

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,146.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 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 CONGO HORROR.

MR. MOREL'S NEW BOOK.

We can hardly imagine any book more painful for an Englishman to read than this ("Great Britain and the Congo"). It is studiously, almost meticulously, moderate, and every statement it contains is supported by evidence too strong to admit of a doubt. Yet the final result is such a catalogue of horror, cowardice, and hypocrisy as makes one's blood run cold. For nine years Mr. Morel has been investigating the hideous story of Belgian rule in the Congo basin, and whoever desires to get at the facts of this dreadful outrage upon humanity must needs go to him for information. He does not deal here, except by way of illustration, with the revolting details of torture, lust, and avarice which he set forth in that damning indictment, "King Leopold's Rule in Africa," or in that still more appalling book, "Red Rubber." The facts therein alleged have received such overwhelming proof, and have, we trust, been brought home so clearly to the mind of Europe, that there is no need for him to reiterate them. His purpose here is to show at once the responsibility which lies on England for the continuance of a reign of horror beside which the dominion of the Inquisition was a paternal rule and the atrocities of Alva the necessary severities of an enlightened administration, and the manner in which that responsibility has been evaded. It may be said that England is not more guilty than the other Powers who signed "in the name of Almighty God" the treaty which pledged them "to watch over the preservation of the native population and the improvement of the moral and material conditions of existence." Perhaps not. But because she has made, and still does make, louder protestations than others of tenderness for the inferior races, because she has an incomparably longer experience of them than any other Power, and because she loudly claims to found Empire upon justice and liberty, the responsibility lies heavier on her. We are not among those who would like to see England undertaking the rôle of an Imperial Don Quixote, redressing wrongs with which she has no concern, and intervening in the internal affairs of nations who are quite well able to manage them without her help. We are all for England minding her own business, which, Heaven knows, is large enough in all conscience. But this is her business. She made it so when she put her hand "in the name of Almighty God" to the instrument by which the lives, liberties, and happiness of the races of the Congo were placed in King Leopold's hands. It is not merely that she guaranteed these rights. The veriest child in international politics knows that while the Congo Free State might have come into existence despite the objection of almost any other Power, England's consent was essential.

Let us understand what has happened. In the matter of conquest no nation has the right to reproach another, for all have been equally guilty, and, upon the whole, their guilt has been of benefit to the world. Of that we make no complaint against the Congo Administration. In the matter of individual oppression and cruelty, England is equally in the same case. No nation has succeeded in picking so carefully its administrators in conquered lands that none of them has given way to the passions of lust, cruelty, or avarice. If Englishmen have, on the whole, sinned less in these respects against the inferior races, yet they have sinned plentifully, and history will not allow them to deny it. But here is a new thing. Other oppressions have been carried out by the man on the spot, confident that he would escape notice at home, or, at least, that the arm of authority would not be long enough to restrain him, or bring him to book. Here it is authority itself which urges the man on the spot to pile horror upon horror, to torture as well as to kill, to forget the very name of mercy in exacting the last drop of life blood from the miserable nation under his control. We wonder if people in England or Germany realise what it means when an eminent Belgian statesman can declare from his place in Parliament and amid the cheers of his followers that "the natives have no rights." The era over which that Devil's Magna Charta holds good is as large as Europe, if Russia be taken out, and was filled before it came into operation with a vast population, of which now only a remnant is left. Not merely towns, but whole



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countries have been depopulated, in order that the shareholders may get their rubber, and the Royal director the not inconsiderable fees which he draws in return for his "piety and philanthropy" towards a people who never did or wished him any harm. Those who survive live in a state of slavery incomparably worse than anything in the system which sent the North Americans into arms against their own brethren, and they may call themselves lucky if Bula Matadi, the all-powerful Administration, leaves them with two hands to gather the rubber it demands.

There is one argument put forward by counsellors of "let well alone" which is becoming threadbare by reiteration. It is that, if England used the iron hand towards the administrators of the Congo, she would immediately be confronted by the "mailed fist," and a grave dispute might ensue. We are not among those who credit this theory. It is notorious that thoughtful men in Germany are equally alive to the crimes against God and man perpetrated in the Congo as are Englishmen. It is inconceivable that a cultured and peace-loving nation like Germany should support inhuman barbarities for material ends. On the contrary, there is excellent reason to believe that negotiations have on more than one occasion taken place between London and Berlin on this very subject. It is rumoured that Herr Dernburg, during his recent sojourn in England, discussed the Congo affair with the Foreign Office. But every day lost means another contribution to the lurid annals of crime and horror in the Congo. The world's conscience is burdened by it, and the burden will not be lifted until action, single-handed or united, is taken to erase this horrid blot from the escutcheon of civilisation.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

(From our correspondent.) LONDON, Thursday. While members of the Lower House are dispersed far and wide across the country in search of rest and recreation after one of the most strenuous Sessions on record, the Lords are debating a number

of Government Bills in which the country does not take much interest. It is now tacitly admitted that the second reading of the Finance Bill is fixed for November 22. On that day, therefore, the Titanic struggle will commence between Lords and Commons. In spite of inspired statements in the Opposition journals, there is as yet no definite proof that the Budget is to be rejected. Lord Lansdowne, leader of the Opposition in the Lords, maintains absolute silence. He has said nothing in regard to the amendment of rejection forecasted by the parliamentary correspondent of the *Times*. It is becoming more clear every day that the stalwarts in the Commons do not want the Budget to pass. They admit it, and their papers also admit it. Journals like the *Daily News*—the morning half-penny which enjoys the dignity of being a Government mouthpiece—are indulging in unbearably bitter vituperation against the Peers. The language of the *News* recalls the worst phases of political controversy in the time of William Pitt. It alleges that most of the Peers have no interest other than the gaming-tables of Monte Carlo or the Turf, and excoriates the most honourable among them in language reminiscent of Grub-street lampoons. Many of its leading articles are undoubtedly the voice of Mr. Lloyd George, who is doing brilliantly in his new rôle of a Mad Mullah preaching the Jihad. A hundred years ago Mr. George and his colleagues might have succeeded in so inflaming popular passions as to actually bring about a not altogether bloodless revolution; but the national mind is more steady now, and not easily to be shaken by the manifestly partisan attacks on a class which, in spite of its many grave defects, has frequently rendered the nation yeoman service. The insults levelled at them by the Government newspapers cannot be entirely without effect on the Peers. In schoolboy language they are being "dared" to throw out the Budget; but the Peers have at least one great advantage over their opponents in that they are gentlemen, and not schoolboys. Even should the Budget be passed, the Government admit their intention of soon raising other contentious issues with the direct object of placing the Lords in a quandary whence they must emerge stripped of any legislative influence. Thus, the battle is not for the Budget, but for the establishment of a one-Chamber system of Government, or, in plainer language, a Radical oligarchy able to force its will on the nation, Peers and public alike. This is the plain issue, which all the fulminations and Billingsgate epithets of Cabinet Ministers is unable to wholly obscure. But the nation is not to be fooled. The Liberal Party recognises the gravity of the struggle ahead, and is leaving nothing undone to secure the largest possible vote. Every Liberal journal has temporarily established a pamphlet department, from which are issued hundreds of leaflets, more or less mendacious, purporting to show the elector the hard times which would follow Tariff Reform, or revealing the shocking turpitude of those terrible Dukes. The war thus far is exclusively a wordy one, but there is no guarantee that, if the Liberals continue to deliberately incite the lower elements by unrestrained and inflammatory language, it will not develop into something much more serious.

(From our correspondent.) NEW YORK, Nov. 1. —According to estimates by the Panama Isthmus Canal Commission of Washington, D.C., half the amount of excavation work judged necessary by American engineers when the Panama Canal scheme was taken over from French hands has now been completed. By the end of September 87,172,058 cubic yards of earth had been excavated. When the French promoters handed over the enterprise to the United States Government, 81,548,000 cubic yards had been removed. The question of how to defend the great waterway when completed is now engaging the War Department's attention. It is proposed to erect batteries at each end, and at several points along the canal, armed with enormously powerful heavy guns. These batteries will be garrisoned by the Army, but the Navy also enters into the defence scheme. Special squadrons will be formed to patrol the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific canal areas. It is estimated that the erection of the fixed defences necessary will run well into \$50,000,000. The strategic advantages of the Canal to America cannot be underestimated. Its completion will put quite a different complexion on the balance of power in the Pacific, since it will enable American warships to cross from ocean to ocean in the minimum period of time.

BERLIN

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, W. 30, Stübben Strasse 2. 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.

On Thursday evening at the New Palace, Potsdam, a banquet was given in honour of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, Heir Apparent to the Austrian Throne, and the Duchess Hohenberg, at which, besides the Emperor and Empress and the Archduke and Archduchess, the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece and a number of other personages now in Berlin and Potsdam took part. Invitations had been extended to the members of their Majesties' suites and ladies, members of the visitors' suites, the Ambassador and Staff of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Berlin, the Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, and Secretary of State von Schoen, who all attended with their ladies. The Emperor sat between the Crown Princess of Greece and the Duchess of Hohenberg, the Empress between the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and the Crown Prince of Greece. An orchestra rendered musical selections during the banquet.

An ex-Governor of Missouri, Mr. D. R. Francis, President of the St. Louis World Exhibition, has consented to act in the capacity of Vice-President of the forthcoming American Exhibition in Berlin. Keen interest in the Exhibition is being manifested in America.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Orr, of the American Embassy in London, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at the close of October. Mr. and Mrs. Orr were well and popularly known in Berlin in 1908, when Mr. Orr was stationed at the Berlin Embassy.

Mrs. Orr, who is a Chicagoan, was before her marriage Miss Alice Meigs, daughter of Major Montgomery Meigs, of Iowa, and granddaughter of General Meigs, a civil war veteran. Mr. Arthur Orr, Third Secretary at the London Embassy, attained the distinction of passing the highest competitive test ever made in the diplomatic service board. He started his career at the American Embassy in Berlin.

A picture of King Edward inspecting his horse Minoru, which won the last Derby, was produced by Mr. Johnson, the well known Hoppegarten trainer, on Tuesday evening at the English dinner. The picture, which was the subject of considerable interest in the pause between dinner and dance, had very appropriately arrived from England only that evening. Mr. Johnson expects to hold the engraving in reserve until that happy day when the English Colony in Berlin shall become the possessors of an English Club, in which it will be hung.

Mr. Johnson, who attended the recent Derby, is probably the last Englishman in Berlin to have seen the King. According to his personal report, King Edward appeared to be in the best of health and spirits.

Rev. L. C. Hsley, the George S. Green Fellow from Princeton Seminary to Berlin University, spoke at the afternoon service at the American Church on Sunday. Countess von Linden was hostess for the afternoon.

The American Woman's Club announces the following entertainments for the month of November:—Saturday, November 13: Regular monthly tea from 4 to 6. Hostess, Miss Molt, assisted by ten Club members. All members are cordially invited. Fee for guests, 50 pf.

Friday, November 19: Dance at 8 p.m. Hostesses: Mrs. A. M. Thackara; Mrs. Belknap; Mrs. Hessenberg and Mrs. Oriswold. All members are cordially invited, and may bring guests by paying 1 mark each for ladies, 2 marks for men. Refreshments included. Saturday, November 27: Lecture at 8 o'clock. Lecturer and subject to be announced later.

Mrs. Mackenzie Wood, of Barbarossa Strasse 15, has issued cards for an At Home this (Saturday) afternoon to meet the Flonzaley Quartette.

Augusta Cottlow, the well known New York pianist, made a most successful appearance on Tuesday evening in the Mozart Saal at her first recital in Berlin.

Miss Cottlow had a good-sized audience which showed great appreciation of the musical enjoyment offered. Particularly after the MacDowell number—*Sonata Eroica* (based upon Tennyson's "Passing of the King")—did the enthusiasm of the audience become manifest. That happened which so rarely takes place in a Berlin concert hall—the audience, mid-way through the programme, vociferously demanding an encore. Miss Cottlow finally complied, giving an extra number in the shape of MacDowell's choice and delicate "Water Lily," which, trifle though it is, the artist rendered with all the art which she knows how to apply to bigger numbers.

Miss Augusta Cottlow will be well remembered as the pianist whose recitals in America in aid of the MacDowell Fund, proved so highly acceptable to New York audiences.

The programme as a whole was as follows:—

1. Chaconne for Violin Bach.
- (For Pianoforte, arranged by Ferruccio Busoni.)
2. a) Romanze in F Brahms.
- b) Scherzo a Capriccio Mendelssohn.
- c) Two Etudes (Moscheles et Fétis Method) Chopin.
- d) Barcarolle MacDowell.
3. Sonata Eroica G-minor MacDowell.
- (After Tennyson's Poem: "The Passing of King Arthur.")
4. a) Clair de Lune Debussy.
- b) Prelude, A-minor Liszt.
- c) Mephisto Valse Liszt.

A Berlin physician recently announced a remarkable discovery which he had made, namely, the benefits in the case of rheumatism and neuralgia which are obtainable from a course of snow massage. Dr. Tarkinea, of Helsingfors, has taken up Dr. Kuhner's discovery, and he has published some striking results in affections of rheumatism and sciatica. In a dozen cases of the first malady nine patients were cured, two alleviated, and one only resited. Eleven sciatica patients were treated, and of these eight were cured, one relieved, and on two the treatment had no effect.

Some snow which has just fallen is collected, and with it the spot immediately affected is rubbed. This operation lasts from one to three minutes. The patient is as quickly as possible clothed with his under garments, and a process of dry shampoo (kneading and rubbing) takes place outside the garments. It is claimed that the beneficial effect of this treatment manifests itself almost immediately. Preference is given to snow that has just fallen, for it has not been contaminated, nor does it possess a hard crust, such as is manifest after lying for any time on the ground. If no snow is about, ice can be used as a substitute, but the effect is less marked.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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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)

Fridays: 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon
11 a.m. Litany.

Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion

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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.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Die Hugenotten	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	King Richard II. (Kainz)	at 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theatre	Don Carlos	7.30
	Major Barbara	8
Lessing Theatre	Tantris, der Narr	8
Berliner Theatre	Hohe Politik	8
New Theatre	Der Dieb	8
New Schauspielhaus	Der lateinische Esel	7.30
Comic Opera	Der polnische Jude	8
New Operetta Theatre	Miss Dudelsack	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Schwur der Treue	8
Charlottenburg	Wallensteins Lager.—Piccolomini	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Flachsman als Erzieher	8
Kleines Theatre	Hinter'm Zaun	8
Uranin Theatre	In den Dolomiten	8

Every evening until further notice.

Lustspielhaus	Der dunkle Punkt	
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue	at 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Sietliner Sängler	8
Passage Theatre	Henry Bender: Der süsse Doktor.	8
	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Rechtlosen	8
Folles Caprice	Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse	8
	Augenblick	8.15

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thackara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office 10-3 hours.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

BUENOS AYRES, Thursday.—A bomb outrage, the success of which might have had the worst results, was averted in the nick of time. Police officials discovered an infernal machine which had been laid on the high altar of the Carmelite Church here. They succeeded in rendering it harmless and also arrested the person alleged to be responsible for the outrage. He is a Russian anarchist, who declared it was his intention to revenge the death of Ferrer.

WASHINGTON, Friday.—President Taft has given his approval to the recommendation of the War and Navy Departments to convert Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, into a Pacific Ocean naval base. Mr. Taft has further decided to sanction the suggested improvements to the harbour and fortifications of Manila, as the defence of the Philippines will henceforth be entirely in the hands of the military authorities.

SYDNEY (N.S.W.), Friday.—Neither coal nor coke was offered for sale yesterday, and firewood was only to be had at very high prices. Poor families cook their meals at one common fire. Freight rates and passenger fares along the coast have been raised. The Union of Harbour Workers have signified their readiness to join the strike. The Union numbers some 1,750 members, most of whom are employed in the wool warehouses.

SYDNEY, Thursday.—The men at four Southern collieries have struck. Coal is selling at fifty shillings a ton, and the price of firewood has advanced fifty per cent. The proprietors will meet on Friday, as was previously arranged. They declare that they will not confer with the men's representatives under threat. Many of the strikers are employing their time in harvesting, fishing, or picnicking. Thousands of men have been rendered idle in other industries. The Northern strikers have decided to picket the mines, and thus to prevent repairs or baling. Great damage will be done as the result. The P. and O. Steamship Company is prepared to import large supplies of coal from Japan.

NEW YORK (cablegram to the *Globe*).—According to some of the Western newspapers, the continued exodus of American farmers to Canada is threatening to have an injurious influence upon agricultural progress in that part of the United States. The men who leave this country to seek fortune in the Dominion are, it is explained, the very pick of our own farmers, and it is alleged that among the reasons which induce them to leave are cheap land, equitable land laws and regulations, and honest, efficient local government, giving complete guarantees for law and order.

The implied suggestion that all these cannot be found in the United States is ridiculed here, but whatever may be the causes the emigration referred to cannot be denied. Nor is there any reason to suppose that it will show any falling off next season. It is positively stated indeed that 1910 will break all records in this connection, as promised extensive railway developments in Canada, in the form of construction of new branch lines, will open up large tracts of good agricultural land to the American settler with capital and energy, upon terms which cannot fail to be attractive.

The movement across the border is really due in large measure to the persistent manner in which the attractions of Canada are boomed throughout our Western States. There is good reason to believe that the Dominion Government has set aside a considerable sum of money for publicity purposes in this country, and that it is being spent tactfully and very usefully. This is a form of British enterprise, which is not altogether relished here, and of which more may be heard before long.

The following telegram, which reached us yesterday afternoon, is dated from "Cairo," but it unfortunately does not say which Cairo. Presumably the incident recorded took place at Cairo, Georgia, Cairo, Alabama, or Cairo, Mississippi:—

CAIRO, Friday.—A coloured man accused of having forcibly outraged a young white girl was yesterday seized by a crowd numbering many thousands and including numerous women. He was lynched, the body subsequently being cremated. After executing this act of popular justice the crowd marched to the gaol and demanded the delivery up of the negro's accomplice. They forcibly entered the gaol but, not finding the accomplice, dragged from his cell a white man imprisoned on a charge of having murdered his wife and, despite his protestations of innocence, hanged him without ceremony to the nearest telegraph pole. The search for the negro's accomplice was then pursued with great vigour. The Governor of the State has ordered out eleven companies of the Militia for the maintenance of order.

GENOA, Friday.—The well-known balloon Cognac, piloted by Baron de Beauclair, which on Tuesday traversed the Alps and again ascended from Cassino early yesterday, was carried out to sea by the violent winds. In answer to the pilot's signals, the balloon was taken in tow by a tugboat. A sudden squall tore it away, however, and the baron was hurled into the water, whence he was rescued by the tug's crew. The balloon itself immediately mounted high in the air, and is believed to have been lost in the sea somewhere between Corsica and the mainland.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday.—The Sultan will open the new Parliamentary session on November 14 with a speech from the Throne.

COLUMBUS AND VESPUCCI.

From a French source we learn that a movement is in progress in America to effect the beatification of Christopher Columbus. A similar effort was made at the tercentenary in 1892, but, says our authority, Columbus has many enemies at the Vatican, both as a discoverer and as a man. Some of the American newspapers cite the case of Joan of Arc, and draw a parallel between the discoverer and the Pucelle. The genius of the two was equal. Both displayed a heroic courage in attaining their ends; both were marked with the "sceau divin," and, according to the expression of the time, both fought for their King and for God.

In connection with the foregoing it may be mentioned that in Hungary is being observed at this time the memory of St. Emeric, son of Stephen, the saint King of Hungary. Accidentally Emeric has been a person of some consequence in the world, for from his name has come that of one of the great divisions of the earth. Through his celebrity his name became a popular one; it was conferred, in the fifth century, in the Italian form of Amerigo, upon an Italian surnamed Vespucci. Vespucci did the world some service by extending the knowledge of the continent which Christopher Columbus had discovered; and, by a strange current of circumstances, this continent came to be recognised by the name America, in honour of Signor Vespucci. When St. Stephen was choosing a name for his first-born son, how little could he have imagined that the one he chose was to be the parent of the noted word "America."

DRUGS THAT KILL DRUG HABITS.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

Dr. Alexander Lambert's announcement of a drug combination which he has found, through a long series of practical tests, to be a prompt cure for the drug habit is a matter of very general interest. If the new prescription continues to justify the doctor's claim, it may produce a revolution in the medical treatment of morphine and cocaine fiends and of victims of alcoholism. According to Dr. Lambert there is no case beyond the hope extended by the new remedy, although he is far from pronouncing the compound an absolute cure-all.

A curious feature of the new treatment is that the drug to which the patient is addicted is taken with the specific. Presently, under an induced physiological change, the slave is set free. Where the cure occurs it takes place within a few days.

To the lay mind this method of treatment may suggest itself as a species of inoculation, the remedy being swallowed instead of injected. Conditions which prompt desire are displaced by fresh feelings of satisfaction and self-confidence. The physician proceeds according to the physiological definition of habit as a state of body established by custom, custom itself being the recurrent operation of a certain force. For the time being the will-power of the drug victim is disregarded apparently, yet this may come to be a helpful, sustaining quality after the medical cure.

One may speculate, without being accused of straining the subject, upon the consequences to prohibition and related efforts to reform men by statute if the horrible examples which give these movements their strength are removed by the Lambert formula.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, November 14th. 23rd Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Monday, November 15th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, November 16th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Wednesday, November 17th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, November 18th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, November 19th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, November 20th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.
Strehlener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse

Sunday, November 14th. 23rd Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p.m. Friday, November 19th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.m. This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.
The Rev. J. P. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate westerly winds, gradual clearing of the sky, somewhat colder, cessation of rainfall.

DRESDEN

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Beer, Baring-Gould, Bayer, Melville, Tanner,
Lindemann, Johnson, Blich, Knoop,
Sandon, Jacobi.

Both teams are believed by experts to be very evenly matched, and the game therefore promises to be unusually fast and exciting. Tickets of admission may be obtained at the rooms of the Academische Sport Club, Schnorr Strasse 12, I., in advance, price 75 pfg.; admission at the gate costs 1 mark.
Bully-off at 11.30 a.m.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The following programme will be rendered at the Vespers Service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon: 1. Organ Prelude. 2. Two Lutherlieder for chorus by Hieronymus Pratorius (born 1560) and Johann Eccard (born 1553). 3. Albert Becker: "Des Christen Herz auf Rosen geht." for soprano solo with violin and organ, from work 28. 4. Reinhold Becker: "Du bist der Herr!" song for soprano with organ, work 129, No. 5. 5. Otto Richter: "Die streitende Kirche Christi," alternating song for choir and congregation with organ accompaniment and wind-instruments. The church choir conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Königl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Fräul. Maria Schoepfer, concert singer from Brunswick (soprano) and Herr Theodor Bauer, Königl. Kammermusikus (violin). At the organ Herr Alfred Sittard. Blowers: The members of the Allgemeine Musikverein.

The programme of the Symphony Concert at the Gewerbehaus this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock will be as follows: 1. Sinfonie No. 12, B-dur, Haydn. 2. Sinfonie No. 5, C-moll, Beethoven. 3. Sinfonie D-moll, Schumann.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear next week:—
Vol. 4,153: "The Food of Love," by Frank Frankfort Moore.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending about 10.30

Rienzi.

Opera in five acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Cola Rienzi, Papal notary Herr v. Baiy.
Irene, his sister Fräul. Siems.
Stefano Colonna, head of the family Colonna Herr Schwarz.
Adriano, his son Fräul. Tervani.
Paolo Orsini, head of the family Orsini Herr Plaschke.
Raimondo, legate of the Pope in Avignon Herr Puttlitz.

Cecco del Vecchio, } Roman citizens . . . } Herr Nebuschka
Baroncelli, } } Herr Löschke.
A messenger of Peace Fräul. Stünzner.

PLOT. Rienzi, a Roman notary, abetted by the papal delegate Raimondo, dreams of throwing off the yoke of the haughty patricians. The head of the Orsini tries to abduct Irene's sister, but she is saved by Adriano Colonna, a member of the rival faction. The nobles leave Rome to fight out a quarrel, and the people shut the gates and elect Rienzi tribune. A plot to murder Rienzi by the Orsini is betrayed by Adriano, and the nobles are condemned to death, but at Irene's entreaty Rienzi relents and pardons them. They again rebel and in a battle the chief of them are slain; this turns Adriano against Rienzi. The people begin to distrust Rienzi, the church excommunicates him, Adriano in vain implores Irene to fly with him. She and Rienzi retire to the Capitol, which is set on fire in the midst of a popular rising, and they, together with Adriano, perish in the flames.
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Nov. 7 to 14	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Sizilianische Bauernhehre. Der Bajazzo. 7.30 p.m.	Eugen Onegin. 7.30 p.m.	Mignon. 7.30 p.m.	Der Trompeter v. Säckingen. 7.30 p.m.	Die Regimentsstochter. 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Rienzi. 7 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.	Dr. Klaus. 7.30 p.m.	Fuhrmann Henschel. 7.30 p.m.	Die Räuber. 6.30 p.m.	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen. 7.30 p.m.	The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.	Die goldene Freiheit. 7.30 p.m.	Die Räuber. 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Ein Walzertraum. 8.30. Frauenherz. 7.30.	Frauenherz. 7.30 p.m.	Die Karlschüler. 7.30 p.m.	Frauenherz. 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.	Frauenherz. 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.	—

THE STEINHEIL CASE.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

A Bohemian's Note-Book.

I have learnt with great pleasure that there will be a bench reserved for diplomatic representatives at the trial of Mme. Steinheil, just the same as at the Chamber. No one will object to the ambassadors being spectators of an affair which is doing so much to increase the good fame of our country. We should object, of course, to any of our compatriots being present, and in fact very severe measures have been taken to prevent them getting in. After this, no one will be able to say that we are unkind to foreigners. With all due respect to the Scotch, it is we who now bear the palm for hospitality.

Naturally, an exception must be made for the procurator of Versailles. That is one of the gaities of the matter which will probably bring others in its train. It is just as well that this magistrate should be admitted, because, when the judgment is appealed against, the second trial will take place before him and it is necessary that he should keep himself up-to-date.

I find something particularly quaint in this certainty that the first decision will be no good for anything and that the whole bag of tricks will be passed on to the Court of Versailles. It is as if you knew that you were going to have the colic on Thursday next, and advised the doctor beforehand! Never has foresight been pushed so far.

If this trial fulfils the exciting promise of its commencement, several good pints of blue blood should be spilt, which, of course, is becoming more and more the speciality of our criminal processes. The old French gaiety seems to have taken refuge in the Palais de Justice. This is probably the reason why the ambassadorial staffs have been convoked. We are at our wits' end to find entertainment for our guests. When they go home the attachés will be able to say:

"We were not particularly amused at the Theatre des Nouveautés, but we had a thundering good time at the Court of Assises. And, do you know, they actually reserved places for us!"

(Henri Maret in *Le Journal*.)

"Cherchez La Femme!"

Beauty, the gift of the gods, seems also to be one of the chief agencies of the devil. The philosopher, meditating upon the careers of such women as Mme. Steinheil, might well be tempted to agree with the Mosaic idea that woman's charm is a snare of the Evil One, created by him to lure susceptible man from the path of rectitude. It is significant that the lives of almost all the outstandingly beautiful women of history were full of violent crimes. Beauty has produced a finer crop of assassinations than either cupidity or ambition. I make no accusation against the fair ladies who have possessed the fatal attraction. They would probably have led happier and more comfortable lives if their physical endowments had been less provocative. They, in the majority of cases, were completely overwhelmed by the electric atmosphere of passion which they inspired. Their beauty brought ruin to them as it did to so many of their victims, and they seldom met death in peaceful shape. Very few—and small blame to them—were strong enough to keep a steady head amidst the fierce whirlpool of emotion in which their beauty involved them and, sooner or later, they became intoxicated with their almost Napoleonic power. Mme. Steinheil has much in common with the great beauties of history. Her conquests have been innumerable. Princes, presidents, ambassadors, generals, and distinguished men of all kinds have alike fallen victim to her irresistible charms. "The adorable Meg" was a big factor in the lives of many important men, and she queened it magnificently over all who entered her circle. How far the intrigues which are spun around such women extend, and what effect they have on the body-politic, it is impossible to ascertain. Mme. Steinheil's "scalps" certainly include President Faure. She was alone with him at the time of his sudden death from "syncope," and the present trial has revived certain ugly rumours which have been circulating slowly ever since the President's decease. Popular consideration for Mme. Faure and her children has alone prevented them from becoming open accusations. During the previous trial appeared a cartoon depicting M. Faure sitting in Olympus, reading the latest terrestrial bulletins. "Ah!" he said, looking regretfully downwards, "at that time I wasn't thinking of Dreyfus!"

"The Tragic Widow!"

Marguerite Japy—her maiden name—was 21 years of age when she met Steinheil, an artist who never showed signs of rising from the most hopeless mediocrity. Like most of the men who became acquainted with her fascinations, he fell madly in love with her, and she, for reasons best known to herself, married him. Probably her mother had something to do with it, and in fact Mme. Steinheil could hardly be described as fortunate in her maternal parent. The married couple did not get on very well together. They eventually came to Paris, and Marguerite, to use an Anglicanism, got into "fast" ways. Steinheil, at first, objected strongly to his wife's behaviour, but gradually became reconciled to it, as

his wife's friends brought him a great deal of professional patronage. Through her attractions he obtained prices for his work which he could never have done in the open market. President Faure's death occurred in 1899 and it brought Mme. Steinheil into a kind of disfavour that even the Parisian smart set could not stand. The Steinheils began to suffer from heavy material losses.

After sixteen years of matrimonial compromise, relations between the Steinheils became very strained indeed. In the spring of 1908, three months before the murder, Mme. Steinheil met M. Borderel, a rich country squire, and seems to have fallen really in love with him. His attitude was quite well-marked. He had no objection to being her lover, but he could not afford to marry a divorced woman,—in the event of Mme. Steinheil freeing herself of her husband in that fashion—although he was willing to espouse her if her husband died in the ordinary course of nature. The two continued their intercourse and, in Mme. Steinheil's words, "trusted to luck!" A few months later Steinheil and his mother-in-law were strangled in their beds. Mme. Steinheil was found bound to her own bedstead. On the pillow beside her was a gag, which she said she had managed to eject from her mouth. The doctors who were called in noticed that the marks of the cords on her person, and the injuries of which she complained, were of the lightest description. She said that she had been aroused from sleep by three masked men and a woman, who had forced her to tell where the valuables were kept and had afterwards struck her on the head until she was unconscious.

Notwithstanding many contradictions in her story: contradictions which might be credibly explained on psychological grounds, her tale, for several months, was officially accepted. Then came her famous letter of the 30th of October, 1908, to the *Echo de Paris*, accusing Remy Couillard, the valet, of complicity in her husband's murder. But for this latter, the whole affair might have "blown over." Madame has always been "an untruthful person with histrionic ways," and her theatrical leanings betrayed her. How Remy Couillard exculpated himself, and how Alexandre Wolff, the son of her cook, whom she subsequently accused, also managed to steer clear of her intrigues, is too long a story to tell here. Madame, making a brave, histrionic show, got deeper and deeper into the mire of her own making, and the Public Prosecutor, much to the consternation of certain highly-placed ones, was compelled to impeach her, in turn, of complicity in the crime.

As you have doubtless observed, she is defending herself with conspicuous ability. She is a perfect mistress of every trick and artifice of temperament, and knows how to make the fullest possible use of the unusual charms which Nature has bestowed upon her. The stage missed a fine actress in Mme. Steinheil. Smiles and tears, and every vibrant of emotion from pathos to tragedy, she always has at ready command. It is difficult to see how they can convict her, because, as in the case of Harry Thaw, the issues have been so thoroughly obscured. I am of opinion that a compromise will be made with justice and that she will be acquitted. France has the habit of arranging these things, and Mme. Steinheil has probably been advised, sub rosa, that if she keeps the scandal within the narrowest possible limits, no harm will come to her.

G. A. A.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

November 16.—Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, from Bremen, mails due in New York November 25. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, Nov. 15.

November 18.—Teutonic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York November 25. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, November 15.

TO CANADA.

For the information of Canadian readers it may be mentioned that a fast mail steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company leaves Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal direct every Saturday. Letters intended for Canada by this direct route should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursdays, and be marked: "Via Liverpool by Empress steamer." At the same time it should be remembered that Canadian letters can also be sent by one of the New York steamers, and that if mailed by steamers direct from German harbours they obtain the benefit of the 10-plennig rate for 20 grammes.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.

Letters bearing a 10-plennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

On Sunday, November 14, by the S.S. *La Touraine*, left New York November 4.

On Monday, November 15, by the S.S. *St. Paul*, and the S.S. *Amerika*, both left New York November 6.

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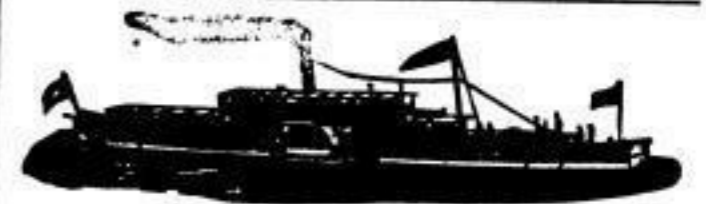
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