of his many crimes. The character of this amazing criminal was so extraordinary, and his conduct during the trial and after it evoked such widespread interest, especially amongst the "apaches," that the authorities must have been no little relieved when the execution had taken place. I find it hard to believe that David's equal in desperate courage and cool effrontery could be found in all the long annals of roguery. He was a brigand by nature, a man who cared as little for his own life as for that of any of his numerous victims, and his absolute fearlessness seems to have acted on his more normal associates like a fatal spell. The latter were simply assassins of the customary brutal and despicable stamp but, however much horror one may feel at David's crimes, there is decidedly something to admire in the man, something of that spirit which wrings from us admiration for the great financier who robs a population, and leads us to despise the petty thief for his lack of it. David, it seems, was at war with society ever since he could walk. He was an illegitimate son, abandoned to the rough care of State institutions and the haphazard schooling of the streets. In his early years he made acquaintance with a reformatory and his experiences there seemed to have permanently embittered him. He had no education, except what he picked up casually, and no trade by which he could earn a living. Being an individual of great force of character, he came under the notice of the police before he got into his teens and, long before he reached manhood, was definitely at war with the authorities, chiefly inspired, as he said, with the idea of revenging himself on his kind for the dog's career to which Fate had condemned him. In another sphere of activity, he might have been an empire-builder or a company-promoter on a huge scale. It is remarkable, but perhaps not so much so as it appears, that he should have found a woman to love him, and he seems to have loved her with more than common affection. During all his long months in prison he hardly missed a day without writing to her, made continual enquiries about "the little girl," as he called her, and his last act, before going to the scaffold, was to write bidding her adieu. Some of those letters have been sold for

considerable sums. His wife—her photograph has figured prominently in most of the papers—is a rather pretty girl with surprisingly good features, and she fully intended to be present at the execution and protest publicly against the loss of her husband. She was actually on the way to the town when the authorities wisely arrested her, on some pretext or other, and kept her in safe custody until the ceremony was over. In the prison David made several attempts at suicide not, as he was careful to explain, because he was afraid of the guillotine, but because he wished to cheat the State of the satisfaction of executing him. When the officials entered the cell and told him that the hour of the penalty was imminent, he broke gaily into the air from "Faust"—"Hail to my last morning!" On seeing the priest coming forward to offer his sacred services, he exclaimed "No mummeries for me, please!" and said to the priest, jokingly, "I'll see you another time, old man!" Whilst waiting for his turn of execution, he took up a drawing on which he had been engaged, and wrote underneath it "Unfinished, owing to the indecent haste of the Public Executioner!" He greeted the crowd, yelling for his death, with undaunted courage, shouting jeering and inciting words at them, and was actually exhorting the executioner to "Hurry up!" when the knife fell. The other two criminals, who have passed their time in prison eating and drinking and sleeping like brutes, received the mass with the same indifference and died sullenly. So ends the history of one of the most shocking series of crimes which ever terrorised a province or astonished a country. It was expected that David would make further revelations in regard to his deeds, but he contented himself with remarking that he was guilty of eight other crimes of which he had not been accused, and that he knew the whereabouts of the fourth member of the band for whom the police are still searching.

A Rogue's Testament.

The most remarkable part of this history, however, is the "will" which David left behind him, and I subjoin a few extracts from the main clauses of this curious document. It is dated at the prison and, after stating that the testator is in "full enjoyment of all his senses," continues as follows:

"I bequeath to M. Cochery, Minister of Finance, the amount of the costs of my prosecution, in order that he may add them to the Navy muddle and create a new tax for drawing five-franc pieces from the pockets of the fat French taxpayers."

"I bequeath the skin of my knees to M. Chauvin, Police Commissioner of Valence, whose skill and determination are universally recognised, so that he may make a tobacco-pouch out of it, and thus, like a good police-dog, always have the smell of a thief under his nose."

"I bequeath a medal of merit to the police-constables of Lyon, for the intelligence they displayed in following-up the clues I gave them, without finding anything."

"I authorise the magistrates who assisted at my condemnation, if any of them should be enthusiastic anglers, to bait their lines with the worms which feed on my carcass; I can guarantee them a fine haul of fish."

"I recommend the authorities to knock down all the crucifixes at cross roads, and to erect in their stead little guillotines. Messrs. Apache & Co. are terribly afraid of the "widow" and this may induce them to mend their ways. Perhaps! Who knows?"

"And now, "Good-night, my chickens!"

I, for one, cannot repress a feeling of helpless regret that such courage, intelligence and skill, should have been so utterly wasted, and that the pressure on those who, through no fault of their own, are born outside the pale of righteousness, should be so enormously hard. Society, in David's case, was even more to blame than the man himself, because his fate, it seems, was sealed, when he was still but an infant. I have not borrowed these sentiments from the local newspapers. Reflections of this kind are entirely absent from their pages. They are chiefly concerned to inform the world that as much as £3 per head was paid for a seat in the windows overlooking the place of execution, and that the blood from the shambles "trickled down to the tram-lines some thirty yards away." In justice, however, I should state that the demand for the suppression of public executions has risen almost to a clamour, and that the law in this respect will, undoubtedly, very soon be altered.

G. A. A.

|| DRESDEN ||

Concert Agency F. Ries
 Wednesday, 6th of October, 7.30 p.m. Palmengarten
IV. Max Reger Evening
 Artists engaged: **Sanna van Rhyn** (s- ng); **Palma von Pászthy** (violin); Professor **Dr. Max Reger** (pianoforte); Herr **Paul Aron** (pianoforte).
 Concert grand pianoforte: C. Rönisch, Waisenhaus Str. 24.
 Tickets at .44, 2/2, and 1/2, from **F. Ries** and **Ad. Brauer**, from 9-1 and 3-6 o'clock.

Pension Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Münchner Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

PENSION BEHNCKE Lindenau Strasse 11, I. Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

Worcester House School
 DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse,
 preparatory for Schools and Universities.
 Instructions in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French, etc. in class or privately.
 Boarders received.

H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

PENSION JAHN, Nürnberger Str. 44, I. Most beautiful location in the city. Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

HARRY M. FIELD,
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 Near the Railway Station and Tennis Courts.

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Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.
 TO THE UNITED STATES.
 October 2.—New York, from Southampton, mails due in New York September 30. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Thursday).
 October 3.—Campania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York October 9. Mark letters "via Köln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Thursday).
 October 5.—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, mails due in New York October 12. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, October 4.
 NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.
 Tomorrow (Friday), by the S. S. Campania, and the S. S. Majestic, both left New York September 22.
 On Saturday, October 2, by the S. S. La Lorraine, and the S. S. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, both left New York Sept. 23.
 On Monday, October 4, by the S. S. St. Louis, left New York September 25.
 On Wednesday, October 6, by the S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., left New York September 28.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
 of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
 North-westerly winds, changeable weather but mostly overcast, no heavy showers, cool.

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Printers, and Publishers: RECORD VERLAG, G. M. B. H. in DRESDEN.—Responsible Editor: WILLIE BAUMFELD.