

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

The Bill to permit marriage with a deceased wife's sister passed its third reading in the House of Lords by 98 votes to 54.

The House by 118 votes to 31 rejected the Bill introduced by the Government to establish a new system of land purchase in Scotland.

The prorogation is expected to take place on August 28.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INDIAN UNREST SUBSIDING.

The Secretary of State for India, the Rt. Hon. J. Morley, stated in reply to a question touching the situation in the Punjab that according to the latest news a gradual, marked improvement had set in.

ARREST OF AN IRISH M. P.

Mr. Patrick Farrel, Member for North Longford, and 40 other persons were arrested yesterday in connection with the agrarian disturbances in Ireland.

THE GERMAN NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Part of the fleet ordered to take part in the autumn manoeuvres arrived here yesterday evening. The ships are lying at anchor behind the dunes of Helgoland.

THE BRITISH ARMY MANOEUVRES.

In a letter to General Scott, Commanding the Thames and Medway forces, Mr. Haldane expresses his satisfaction at the course of the siege manoeuvres at Chatham. He still hopes to see the English army one of the best in the world.

TERRIBLE MOTOR ACCIDENT NEAR SHEFFIELD.

A terrible accident took place on Monday some eight miles from Sheffield. A large car containing 28 persons returning from a trip into Derbyshire came to grief. The driver altered his course to avoid some obstacle, when one wheel of the car caught in a telegraph pole. The car ran in and knocked down a stone wall, and the occupants of the car were only with difficulty extricated from the débris. Three of them were found to be dead while the other 25 were all more or less seriously injured.

TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP FARES.

The New York representative of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique announces a reduction of the minimum fares for 1st class cabin passengers for the trip to Europe. In this way the fare reductions decided on by the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-America lines are met. A leading official of the White Star Line has stated that his company will announce corresponding reductions in a few days. On various French ships the cabin fares have already been reduced by 20 to 25 dollars.

THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.

In Monday's sitting of committee A of the Arbitration Committee, the American Delegate General Porter, acting on fresh instructions, brought in a proposal in favour of an obligatory Arbitration Court, containing a list, similar to the English and Portuguese one, of obligatory Arbitration cases. The committee determined to lay all proposals referring to obligatory Arbitration together before the Conference, whereupon the Austro-Hungarian Delegate,



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Herr Mérey de Kapos-Mérey introduced a proposal whereby the acceptance of a resolution was recommended which at first recognises the applicability of the principle of an obligatory Arbitration Court to certain international treaties but leaves the inevitable technicalities to the special study of the Governments which in a year's time shall communicate the result of this study to each other by means of the Netherlands Government, in order to arrive at some definite conclusion on this basis.

THE FRENCH CABINET COUNCIL.

All the Ministers on leave have been urgently invited to attend the important Cabinet Council fixed for Saturday next.

THE COUTRAS RAILWAY DISASTER.

The accident to the Bordeaux-Paris express near Coutras seems to have been a terrible one. The first three coaches of the express were smashed to splinters, while ten trucks of the goods train which collided with the express were wrecked. The track was torn up for a distance of 300 metres. A young man writes to the *Berliner Tageblatt* that he was travelling with his wife in a 3rd class compartment immediately behind the luggage van. All the passengers were asleep or about to go to sleep, when suddenly shortly before 11 o'clock the train increased its speed to an alarming extent and a shrill whistle sounded from the engine. At the same moment, after a fearful crash, all the oc-

cupants of the train were hurled from their seats. The young man lost consciousness; when he came, to himself he groped in the darkness for his wife who, by a miracle, had remained uninjured. He himself was bleeding from several wounds in the head. The coach lay on its right side jammed between the engine of the express and that of the goods train. Shrieks and cries could be heard. He and another passenger managed to climb through the broken window, and dragged from the débris women and children none of whom were seriously injured, but several had fainted from fear. One unfortunate individual who lay with the lower half of his body under a carriage and was literally crushed in two, cried unceasingly "For pity's sake kill me". First aid was rendered by a doctor who happened to be travelling in the train. Soldiers and a rescue party soon arrived and the work of liberating those hemmed in by the débris began. Among the killed were nearly all the men, six in number, who had been on the two engines. Two young girls were also killed, of whom one has not yet been identified.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

M. Cambon, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, received on Monday a deputation of French merchants from Lyons. M. Cambon made a speech in which he spoke of the pleasure that had been afforded him by his visit to Germany, and said that private undertakings of that kind formed the most suitable means of maintaining friendly relations between Germany and France. Further they contributed much to enabling the inhabitants of both countries to learn to know each other and value each other.

ALPINE DISASTERS.

A fatal accident occurred in the Zillertal Alps on Monday, a tourist by name Alex Fulter from Schauteln near Eilkirch in Alsace having fallen from the Hundskelchloch; he was killed on the spot. On the Southern face of Monte Cevedale a German tourist fell down an ice slope 100 ft. high and lay unconscious and severely injured at its foot. A guide by great exertions managed to rescue him and convey him to the hospital at Meran.

SIGNOR TITTONI'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA.

The Vienna *Politische Korrespondenz* publishes an interview with Signor Tittoni accorded immediately before the latter's departure from the Semmering.

Signor Tittoni said, among other things, that the relations between the two neighbouring States were excellent and full of mutual confidence. Relations of that kind betokened for both a guarantee of prosperity and neither he, Signor Tittoni, nor Baron Aehrenthal could see in the perspective of the near future any serious obstacle to such development. With regard to Italy's position in the Triple Alliance and her relation to England, Signor Tittoni said that Italy's close relations with England could form no obstacle to her sincere attachment to the Triple Alliance. Austria-Hungary too maintained most warm and trusting relations with that Power, whose sovereign was one of the most zealous representatives of the peace idea and an absolutely sincere guardian of the general interests of peace. The meetings between the sovereigns of England, the German Empire and Austria-Hungary formed a most gratifying incident. The relations between Germany and England were at present so good that it was impossible that it should any longer be considered a contradiction to be at once the honourable ally of German and a sincere and warm friend of England. With regard to Macedonian judicial reform Tittoni said it would be one of the most beautiful fruits of this summer's interviews if in this matter Europe were to show that harmonious decision which was indispensable for the speedy success of this work.

ROUMANIA'S POLICY.

The *Politische Korrespondenz* publishes an interview with the Roumanian Premier, M. Sturdza, on the subject of his recent visit to Vienna.

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At this interview M. Sturdza expressed his confidence in the favourable further development of the work of reconciliation begun between Roumania and Greece; with respect to Macedonian affairs he laid special stress on the incontestability of the principle of the equality of all Christian peoples settled in Macedonia including the Kutzowalachs. As for the reform movement casual criticism of the slowness with which the amelioration of the administration of the Macedonian Provinces proceeded, was quite unjustified. Reform in face of the manifold ramified evils, presented extraordinary difficulties. It was a task demanding the most prolonged patience. For that reason it was the duty of all interested to suit their hopes and wishes to the rate of progress rendered necessary. It would be a most unjust undervaluation of the earnest desire of the Powers implicated and of their capacity to carry through what was desired, to doubt that a gradual, thorough amelioration of the administration and methods of justice in Macedonia would ensue. M. Sturdza condemned in most severe terms any support given to deeds of violence for the accomplishment of national aspirations in Macedonia.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE.

The speeches of counsel in the trial of those accused of complicity in the plot against the Czar began on Monday. The prosecution demanded exemplary punishment of the accused who, as had been proved in the course of the trial, had been guilty of an attempt on the Czar's life.

A PRISON OFFICIAL KILLED.

Colonel Ivanov, Chief of the prison in the Viborg quarter, was killed in the streets of St. Petersburg on Monday, by an unknown young man who fired several revolver shots at him. The miscreant, who wounded a policeman in his flight, was apprehended.

THE CHOLERA.

One hundred fresh cases of cholera have occurred in Astrakhan. The total number of cases up to the present has been 289, of which 103 were fatal. In Novgorod, Perm, and in many of the villages in the government, further cases are reported.

THE NEW DUMA.

The *Rjetch* states that the number of electors in Kieff has been reduced by 22,000 in consequence of the introduction of the new election method.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

GENERAL DRUDE TO ATTACK.

Admiral Philibert telegraphed on the 25th that Muley Hafid was on the march to Casablanca, but that his intentions were unknown.

The Europeans arriving from Fez were embarked in Larash upon the cruiser "Du Chayla" and conveyed to Tangier.

The London *Daily Telegraph* announces from Casablanca that General Drude had, on Sunday, determined to advance, and with the reinforcements that arrived on Saturday would endeavour to overwhelm the Moroccan camp at Taddert before day-break. The enemy would be surrounded by 3,000 Frenchmen with eight field guns and several machine guns. Some 10,000 Moroccans are concentrated at Taddert.

ANXIETY AT TANGIER.

The British colony has sent a petition to the British Government alleging that the measures taken by the French and Spanish to protect the Europeans in Tangier are entirely inadequate. More ships, particularly British, are necessary to counteract the probable unfortunate consequences of the French landing at Casablanca.

Anxiety is felt in official Moroccan circles, although the official news of Muley Hafid's proclamation as Sultan has not yet reached Tangier. The Shereefian Ministers, have, it is said, sent an express messenger to Fez to learn if the Maghzen remains in office.

DISORDER IN FEZ.

The French newspapers publish reports from Tangier that serious disorder has broken out in Fez. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces from Tangier that serious fighting is feared in Fez, since the new Sultan, Muley Hafid, has nominated his brother Viceroy of Fez.

THE MOROCCAN POLICE.

A note has been sent to the Shereefian War-Minister demanding in the name of France and Spain measures for the organisation of the police in the harbour towns in accordance with the Algeiras decrees.

FIRE AND FLOODS IN JAPAN.

A terrible fire broke out in Hakodate early on Monday morning, which reduced 70 per cent of

the houses in the place to ashes. All the consulates with the exception of the American were burnt.

The floods occasioned by the spring tide have done more damage than was at first reported.

Many railways have been severely damaged and the losses are estimated at several millions.

TURKO-PERSIAN INCIDENTS.

SINISTER REPORTS.

According to reports relating to the incidents of August 4, the time of the invasion of Turkish troops into Persian territory, General Samsam Dauleh and several Persian officers who were taken prisoners by the Turks, were killed. Many harmless villagers, including women and children were massacred and many women kidnapped. A church was desecrated. Stores of grain to the value of £20,000 sterling were in part stolen, in part destroyed.

Prince Ferman Ferma, Governor of Täbris has at his disposal six battalions, which are on the march to Urumia.

According to news, which lacks confirmation, the Turkish troops have occupied Merivan in Kurdistan to the East of Suleimanie.

In a telegram from the priesthood and population of Urumia to Parliament, published on Sunday, aid was demanded and it was pointed out that should the Government be powerless, help must be sought from a neighbour. It is said that Russian troops are concentrated on the frontier; of open military measures nothing is, however, to be noticed save a reinforcement of the frontier guards.

A report that 3,000 rebel Armenians have attacked the Turkish troops lacks confirmation up to the present.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Sidonias Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9087.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Dispatches have reached New York from Peking stating that Yuan-Shi-Kai will shortly resign his office as Viceroy of Tshili and will become War Minister. This exchange of offices is to be regarded as a confession on the part of the Government that their position is weaker than before, for which, among other things, the mismanagement of the Finance Minister Tieh-lang in army matters is to blame.

The Empress-Dowager has summoned Chan-Chitung and Yuan-Shi-Kai to Peking in order to discuss the growing disputes between the Mandshuhs and Chinese.

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Minister Resident: *Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq. C. M. G.*

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.
British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.
American Consul General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

LETTERS FROM FINLAND.

(From our London correspondent.)

FIRST IMPRESSIONS IN FINLAND.

Helsingfors, August 23.

When our good steamship the "Arcturus" left Copenhagen, conditions on board had somewhat changed, not altogether in favour of those travellers who had come from Hull, except that the weather in the Baltic formed a most pleasant contrast to that experienced in the North Sea. Between Copenhagen and Helsingfors the sea remained, comparatively speaking, much calmer, with far less motion, and congenial sunshine prevailed until we neared our destination.

But, at Copenhagen many new travellers, mostly Finlanders returning to their homes, came on board, and the "Arcturus" was very full, indeed somewhat overcrowded. The weather being fine, the meals became "overcrowded" too, so much so that they had to be taken in "sets". This caused the usual frictions and unpleasantness, some Finlanders complaining that the English passengers seemed privileged in everything. Under such circumstances, the task of the Captain is not always an easy one. It is not everybody who understands that life on the water is not less a give-and-take business than on terra firma!

It was late in the afternoon when we arrived at the Customs House Quay in Helsingfors. As we neared our goal, we saw several Russian war vessels anchored in the harbour, others we had passed outside—"all that is left of the Russian fleet", said some of the Finlanders on board, not without a natural *Schadenfreude*, for there never has been much love lost between them and their "conquerors".

Nor were those Russian warships the only visible proofs that Finland remains an integral part of the Russian Empire, after all. For there was formidable Sveaborg, guarding the approaches of Helsingfors, with a Russian garrison certainly much stronger than ever it was before the now historical mutiny. How strong the present garrison of Sveaborg is, and how much artillery it possesses, very few really know, for visits have become more difficult than ever. Access to mere outsiders is, indeed, well nigh impossible nowadays.

It is true that from the sea the aspect of Sveaborg, which incoming vessels keep in view for a long time, and at a short "range", too, is far from formidable. Sveaborg indeed almost looks peaceful! The garrison is nearly conspicuous by its absence, and of cannon one sees very little, and what one is allowed to see from the outside does not appear very modern or very destructively powerful.

It is, of course, a case of *ce que l'on voit, et ce que l'on ne voit pas*. This equally applies to the damage which must have been caused by the Russian bombardment, during the Sveaborg military mutiny, both on these islands and at Helsingfors. According to some of my Finnish friends who were there at the time, the destruction wrought by the Russian shells was very great in some places. Anyway, it has left no traces. I looked particularly for these on the ramparts and buildings of Sveaborg, but could see nothing of them, even with the aid of field-glasses. So, the repairing must have been done most skilfully.

At Helsingfors, upon landing in a splashing rain storm, I was met by an old friend and a very well-known Finlander, with whom, in London, I have been a good deal in latter years. He brought me a somewhat alarmingly friendly message and invitation to dinner from the famous Finnish *prima donna*, Madame Aino Ackté, whom you must have heard, some time or other, in the Dresden opera-house. I had last seen and heard her in London, when she came there under the unfortunate management of Van Dyck.

Of course, I was only too willing to accept Madame Ackté's most kind invitation, but the "Arcturus" arrived just at the moment when the dinner party commenced! And in the summer months she resides in a villa in an island suburb of Helsingfors, nearly half-an-hour's journey by motor-boat! And I had still to drive to the hotel, dress suitably for the occasion, and catch that motor-boat! Finally, we arrived at Tulholme only a full hour after the commencement of the banquet, which in the circumstances, considering the difficulties to be overcome, was not after all so bad.

I found a large company of guests assembled round Madame Ackté's hospitable board, and they comprised many nationalities, but chiefly Northerners, of course. Naturally they had proceeded with their "function" some time, when my friend and I made our somewhat dilapidated appearance, for rain still fell in torrents.

To cut a long story short, my first evening at Helsingfors was simply delightful, and most inter-

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esting at the same time, for I made the acquaintance of many notable people. Madame Ackté and her husband could not have been more charmingly hospitable than they showed themselves upon this unique occasion, which will ever leave an indelible impression upon my mind.

Madame Ackté told me many interesting things, but the most interesting, perhaps, was that her young sister, who was present, and who is also a professional singer, has just signed an engagement to sing at the Opera-House in Dresden. I understand that it is an engagement of some duration. I have not heard the sister sing, but, if her voice is anything like Madame Ackté's, I must sincerely congratulate Dresden and your readers upon their good fortune.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

Die Abreise.

Musical Comedy in one Act. Music by E. d'Albert.

Cast:

Gilfen Herr Perron.
Louise, his wife Frau Wedekind.
Trott Herr Rüdiger.

PLOT. Gilfen, who is about to set out on a journey, accepts offers of help from Trott, who is paying court to Gilfen's wife, Louise, and sends him out on all manner of errands. Gilfen, hearing his wife singing, decides not to go away. Trott returns laden with parcels, but is again sent out to fetch a heavy chest. A complete understanding is arrived at between husband and wife, but on Trott's return Gilfen pretends he is going. While he is away Trott makes desperate love to Louise, but is received coolly. Gilfen returns and sends Trott to mend the carriage, but assures his wife he has left the best thing at home, namely a wife who would ask him not to go. Louise does so beg him, and Trott on his return finds he is de trop and retires crestfallen.

Composer: Eugene d'Albert, born 1864.

Hänsel und Gretel.

Fairy Play in three Acts. Music by E. Humperdinck.

Cast:

Peter, a broombinder Herr Plaschke.
Gertrude, his wife Frau Bender-Schäfer
Hänsel, } their children (Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Gretel, } (Frau Nast.
The nibbling witch Herr Erl.
The little Sand-man Fräul. Keldorfer.
The little Dew-man Frau Bender-Schäfer

PLOT. Hänsel und Gretel are playing in the kitchen when their mother comes in, and, in trying to hit them, knocks over a pot of milk, the only thing they had in the house. She sends the two children out to pick strawberries. The father comes home laden with provisions, and is frightened to hear that the children have been sent into the forest where a witch is; and he and his wife rush off to find them. Meanwhile the children have been playing in the wood till it grows too dark to find their way home. The dustman throws dust in their eyes, and fourteen guardian angels stand round them while they sleep. The children find the witch's house, which is made of sweets; they begin to nibble at it, but the witch catches them and putting Hänsel into a cage to fatten, busies herself with the oven. Gretel releases Hänsel and they push the old woman into the fire, a long row of children are seen covered with sugar, which drops off them as the witch burns. As all the children are romping, the father and mother enter and are overjoyed at finding Hänsel and Gretel safe. The witch is drawn out of the oven baked into a large honey-cake.

Composer: Humperdinck, born 1854.

(See "The Standard-Operas" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.80 S.)

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7 p.m.
Oberon.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft
des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Die Haubenlerche.

Schauspiel in 4 Acten von E. v. Wildenbruch.

Cast:

August Langenthal, Besitzer einer
Papierfabrik Hugo Werner-Kahle.
Hermann, sein Halbbruder Walther Tautz.
Juliane, beider Cousine Hertha Alsen.
Frau Schmalenbach, Fabrikarbeiters-
witwe Rosa Laassner.
Lene, ihre Tochter Erna Nitter.
Ale Schmalenbach, Schwager der Frau
Schmalenbach, Lumpenfaktor in der
Fabrik Walther Blencke.
Paul Hefeld, erster Böttgeselle in der
Fabrik Georg Mendel.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.
Der Herr Senator.

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OPERA HOUSE.

Friday: Salome. 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: Die Regimentstochter. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, September 1st: Mignon. 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

Closed till September 14.

Sunday, September 15: Iphigenie auf Tauris.
Monday, September 16: Geographie und Liebe.

CENTRAL THEATRE.

This evening, beginning at 8, ending after 10

Bühne und Welt.

Schauspiel in 4 Acten von Frido Grelle.

Cast:

Rolf Freimann	Otto Ottbert.
Jullus, sein Bruder	Rudolf Senius.
Siegfried Langen, Bureauchef des Hoftheaters	Otto Pablu.
Der Intendant	Richard Bendey.
Hensen,	Adolf Stadthagen.
Müller,	Joh. Schrotky.
Gellert,	Herm. Kohlmetz.
Riedel,	Otto Walther.
Kerzen, Regisseur,	Bruno Klein.
Berndorff,	Walter Froese.
Schmidt, Inspizient,	Friedr. Sommer.
Fräulein Landau,	Frieda Schulz.
Fräulein Zühren,	Hedwig Margot.
Nelly Raun,	Marianne Gonia.
Schlicht, Amtsgeistlicher	Walter Froese.
Otten, Rechtsanwalt	Paul Arndt.
Behrens, Polizeidiener	Hans Grohberger.
Möhren, Gefangenenwärter	Bruno Klein.
Dr. Heinz	Otto Walther.

Thursday and Friday closed.

LOCAL.

This evening the last performance of the summer season "Bühne und Welt" will be given at the Central Theatre.

Tomorrow and Friday the theatre will be closed, to reopen for the winter variety season on Saturday with a phenomenal programme, the chief item of which will be the wrestling competitions for the Gold Belt of Dresden and a cash prize of 5,000 marks.

As in Berlin Professor Begas was patron of the racing so here in Dresden, a distinguished citizen Herr Geh. Hofrat Professor Diez has kindly consented to become patron of the contests to take place in the Central Theatre.

The wrestling will take place under Graeco-Roman (French) rules. Each wrestler, who meets with four defeats, will retire from the competition. Those left in will wrestle each other for the prize.

The umpires will consist of well-known Dresden sportsmen; their names will be published in a day or two and will be a guarantee of the strictly sporting management of each contest.

The names of those to wrestle at each performance will be published daily in the newspapers, and will be found on the various advertisement pillars.

For each performance tickets may be bought 8 days beforehand.

The box-office is open daily from 10 a. m., on Sundays from 11.

The box-office for the sale of tickets for performances on other than the day of purchase closes at 2 p. m.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere, will be as follows:—(1) March, "Mit Standarten", Blon; (2) Fest-Ouverture, Lortzing; (3) Waltz, "Blond Gretchen", Forwerk; (4) Battle music from "Rienzi", Wagner; (5) Ouverture, "Phetre", Massenet; (6) Lied for trumpet with orchestra, Bendel; (7) Tonbilder, "William Tell", Rossini; (8) Ouverture, "Franz Schubert", Suppé; (9) "Sphärenmusik", for strings, Rubinstein; (10) "Mohnblumen", Moret; (11) Waltz, "Tout Paris", Waldteufel.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.40 p. m. in the Schloss Platz.

THE NEW YORK HUNT-CHAKISTS.

The recent murder of a New York Armenian millionaire called attention to the fact that there existed in that city a secret society of Armenians, the name of the said society being the Huntchakists. Few people, we imagine, have ever heard the name, but that it is a title of evil insignificance is obvious from an account of the doings of the society contributed to the *Evening Standard* by a New York correspondent. He writes that the trial of Father Martoogessian, priest of the Armenian Apostolic Church, who is under four indictments for blackmail, it is hoped will bring to an end the machinations of the "Huntchakists" so far as New York is concerned. Few had suspected that there was being harboured in their midst as dangerous a band of criminals as Russian or Italian Anarchists or the scarcely less troublesome organisation known as the "Black Hand" of Sicily, until the daring murder on July 22 of a millionaire Oriental rug dealer in the public street by an assassin instigated by the secret society, followed up by blackmailing letters posted simultaneously to six wealthy Armenian merchants threatening them with the same fate, opened the eyes of the community. Police investigations have traced the Huntchakists' connection to the mysterious murder a few weeks ago of Father Vartanian, whose body was found dismembered in a trunk. He seems to have been a poor, uneducated priest, who had incurred the displeasure of the Huntchakists for advising the Armenian labouring men not to contribute money to the Huntchakists. Several assassinations of members of the original Huntchakist organisation, formed in 1887 but superseded by the Reformed Huntchakist Society constituted at Cairo in 1903, have been associated with the New York committee subsequent to the murder in London of the president of the original Huntchakists. An Armenian was killed in Boston, another was followed to Russia from America and put to death after frightful tortures in Odessa. A New York member of the Huntchakists is known to have committed the murder of Ounjian, a rich merchant of Constantinople, killed in that city in August 1905. Father Martoogessian, the priest now under arrest, has admitted that as national treasurer of the organisation at the time he provided this man with a sum of money that enabled him to pay his way to Turkey. It is believed that Hampatzoomian, the assassin of the New York rug dealer Tavshanjian, was sent over to the States by the Constantinople Huntchakists on a similar errand.

Tavshanjian, like most of the Armenians, came to the United States practically penniless. In twenty years he had accumulated a fortune of £400,000 in the Oriental rug business, and had recently purchased a site for a Fifth-avenue home. He had received menacing letters, of which his wife had implored him to take heed. The Armenian community in New York is too small even to have a quarter or colony of its own like other nationalities—Greek, Syrian, and others from the shores of the Mediterranean. There are perhaps 30,000 in the United States, of whom 2,500 live in New York, or 300 families, engaged in the rug trade or as engravers and lithographers, in which they are expert. A thousand more live as machinists and artisans in the neighbouring silk manufacturing towns of Paterson and Newark, and the rest are distributed in the shoe and wire factories of New England. There are several well-to-do doctors, lawyers, and dentists, and at the top are four millionaire rug dealers and a family which represents the national genius for banking and commerce. In a city where every nation under the sun has its children and their meeting places, two or three restaurants of the dingier sort are the Armenian rendezvous.

The terror that has prevailed among this little community is as intense as has been created among the great Italian section of the community by the threatening letters, kidnappings, and murders of the Black Hand, a mere mercenary organisation of bandits on which the police of the United States seems at last to have laid its grip after displaying a considerable amount of scepticism as to its existence. The difficulty of obtaining evidence from the sufferers and inflicting summary punishment on the malefactors has hitherto been the great obstacle. Victims die in hospital refusing to divulge the names of their assailants, although known to them, so great is the fear instilled into their minds of reprisal upon their families. It has become necessary to enforce a strict search for deadly weapons brought in by the Italian im-

migrants, and in one day recently at the immigration station at Ellis Island more than a thousand stiletos, revolvers, and dangerous knives were confiscated before the aliens were admitted.

Fortunately for the preservation of society, the Armenians have themselves given the authorities greater aid than have the Italians against the criminal secret societies of their own countrymen. Through this means it was possible to raid the abode of an Armenian who the police had been told was a member of the central committee of the Hunchakists. A mass of papers was found in this man's trunks. The most interesting document turned out to be "The Fundamental Constitution and By-Laws of the Reformed Hunchakist Revolutionary Society". It was bound in red, and on the cover had the seal of the organisation, a flag, two daggers, a hammer, and shattered fetters and chains.

According to the preamble, the constitution and by-laws were adopted in 1903 and amended at the general convention held in Cairo last year. The organisation is international in character, central committees in different lands being elected by general conventions held therein. But the governing body is a general committee consisting of five men, elected for a term of three years each at the general convention. At least three members of each central committee are to be under salary, and give their whole time and work to the society. Article 63 of the constitution specifically says "the central committee by unanimous vote can condemn any member to death, being responsible to the general committee" and sets forth that the general committee can condemn to death without stating that that body is responsible to any one. From the threatening letters sent to prominent Armenians of New York it is clear that the central committee in America disdained to refer such condemnations to the general committee, though they used the name of Constantinople as the place whence such missives were purported to be issued. In the United States the organisation is further divided into State groups of ten members, with a set of by-laws containing a clause for the punishment of a member. Every member of the committees must take an oath to be faithful to the principles of the society and to work in harmony, and at the end of the constitution it is stated most plainly that "every member of the society must take an oath to obey the constitution and by-laws." The smaller circles in the State groups of the United States have the right, under the constitution of this "Reformed Hunchakist Revolutionary Society," in case of urgent need, to carry out immediate punishment and then be responsible only to the central committee. Otherwise a member of the central committee "shall tell the group of ten what to do."

It is alleged that the salaried members of the central committee have appropriated to their own uses large sums of money levied by blackmail on innocent and unoffending Armenians. Active search is now being conducted in Massachusetts, New York, and other States, while inquiries are being instituted abroad as to the whereabouts of the man who is believed to be the real head of the Hunchakist movement in America. He has disappeared from Worcester, Massachusetts, where his headquarters have been for the last three or four years, under another name, succeeding in keeping his identity a secret from the mass of his countrymen.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 27th of August 1907.

Mr. G. Steete, New York, H. Austria.
Miss L. Steete, New York, H. Austria.
Miss H. Steete, New York, H. Austria.
Miss E. Ragette, New York, H. Austria.
Dr. C. Camp, Philadelphia, H. Deutscher Herold.
Miss M. Davidsohn, Liverpool, H. Carlton.
Miss Krohn, Illinois, H. Carlton.
Mr. H. Niemann, London, H. Hohenzollernhof.
Dr. A. Stenning, London, H. Hohenzollernhof.
Mr. D. Suedden, New York, H. Stadt Rome.
Mr. M. Reiner, London, H. Weber.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Clarks, Nottingham, H. Weber.
Mrs. J. Priester, Devenport, H. Weber.
Miss C. Strauss, Milwaukee, H. Weber.
Miss O. Lamprecht, Milwaukee, H. Weber.
Miss E. L. Clayton, New York, H. Weber.
Mr. F. D. Clements, Grange, H. Weber.
Miss E. Cusart, Orange, H. Weber.
Miss A. Cusart, Orange, H. Weber.
Mr. W. Brockwell, London, H. Stadt Weimar.
Mrs. A. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City, P. Becker-Opitz.
Miss E. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City, P. Becker-Opitz.
Mr. H. D. Davies, Oshkosh, P. Donath.
Mr. H. L. Hutchinson, San Francisco, P. Kuhlemann.
Miss E. Green, New York, P. Todd.

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STRASSE 29.

Magnetic Treatment. L. Tormin. Struve Str. 30
Office hours 11—1.

Jewelry. G. A. Scharffenberg, See Strasse 16.

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Embroideries. Prager Str. 20.

Zwieback Carl Roeder,
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Victoria Strasse 3.

Painting-Requisites. Georg Häntzschel
2 Struve Strasse 2.

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CURTAILING COUNSELS' SPEECHES.
The announcement that the Supreme Court of Canada has fixed a maximum of three hours for counsel's speeches brings to mind many stories of the protests made by English judges against barristers inclined to be loquacious. For instance, Lord Collins, when Master of the Rolls, resented the persistent conduct of a young barrister, who in spite of many hints that the Court was unanimously against him; continued to argue. "Apparently, Mr. —," he said, "we cannot convince you, but we can, at any rate, decide against you." That left nothing more to be said. The story is told of another counsel, who pressed his argument for a very long time, with frequent and wearying repetition. "Mr. —," chimed in the judge, "you have said that before." "Have I, my lord?" replied counsel, apologetically. "I am very sorry; I forgot it." "Don't apologise, W—," was the judicial response; "it was so very long ago." Then there is the instance of the American advocate, who seemed quite unable to arrive at the end of a prolonged speech, and at last ventured to express a fear that he was taking up too much time. "Oh, never mind time," observed the judge, "but, for goodness sake, do not trench upon eternity."

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Variable winds, passing showers but fairly dry and bright, temperature not much altered.