

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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THE DISQUIET IN BELFAST.

Disturbances occurred in Belfast on Sunday evening and the police used their truncheons freely. The rioters tore up the paving stones and threw them at the police, several of whom were hurt. Two battalions of infantry were marched to the spot, and repeatedly charged with fixed bayonets. Many arrests were made.

REPRIEVE REFUSED FOR BRINKLEY.

The Under-Sheriff for Surrey on Friday afternoon received an intimation from the Home Office that the Home Secretary sees no reason to interfere with the course of justice in the case of Richard Brinkley, condemned to death for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Beck at Croydon. The condemned man is therefore to be hanged at Wandsworth Prison this, Tuesday morning.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE TELEGRAPHISTS' STRIKE.

The strike of Western Union telegraph operators, which began at Los Angeles, threatens to have serious consequences.

Not only has it extended to Chicago, but it has infected the Postal Company, which, with the Western Union, handles the telegraphic business of the country.

Five hundred operators of the Postal Company struck in Chicago at six o'clock on Friday evening, making a total of 1,600 operators out.

Under the wording of the strike order, all the operators of working brokers were called out on Saturday. Business generally is badly handicapped.

The telegraph employees have for some time been seeking an excuse, being anxious to try conclusions with the company, and at last they have found one at Los Angeles, where an employee named Ryan had been discharged for deliberately delaying messages from Los Angeles. The operators struck, demanding that Ryan should be reinstated, and the company retorted by engaging non-unionists, whose messages the Chicago operators refused to receive.

Their course has been adopted in many mid-western cities; for instance, in Kansas City, where 150 men left their keyboards because the manager assigned a non-union woman to take a message from Chicago.

According to the *New York Globe* the Unionist telegraphists have a secret code signal which enables them to detect whether the operators at the other end of the wire are also unionists.

Up to Saturday evening at 6 the operators in 25 towns, among them St. Louis, had struck. Since then the movement has extended to Columbus, Milwaukee, Nashville, Memphis and Dallas. The operators in San Francisco and Oakland are expected to join. Meetings were being held in several places on Sunday; amongst other places in New York where 3,000 operators took part.

Up to Sunday 50 towns had been affected. Disturbances have only been reported in the West of Chicago.

NEW YORK'S RESPITE TILL FRIDAY.

The New York operators in their meeting on Sunday decided to take no step until next Friday, as the National Civic Corporation has declared that representatives of the Corporation and of the Labour Union would go to Chicago on Monday to make an attempt to settle the matters in dispute in conjunction with the chairman of the operators' Union.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The Washington correspondent of the *London Standard* reports that negotiations in connection with a treaty had been broken off in consequence of Japan's refusal to accept the conditions of the U. S.

WALL STREET.

The continued sales in Wall Street on Saturday caused a slump. Prices generally were lower than

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on March 14th. Twenty of the chief railway stocks fell 7 dollars per share on an average. This state of affairs is partly due to the enquiry instituted against the New York Central and the Pennsylvania in connection with freight rebates; chiefly, however, to Mr. Bonaparte's announcement that an action would be brought against the Harriman group in consequence of the disclosures made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the matter of the affairs of the Chicago and Alton Railway.

THE STANDARD OIL.

In a letter to President Roosevelt, containing a synopsis of his report on the petroleum industry, the Federal Commissioner for Corporations accuses the Standard Oil Company of sacrificing the interests of the home consumers in order to monopolise the foreign trade. The Commissioner states that, since the company had the monopoly at home, they were exercising extortion. To fight the competition in foreign countries they had sold to the foreign consumers at extraordinarily low figures and had indemnified themselves at the cost of the home consumers.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

The Associated Press reports from Boulder (Colorado) that a fire broke out in the goods-shed of the Colorado and Southern Railway and spread to a magazine close by containing 1,000 pounds of dynamite. This exploded with tremendous force injuring some hundred people and shattering all window panes in Boulder.

ANOTHER DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

At Essex, Ontario, a truck-load of dynamite exploded during the transit over the Detroit river. The new passenger station of the Michigan Central Railway was destroyed. The station master and several other persons were killed and many were injured. All the windows in Essex were broken. The explosion was heard 15 miles off.

THE KIDNAPPING OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

The following are additional details of the recent attempt by a Bulgarian band to kidnap Col. Elliot, the British staff officer in charge of the work of gendarmerie reorganisation in the Drama district of Macedonia, as reported by *Reuter*.

In the course of a tour of his district, Col. Elliot arrived, on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 30, at the Bulgarian village of Gyuredjik, situated about seven hours from Drama, on the road to Nevrokop. It seems clear that it had been planned to carry him off from the house in which he passed the night, and that this project was frustrated only by the vigilance of his escort in guarding the house.

About seven o'clock the following morning Col. Elliot went out to take a stroll round the village. Turning into a side street, he had gone only about 40 yards when he suddenly found himself seized by four men in khaki uniforms, armed with Mannlicher carbines and bayonets, wearing bandoliers,



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and carrying bombs in small sacks attached to their belts.

They tried to hurry their prisoner away towards the hills, explaining that they intended to do him no harm, but merely to make the Turkish Government pay a ransom for him. He resisted with all his might, his jacket getting torn to pieces in the struggle; but when they tied a rope round his left arm he relaxed his efforts, fearing that he might be secured in such a way as to leave no hope of escape. He continued, however, to make the pace as slow as possible.

Strange to say, his captors did not search him for arms; they were probably in too great a hurry.

While the prisoner was being carried off, parties of the band were posted to fire down the streets by way of intimidating possible pursuers, and these parties afterwards formed themselves into a long line of skirmishers to cover the withdrawal of the party who were in charge of the prisoner. Two of the gendarmes composing Colonel Elliot's escort started pluckily in pursuit, and soldiers from an adjoining blockhouse began to fire across a ravine on the retiring Bulgarians.

Meanwhile, Colonel Elliot had been hurried some distance upwards towards the forest, and his party reached an open meadow where, finding themselves under fire, one of the men lay down and began to return the fire of the two gendarmes, who were only about 70 yards off, while the other three tried to force their prisoner to lie down.

At this moment he succeeded in drawing his Browning pistol, and immediately shot through the body the three men who were struggling with him. As they fell away from him he started running down the slope, dragging after him the cord that was knotted to his left arm. A few steps down he saw the fourth of his captors, whom he supposed to be Daieff, chief of the band, taking aim at the gendarmerie sergeant, Ferhad. This man (Daieff) swung round his rifle to bear on Colonel Elliot, who instantly shot him.

Still further down the Colonel saw a fifth Bulgarian lying on the ground with a rifle, and shot him through the head. Not till afterwards did it occur to the Colonel that this man might already have been wounded.

It was at this point that the Colonel was wounded in the thigh, and understood, from the bullets splashing in the mud in front of him, that he was being fired upon from behind, but in a few more steps he gained cover, and was out of danger. He called off the two gendarmes, who, however, continued to fight, in the hope, as they afterwards said, of capturing some of the wounded Bulgarians. He then proceeded to the house where he had spent the night, and had his wound dressed.

The two gendarmes returned some time after, the elder, Ferhad, a man 60 years of age, having been seriously wounded, and the younger, Mehmed, having exhausted his ammunition, and having had the mud splashed in his face by the explosion of a bomb, after which he thought it was time to bring his wounded companion out of danger.

The same evening Col. Elliot returned to Drama, and on Sunday, the 4th inst., he arrived in Salonica, and was received in the Turkish Civil Hospital. His wound is progressing favourably.

The conduct of the two gendarmes was beyond all praise, and the sergeant in charge of the military detachment also behaved creditably, throwing out his men as skirmishers and helping, by their fire, to cover the successful advance of the two gendarmes, which enabled Col. Elliot to effect his escape. No blame is attached to him for not coming to close quarters with a large and well-appointed band, numbering probably between 40 and 50 men. The firing lasted about one hour.

THE MONTE CARLO TRAGEDY.

The *Matin* has received information from St. Marcellin (Isere) representing M^{me}. Gould as an adventuress of great energy, with complete author-

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ity over her weak husband. She is looked upon as the instigator and actual author of the crime. It is thought that the husband merely carried out the orders of this violent woman, being morally and physically unable to resist her tyranny.

Marie Girodin, who lived with her father and mother, was first married to a young man of St. Marcellin, contrary to her parents' wishes. A week after the wedding the young woman left her new home, with a little money. She took refuge in Geneva, where she worked for some time as a dressmaker, and then she proceeded to London. This was in 1870.

She became companion to an English lady, and went with her to India two years later. There she met Capt. Wilkinson, whom she married in spite of opposition, her first husband having died in the meantime. After three years she once more became a widow, and, penniless, was forced to sell her jewels.

She then returned to London where, with the money raised by the sale of her jewellery, she opened a dressmaking establishment. It was at this period that she became acquainted with Mr. Gould, and married him. Fond of luxury and extravagant, she needed money for the fulfilment of her desires, and she was always prepared to procure it by any means. In all her doings her husband was merely the slave of his wife. This is also the opinion of Mdle. Girodin, the niece, who lived with the Goolds for fifteen years.

A Spaniard named Fausto Echeverria, who had declared that he could make sensational revelations, was examined by the magistrate on Friday. He said nothing new, and appears not even to know the Goolds.

The *Petit Journal* likewise looks upon Mdme. Gould as the moving spirit in the crime. The inhabitants of the village in Isere where Marie Girodin was born say that, to judge from the photographs published in the Marseilles newspapers, she is identical with Mdme. Gould.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

SCENE AT A RAILWAY STATION.

As the Minister of War, General Picquart, was on the point of getting into a train at Rochefort on Sunday, a respectfully dressed man caught hold of his arm, and exclaiming "You are Picquart? Good. Long live the Field Marshal!"—tried to spit at him, but was vigorously pushed back by the War Minister. The crowd wanted to kill the man but the police took him into custody; he gave his name as Levy and said he was a native of Constantinople. It is supposed that he is insane. A sum of money and various securities were found on him.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE CHOLERA.

Eleven new cases of cholera occurred at Samara on Saturday. The total number of cholera cases in that town since the beginning of the epidemic is 82, of which 18 proved fatal.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Siberian Railway has discovered defalcations to the amount of ten million roubles.

ROBBERY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

A telegram from Sotschi, in the Caucasus, reported that on Saturday night, as the steamer "Tschernomor" was on her way from Dschubga to Tuapse she was taken in charge and plundered on the open sea by 15 robbers. The passengers were compelled to give up their money and valuables. One passenger was wounded by a revolver bullet. The robbers then took possession of the ship's safe, forced the captain to stop the steamer and to put them ashore, and ordered him not to stop at Tuapse but to proceed direct to Sotschi, threatening him with death if he failed to comply with that order. A later telegram said that the ship's safe was robbed of 1,700 roubles and the passengers of 10,000 roubles.

THE KING OF SIAM.

On Saturday the King of Siam went to Braunschweig on a visit to the Regent whom he entertained in Siam some years ago.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF PROFESSOR JOACHIM.

It was said in Berlin on good authority that Professor Joachim's condition on Sunday was hopeless and that he could not live many days. He was not in pain, and is not likely to suffer, so far as human foresight can judge. He is not aware of the state he is in and seems not to notice that the whole of his left side is paralysed. The news published by some of the papers of his condition having taken a favourable turn was incorrect.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

The situation in Morocco seems to be somewhat quieter, although both France and Spain continue to send troops. These precautionary measures are in our opinion of the utmost importance. Matters having gone so far it is imperative for the Powers

to provide sufficient protection for European colonists, for the outbreak of an Holy War with all its fanaticism is by no means an impossibility.

The impressions created in Fez by the prompt French reprisals have been very deep, and the Sultan has expressed his sincere regret at the occurrences.

The *Agenzia Stefani* reports that the Italian Ambassador in Tangier has been informed officially of the Moroccan Government's decision to give full satisfaction for the murder of the three Italians to the Italian Government and to pay compensation to their relatives.

Wounded marines are brought to Tangier where they are taken care of in hospital.

The French Embassy at Tangier notified on Sunday that the cruiser "Amiral Aube" had been sent to Magazan, the cruiser "Du Chayla" to Saffi, and the cruiser "Galilée" to the Rabat, and that quiet prevailed at all three places. The Governor of the Rabat had warned the natives that if any attack or rising occurred, the "Galilée" would bombard the port of Saleh.

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Free delivery to all parts of the town.

MORE FIGHTING.

Reuter reports that 3,000 Moors attacked General Drude outside Casablanca. They were beaten back after having lost heavily through the artillery fire. 20,000 horsemen are said to be gathering in the interior.

The French steamer "Anatolie", which left Casablanca on Saturday and arrived at Tangier on Sunday, brought the news that a battle had been fought on the 8th instant and that heavy fighting was still going on. French cavalry and artillery were ten kilometers beyond the town. The native quarter of Casablanca had been devastated, not a house or shop in the town remained undamaged, the streets were still strewn with the dead bodies of Arabs; although many of them had been removed the stench was so bad that an outbreak of serious disease was feared.

An English steamer arrived at Tangier on Sunday with 400 fugitives, who were in a deplorable plight; most of them were Jews. A French torpedo boat had brought five wounded sailors.

The *London Tribune* reported from Tangier that the Sultan was proceeding by forced marches from Fez to Rabat. Official reports from Rabat say that the Kabyles were in revolt in consequence of the presence of the cruiser "Galilée". The Holy War was being preached chiefly among tribes on the coast.

The *Daily Telegraph* hears from Casablanca under Saturday's date: Engagements with the natives are here of daily occurrence. Yesterday and this evening heavy firing took place, one Frenchman being killed and several wounded. Sultan Muley Amin's uncle remains in Casablanca, as he has surrendered to the French. His troops have fled. Unless more troops arrive here without delay all Europeans will be massacred.

A further despatch states that the natives attacked the town from three sides. The guns of the "Gloire" and the "Gueydon" were directed against them, as they advanced with incredible disregard of death.

The French colony of Alcazar Kebir has gone to Larash

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

In spite of the Turkish version of the boundary dispute which, as our readers will remember, is directly opposed to the Persian account, the Persian ambassador in Constantinople has demanded in all seriousness satisfaction of the Porte, one of the demands being the punishment of the Turkish general. Both the British and Russian ambassadors are pressing the matter. In diplomatic circles the affair is looked upon as very serious.

Prince Ferman Ferma is developing remarkable patriotic activity. He announced in the Chamber at Teheran on Saturday that he had made preparations for the speedy despatch of 10,000 soldiers to the frontier, and had himself provided the means. The Parliament offered to vote £15,000 sterling to cover the initial expenses, but the Prince declined the offer.

On Saturday the Porte sent their Ambassadors a circular in which the Teheran representations as to the recent violation of the frontier were repudiated in decided terms. In response to the urgent demands of the Persian Ambassador at Constantinople, Turkey has consented to the appointment of a mixed Commission to enquire into the affair, and referred it to the Boundary Commission that was sent last year to Mosul.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
Edinburgh Street 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 0087.

KOREA.

Reuter reports from Seoul that the garrisons of Honju and Wonju have mutinied. The Japanese Cavalry routed and are pursuing the Honju mutineers.

At Wonju the state of affairs is serious, the rioters, reinforced by Korean troops, putting the Japanese officers to flight.

Japanese troops have been dispatched, and were to reach Wonju on Saturday night.

For the purpose of the reorganisation of the Korean Government three of Marquis Ito's staff have been made vice-presidents of three Korean State departments. Marquis Ito with eight members of the Administration of Korea—some Japanese and some Korean—has left for Tokio via Tshemulpo. In his stead General Hasegawa is acting Japanese Resident General.

The Royal Court Pharmacy.

English and American Dispensary.
Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral-waters
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PEKIN—PARIS EN AUTO.

Prince Borghese and his party arrived in Paris on Saturday. Their arrival was made the occasion of great demonstrations and festivities.

ANOTHER ALPINE ACCIDENT.

It is reported from Berne that, as two tourists named Gauthier and Francke were ascending Mont Blanc on Sunday, accompanied by guides, Gauthier made a false step, fell on to a rock and was killed.

FATAL TRAIN ACCIDENT.

On the express train from Bad Elster to Berlin on Sunday, an official who was lighting the gas lamps in the carriages from outside while the train was in motion, was caught by an iron bridge and killed.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

EGYPTIAN MYSTERIES. I.

London, August 8.

Wilfrid Scawen Blunt is not exactly *le premier venu*. Those that do not know him in his role as a politician and as a somewhat prolific writer on political questions, have certainly heard of him as an Arabian scholar, and as a breeder of Arabian horses, as a great traveller, and as the husband of a lady Anne Noel Blunt, the amiable and gifted daughter of the first Earl of Lovelace.

I have known both for many a year, and, in former days, fairly often went to their beautiful estate of Crabbet Park, near Three Bridges, in Sussex, where Lady Anne used to ally her delicious tea parties to her husband's equally interesting sales of Arab horses, imported from the East by him, or bred on his estate.

Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt has just published, through Mr. Fisher Unwin, a wonderfully fascinating volume under the alluring title of the *Secret History of the English Occupation of Egypt*. It is a portly book, well got up, well indexed, and with an excellent portrait of his old friend, the Sheikh Mohammed Abdu, a strikingly handsome and in his dark features clear-cut Egyptian.

Knowing how large a part Mr. Blunt has played in the Egyptian crisis of 25 years ago, and since, I lost no time in procuring and going through his last volume of Egyptian Souvenirs. I can but repeat that it is extraordinarily fascinating.

Of course, Mr. Blunt writes as a partisan, as the ever faithful friend of the Egyptians, as the deadly enemy of their oppressors, be they English or not, and real or supposed and imagined. And being a man of strong feelings, forceful in his sympathies and antipathies, he writes strongly, not mincing his words, and speaking out boldly what he feels and thinks he knows.

A man like Blunt, if undoubtedly he possesses many staunch friends, must also have numerous enemies, but his partisanship should not blind us to his merits, his sincerity, his love of truth, his indomitable pluck.

Busch & Co.
Waisenhaus Strasse 25.
Imported cigars. Havana cigars at old prices in spite of a 10% increase of cost.

In two prefaces he gives us the secret history of his *Secret History*. One preface was written in 1895, but only published now, the second preface serves as an introduction to the present publication of the book.

The second preface is really the most interesting of the two. In the first he says, explaining why he wrote it out twelve years ago, ready for publi-

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cation, and showing a keen anticipation of possibilities in the near future:
 It may well be, also, that the Egyptian question, though now quiescent, will reassert itself unexpectedly in some urgent form hereafter, requiring of Englishmen a new examination of their position there, political and moral; and I wish to have at hand and ready for their enlightenment the whole of the materials I possess. I will give these as clearly as I can, with such documents in the shape of letters and journals as I can bring together in corroboration of my evidence, disguising nothing and telling the whole truth as I know it. It is not always in official documents that the truest facts of history are to be read, and certainly in the case of Egypt, where intrigue of all kinds has been so rife, the sincere student needs help to understand the published parliamentary papers.
 Lastly for the Egyptians, if ever they succeed in re-establishing themselves as an autonomous nation, it will be of value that they should have recorded the evidence of one whom they know to be their sincere friend in regard to matters of diplomatic obscurity which to this day they fail to realise. My relations with Downing Street in 1882 need to be related in detail if Egyptians are ever to appreciate the exact causes which led to the bombardment of Alexandria and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, while justice to the patriot leader of their "rebellion" requires that I should give a no less detailed account of Arabi's trial, which still presents itself to some Egyptian as to all French minds, in the light of a pre-arranged comedy devised to screen a traitor. It does not do to leave truth to its own power of prevailing over lies, and history is full of calumnies which have remained unrefuted, and of ingratitude which nations have persisted in towards their worthiest sons.

The Löwen-Apotheke founded 1560.
 On the Altmarkt corner Wilsdrufferstraße. Prescriptions made up by qualified Englishman. English and American specialities on stock.

The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy.
 Then, in his second preface, he goes on to say—and that is really the keynote of the whole:
 Since the first brief preface to my manuscript work was written twelve years ago, events have happened which seem to indicate that the moment foreseen in it has at last arrived when to the public advantage and without risk of serious indiscretion as far as individuals are concerned, the whole truth may be given to the world.
 The Mufti's death*), a severe blow to me as well as to Egypt, postponed indefinitely our plan of publishing in Arabic, nor till the present year has the time seemed politically ripe for the production of my work in English. The events, however, of 1906, and now Lord Cromer's retirement from the Egyptian scene, have so wholly changed the situation that I feel I ought no longer to delay, at least as far as my duty to my own countrymen is concerned. We English are confronted today in our dealings with Egypt with very much the same problem we misunderstood and blundered about so disastrously a generation ago, and if those of us who are responsible for public decisions are, in the words of my first preface, to "re-examine their position there, political and moral", honestly or to any profit, it is necessary they should first have set before them the past as it really was and not as it has been presented to them so long by the fallacious documents of their official Blue Books. I should probably not be wrong in asserting that neither Lord Cromer at Cairo nor Sir Edward Grey at home, nor yet Lord Cromer's successor, Sir Eldon Gorst, have any accurate knowledge of what occurred in Egypt twenty-five years ago—this notwithstanding Lord Cromer's tardy recognition of the reform movement of 1881 and his eulogium of Sheykh Mohammed Abdu repeated so recently as in his last annual Report. Lord Cromer, it must be remembered, was not at Cairo during any part of the revolutionary period here described, and, until quite recently, has always assumed the "official truth" regarding it to be the only truth.
 For this reason I have decided now finally on publication, giving the text of my Memoir as it

*) This was his old friend, whose portrait he gives as a frontispiece, and who greatly helped Mr. Blunt, with materials for the present book, when he met him as a near neighbour at Sheykh Obeyd, where the Blunt's resided in 1904.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
 This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15
Tannhäuser.
 Opera in three Acts by Richard Wagner.
 Cast:
 Hermann, Landgraf of Thuringia . . . Herr Scheffel a. G.
 Tannhäuser, . . . Herr v. Bary.
 Wolfram von Eschinbach, . . . Herr Kiess.
 Walter von der Vogelweide, . . . Herr Jäger.
 Biterolf, . . . Herr Erwin.
 Heinrich der Schreiber, . . . Herr Erl.
 Reinmar von Zweter, . . . Herr Nebuschka.
 Elisabeth, niece of the Landgraf . . . Frau Krull.
 Venus . . . Fräul. Eibenschütz.
 A young shepherd . . . Fräul. Keldorfer.
 Fräul. Wenzel.
 Fräul. Kretschmer.
 Frau Scheer.
 Frau Lorenz.

PLOT. Tannhäuser, the minstrel, has been sojourning in the unholy Venusberg, but prompted by a longing for a holier life he determines to leave the goddess. Her endeavours to restrain him are in vain and he returns to his old home. Here he is discovered by the Landgraf Hermann and his old companions. Entreated by them to rejoin their ranks, he at first refuses, but he yields to the entreaties of his great friend, Wolfram, who tells him that the Landgraf's niece Elizabeth still loves him. A great contest of song takes place at which, after other singers have sung in praise of ideal, pure love, Tannhäuser extols the sensuous passion he has enjoyed in the Venusberg. The others in their horror are about to kill him, but at Elizabeth's entreaties his life is spared and he, moved to repentance by the devotion of the maiden, determines to join a band of pilgrims proceeding to Rome and seek absolution from the Pope. As the time draws near for the return of the pilgrims, Elizabeth prays fervently for him and refuses to be comforted by Wolfram, when they return without him. Tannhäuser does come back and relates to Wolfram how the Pope had cursed him and foretold that he would never be forgiven until his pilgrim's staff burst into green leaves. Tannhäuser declares his intention of returning to the Venusberg, but the dead body of Elizabeth is brought in, and with a cry to her to pray for him he falls lifeless at her feet, while his staff is seen to be covered with green leaves.
 Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.
 (See "The Standard-Operagloss" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3 Mk 50 Pf.)

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.
Der Barbier von Sevilla.
OPERA HOUSE.
 Thursday: Werther. 7.30 p.m.
 Friday: Lohengrin. 7.30 p.m.
 Saturday: Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor. 7.30 p.m.
 Sunday, Aug. 18th: Carmen. 7 p.m.
 Monday, Aug. 19th: La Bohème. 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL THEATRE.
 NEUSTADT.
 CLOSED.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.
 Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft des Directors Linsemann:
 This evening, at 7.30 p.m.
Baumeister Solness.
 Schauspiel in 3 Acten von Henrik Ibsen.
 Cast:
 Baumeister Halvard Solness Max Thomas.
 Frau Aline Solness, seine Gattin Min Thomas.
 Dr. Herdal, Hausarzt Ernst Legal.
 Knut Brovik, ehemals Architect, jetzt Assistent bei Solness Georg Mendel.
 Ragnar Brovik, sein Sohn, Zeichner Paul Köllner.
 Kaja Fosli, seine Nichte, Buchhalterin Johanna Becker.
 Fräulein Hilde Wangel Nina Sandow.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.
Der Bund der Jugend.
CENTRAL THEATRE.
 Gastspiel Emanuel Reicher vom Lessing-Theater in Berlin:
 This evening, beginning at 8, ending after 10
Der Dieb.
 Ein Stück in 3 Aufzügen von Henry Bernstein.
 Cast:
 Raymond Lagardes Richard Bendey.
 Isabella, seine Frau Marianne Gonia.
 Fernand, sein Sohn aus erster Ehe Joh. Schrotky.
 Richard Voysin Emanuel Reicher.
 Marie Louise, seine Frau Martha Clemens.
 Herr Zambault Otto Pahlau.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.
 The same performance.

Hugo Borack
 English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.
4, See Strasse 4,
 corner of Zahns Gasse.
 Morley's and all other kinds of English Merino.
Woolen underwear.
 Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys.
 Knitted Waists.
 English and German knitted Goods.
 Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen and children.
 Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts, Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.
 Novelties of the season.

was completed in January, 1905, the identical text of which my friend signified his approval, suppressing only certain brief passages which seem to me still too personal in regard to individuals living, and which could be excised without injury to the volume's complete historic value. I can sincerely say that in all I have written my one great aim has been to disclose the *verité vraie* as it is known to me for misguided History's sake.

If there is at all a second reason with me, it must be looked for in a promise publicly made as long ago as in the September number of the *Nineteenth Century Review* of 1882 that I would complete some day my personal *Apologia* in regard to events then contemporary. At that time and out of consideration for Mr. Gladstone, and for the hope I had that he would yet repair the wrong he had done to liberty in Egypt, I forbore, in the face of much obloquy, to exculpate myself by a full revelation of the hidden circumstances which were my justification. I could not clear myself entirely without telling facts technically confidential, and I decided to be silent.

There is, however, a limit to the duty of reticence owed to public men in public affairs, and I am confident that my abstention of a quarter of a century will excuse me with fair judging minds if I now at last make my conduct quite clear in the only way possible to me, namely, by a complete exposure in detail of the whole drama of financial intrigue and political weakness as it was at the time revealed to me, substantiating it by the contemporary documents still in my possession. If the susceptibilities of some persons in high places are touched by a too candid recital, I can but reply that the necessity of speech has been put on me by their own long lack of candour and generosity. During all these years not one of those who knew the truth has said a confessing word on my behalf. It will be enough if I repeat with Raleigh:

Go, Soul, the Body's guest,
 Upon a thankless errand.
 Fear not to touch the best,
 The truth shall be thy warrant.
 Then go, for thou must die,
 And give the world the lie.

Hofbräu-Cabaret
 Tel. 108 Waisenhaus Strasse 18 Tel. 198
 Director Karl Wolf
 Constanze Zinner and other artistes.
 Entertainment begins 8.30 p.m.

Fischhaus Grosse Brüder
 Gasse 15/17.
 Fish Menu daily: Eels, tench, all North Sea Fish.

CHURCH SERVICES.
 ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.
 Wednesday, August 14th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
 Friday, August 16th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
 Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
 Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
 of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
 Light airs, dry, mostly bright, warm. A continuation of this weather is probable.

IS HAU INNOCENT?

Our readers already know what answer we have to give to this question. And while it then would seem superfluous to ask it again, yet we must take notice of the happily futile attempts which have been and are still being made by the counsel for defence to prove that not only did Hau not commit the deed, but that a far worse crime had been committed—that of matricide. We make the counsel for the defence responsible, for we cannot conceive that our journalistic colleagues would take this matter up with so much energy and expenditure of printer's ink, unless there was that motive power behind them. Doubtless Dr. Dietz will reap the benefit from his "unexampled devotion to his condemned client",—who repeatedly disapproved of his counsel's tactics,—for all criminals hereafter will want this man to defend them who works so hard for those in his charge; and Dr. Dietz will be able to pick and choose out of the many those cases which are likely to spread his reputation and—to fill his exchequer. He has an eye for business this man, who in the face of the conviction of guilt which the jury and the judge have gained from the evidence adduced in the trial, yet goes on searching for such witnesses as Fräulein Eisele and Baron von Lindenau, and continues to throw ever more fuel through the furnace-mouth of the Press on to the white heat glowing in the minds of the sensation loving and seeking public.

That contemptible witness Baron von Lindenau was cross-examined on Saturday last at the scene of the murder in Baden-Baden and his web of falsehoods was destroyed as soon as he was brought down to facts—bare facts.

Falsehood No. 1. He said that on the day he was "wanted" by the police in Mannheim, he had been in Heidelberg.

Soon after his arrival in Baden-Baden on Saturday a witness came forward who testified to having seen the man in Baden-Baden on that day. The Baron gave in to the truth of this fact. What was he doing in Baden-Baden?

Falsehood No. 2. He said that he saw from a spot described by him exactly how, when the shot was fired, one of the ladies fell to the ground.

It was shown to him that from the spot described by him the actual spot where the murder took place could not be seen at all.

Falsehood No. 3. He said that he saw the flash of the pistol as the shot was fired by Olga Molitor.

As he could not see the lady at all he could not have seen the flash. Then the Baron had the face to declare his "moral" conviction that Fräulein Molitor had not fired the shot.

Falsehood No. 4. He said that on the day of the murder he was in Baden-Baden in order to keep an appointment with a lady who had answered his advertisement in the *Badische Presse*, and whom he did not know, but whom he thought he recognised, by the description given in a letter, to be Fräulein Molitor.

As a matter of fact no such advertisement appeared in that paper at all.

And we are sure that this does not exhaust the list of falsehoods of this "witness for the defence" in a matter of such extreme gravity.

Let those who have common sense among us give some credit to the jury, if to no other partaker in the trial, and let us believe that they, to the best of their ability, disposed of the facts as proven to them—in spite of such a marvellously unselfish counsel for the defence as Dr. Dietz.

This is certainly not a case where "truth is stranger than fiction". Fiction here came *post festum*, and is laughable.

LOCAL.

The young American Simon, who on July 9th while travelling en auto from Berlin to Dresden ran over and fatally injured a woman near Luckenwalde and who was arrested here at the instance of the Potsdam State-attorney, was on Saturday tried and sentenced to three months imprisonment. Bail, which was offered to the extent of 250,000 marks, was refused.

The Court does seem to have taken a very lenient view of the case and it is much to be hoped that this will be an incentive to auto-drivers to try and make records in a scarcity of accidents of whatever nature.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere, at which nothing but Wagner, Strauss, and Liszt compositions will be performed, will be as follows:—(1) Tannhäusermarsch; (2) Overture, "Prinz Methusalem"; (3) Polonaise E-dur, Liszt; (4) Overture to "Rienzi"; (5) Gross-Wien, Walzer; (6) Le Preludes, F. Liszt; (7) Wotans Abschied von Brunhilde und Feuerzauber; (8) Schatz-Walzer; (9) II. Ungarische Rhapsodie.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

ROYAL BELVEDERE Grand Concert Daily

by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Kapellmeister Willy Olsen.



The Concerts begin on Week Days at 7.30 p. m. on Sundays and holidays at 5 p. m.

Admission, at the door, 1 mark, or 50 pf. if the ticket is bought beforehand at any of the cigar-shops of the firm WOLF Prager Str. See Str. Post Platz. At the Bureau of the Royal Belvedere 10 tickets may be had for 3 marks, up to 6 p. m. Admission to the Side Terrace and Pavilion free.

Pension in noble (officer's) family for one or two ladies. Apply Y. 50. office of this paper.

Pension-Internationale BERLIN W. 50 Nürnberger Strasse 6, II. First class family home. Excellent board from 4 marks a day.

C. A. Klemm, Augustus Strasse. Music Library, largest stock of Pianos for hire. Steinway pianos.

Dresden Art-Salon Prager Strasse 22 pt. I. & II.—Entrance free.

Baumcher & Co., Footballs! See Strasse 10.

Dresden Tea rooms, Prager Str. 50, I. To be opened on August 15 '07. High class, distinguished tea rooms.

Café de Paris, See Strasse. In Louis XVI. style. To be opened on August 15 '07. A veritable lion of the City.

SENDIG-DRESDEN,	HOTEL Europaischer Hof
SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL Württemberger Hof
SENDIG-SCHANDAU,	SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana & Co.
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	150 ROOMS.

BERLIN. Unter den Linden, 17-18. BERLIN. Hotel Westminster
QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL SELECT.
Rooms from 3.50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.—Electric Light.

Grand Hotel de Rome
BERLIN. Unter den Linden 39 opposite the Royal Palace. Baths — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift. Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

Franzensbad. Kopp's Hotel Königsvilla
Salzquellenstrasse near the Morgenzellpark.
Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp.
By appointment to H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Hotel Kroh Karlsbad I. Cl. House.
Marienbad. Bohemia.
Season from the 1st of May to the 30th of September
30,000 Visitors, 90,000 Tourists.
Prospectus gratis from the Bürgermeisteramt.

Marienbad. Park Hotel Waldmühle.
First class, splendid position in the midst of its own park. World-famed Restaurant. Motor Garage. Own Automobile.
Heinrich Krause, Proprietor.

Marienbad, Hotel Weimar
Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

PRAGUE. Hotel Archduke Stephan. Wenzelsplatz. First Class. The only new house in the town, with every comfort possible at low charges. Mostly frequented by English and Americans. 130 Rooms and Salons (fireproof). Fitted up with Electricity, Lifts, Steam Heating, Telephone &c. Grand Café a speciality. Centre of the town. Close to the Royal Museum. 6 minutes to the Station. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted. W. Hauner, Prop.

Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel. Moderate Prices.

Nuremberg. Private Hotel and Pension Trefzer.
First class family Pension situated in the best and most central part of the town, close to the station. Large, airy rooms. Good cuisine. All home comforts. Electric light. Baths. Pension by the week or day. Moderate prices.
Marie Trefzer, Proprietress.

TEPLITZ. Hotel Altes Rathaus. In the best position. Highly recom. to English & Americans. Mod. Prices. English spoken. Auto Garage. Franz Dittreich, Prop.

J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn
Königstrasse 76. — NUREMBERG — Established 1727. Purveyor to the Bavarian Court.
Importer of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco. Directly imported Havana Cigars. German manufactured Cigars. English, American, French and Turkish Tobacco and Cigarettes. American chewing tobacco. Agent of the Red Star Line.

Pension Donath Lüttichau Str. 13, I. and II.
5 min. from station.—Entirely renovated.

Young Englishman wanted for English lessons and conversation. Dr. Lahmann's Sanatorium.

O. Herrmann, Durable Trunks. Bismarck Platz 1a, shop No. 6.

Frames. P. Prange, Bismarck Platz 1a.

Trunks. Bernhard Rüdiger, Wilsdruffer Strasse 3.

G. Casimir, Fencing-Master, gives fencing lessons. Ring Strasse 14. Telephone 5950.

Travelling Articles. Camillo Enterlein, Waisenhaus Strasse 23.

Jewelry, Gold and silver goods, Watches. Selling off bankrupt stock of A. Schubert & Co., Altmarkt, corner Schloss Strasse.

Toast Bread Carl Roeder, By appointment to the Saxon Court, Galerie Strasse 2.

New! American Drinks New! Victoria Strasse 3.

Jungborn Ferdinand Strasse 18 pt. Vegetarian House. Best vegetarian diet on the principles of Dr. Lahmann.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 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.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

Pension Kosmos Streblener Strasse 10, I, close to Hauptbahnhof. Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

H. VIRGIN, M. A. Oxford. Gutzkow Strasse 19.

Horlick's Malted Milk for infants, invalids, the aged and travellers. Depots at Dresden: The International Pharmacy Reicks-Apotheke, Gebr. Schumann and George Baumann, and every other pharmacy. Sample and prospectus sent free on application by Horlick's Malz-Milch Co., G. m. b. H., Halle a. S.

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English teacher. Nine years' experience in Paris. Excellent testimonials from notable families. Apply A. 32 office of this paper.

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Every shop where English is spoken should take in and advertise in

The Daily Record Strasse Strasse 5, I.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

San Francisco, August 12. The chairman of the Operators' Union, Mr. Small, has announced a general strike to begin on Tuesday, if on that date no agreement has been arrived at. He also informed the Commissioner of Public Works Mr. Neill that the Union would consent to work being resumed if the Government would guarantee that the grievances of the operators would be looked into and settled by arbitration.

Belfast, August 12. Two officers and 25 men were wounded during the riots on Sunday. Many arrests were made.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear next week: Ghetto Comedies, 2 vols., by Zangwill, author of "Dreamers of the Ghetto". At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.