

ALINARI'S photographs of the most famous works in the Dresden Gallery, to be had in all Art shops.

The telegram was addressed "Prince Royal Aarhus." It was delivered to a merchant named Prins, who was staying at the Royal Hotel, Aarhus. The merchant, who has on various occasions been favoured with orders from Prince George for bicycles, was astonished at His Royal Highness's confidential communication, and it was not until after Mr. Prins had wired his courteous congratulations in reply to Prince George that the mistake was discovered, and the telegram handed over to the Crown Prince.

THE CZAR'S HOLIDAY.

MISHAP TO THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL YACHT.

Hangö, Finland, September 11.
The Imperial Yacht "Standart" ran on to a rock at 4.30 this afternoon off Horsö near Hangö. A salvage tug has arrived from Reval. The escort of 7 torpedo-boats is standing by. The Czar and the Imperial family have remained on board the "Standart".

According to a telegram received in St. Petersburg from the Minister to the Court, who was on board the Imperial Yacht "Standart", the Yacht ran on a reef of rocks 12 miles from Hangö, at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The Imperial family, who were enjoying the best of health, went on board the despatch vessel "Asya" with their suite.

THE ANTWERP STRIKES.

A number of the German strike-breakers who were brought here by the *Fédération Maritime* returned to Germany on Wednesday.

A TRAGEDY FEARED.

Antwerp, September 10.
The English strike-breakers employed on the steamship "Peiho" knocked off work at midday, saying that they were not going to do any more. They will be sent home.

The Shipping Federation has just sent the police the description of a strike-breaker on the lighter "Louis", who has mysteriously disappeared. It is feared that he has been drowned. The police are inquiring into the matter.

KING ALFONSO.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION BY FRENCH DOCTOR.

San Sebastian, September 11.
Dr. Moure of Bordeaux successfully performed today a nose operation on King Alfonso. The patient is doing well. The Minister President Sr. Maura and the commander of the palace, Duke de Sotomayor were present during the operation.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

STRICTER POLICE REGULATIONS.

The newly appointed Town Magistrate of Odessa has issued an order to the police, reminding them that it is his first and immediate task to secure tranquillity for the inhabitants of the city. The cessation of street disturbances was an urgent necessity for Odessa. The police must at all times be masters of the streets and should in no case allow any one, no matter who, to take police functions upon himself.

NO POGROM AT KISHINEF.

The rumours of a pogrom having occurred at Kishinef are declared to be unfounded. All was quiet there on Wednesday.

THE JAPANESE PRESS ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The Tokio newspapers comment very favourably on both the Russo-Japanese treaties just published, and express the opinion that good relations have now been completely re-established between the two countries, a fact which caused universal satisfaction.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Fresh cases of cholera were reported yesterday as follows: In Saratov 8, in Zarizyn 13, in Nishni-Novgorod 10. A case of cholera had also occurred in Jaroslav.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL DRUDE IN THE BEST OF HEALTH.

M. Clémenceau in an interview declared that he had not received any information, either from Admiral Philibert or from General Drude, that the General had an attack of gastric fever; on the contrary he was perfectly well.

ATTEMPTS AT RAPPROCHEMENT ABANDONED.

The *Agence Havas* reports that the attempts of the Mediunas tribe to come to an understanding with France had been fruitless in consequence of the strong resistance of the tribes in the hinterland.

THE SULTAN ABDUL ASIS ON THE WAY.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* reports that the Sultan Abdul Asis has left Fez and is on the way to Rabat.

LETTERS FROM MULAI HAFID.

The French Consular Agent in Marakesh has brought letters to Tangier from Mulai Hafid addressed to the French and Spanish Governments. In them Mulai Hafid describes the happenings at Casablanca as a conglomeration of unfortunate circumstances and expresses the hope of being soon able to restore order himself, so that all cause for uneasiness would be removed.

TADDERT TO BE ATTACKED.

La Liberté reports from Tangier that the troops left their camp at Casablanca on Wednesday under the personal command of General Drude in order to make an attack on Taddert.

MULAI HAFID HARD UP.

The *Temps* reports that Mulai Hafid has given up his plan of going to Rabat, as he fears his lack of funds will be the cause for his getting a cold reception in certain quarters.

THE FRENCH NOT ON THE DEFENSIVE.

In an interview M. Clémenceau confirmed the report, that General Drude has by no means been instructed to be purely on the defensive. On the contrary, reinforcements were being sent to Casablanca for the very purpose of acting on the offensive. It was intended that his advance should be smart and so extensive that no doubt shall remain as to its offensive character. Tuesday evening M. Clémenceau had a consultation with M. Picquart the War Minister.

THE EXPEDITION TO TADDERT.

In Wednesday's advance on Taddert General Drude took advantage of the prevailing fog as well as of the nature of the ground, to surprise that place. The enemy were dispersed, and during their flight the guns of the force and of the cruiser "Gloire" kept up a continuous fire upon them. The French loss was one killed and ten wounded.

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NEWS FROM CHINA.

THE DISTURBANCES IN LIEN-CHAU.

Hongkong, September 12.
Reports from Yuen-chau say that Imperial troops have had an engagement with the rioters and put them to flight. The rioters are said to have lost 100 men, while 20 were made prisoners. Precautionary measures have been taken for the protection of the missionaries in Lien-chau and Pak-hoi.

FIRE IN CANTON.

Hongkong, September 11.
About one hundred business houses belonging to prominent Chinese merchants were destroyed in the conflagration which raged here yesterday.

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AN AFRICAN EDITOR'S PROTEST.

The editor of a paper produced on the Gold Coast says that English people who make fun of the articles in his paper ought to desist. "When we write," he declares, "we do not pretend to write flawless English, neither do our correspondents. We can understand a real joke. We all enjoy it, but to make fun of the efforts of a nigger to make himself understood and who nearly always makes himself understood, is not quite the thing, considering his very few years missionary school attendance with all the circumstances of the situation. We do not think so many Englishmen are competent enough to manage the French language as the Gold Coast man does his English, and you can swim to France."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.
Minister Resident: *Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq. C. M. G.*

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

THE UNREST IN EGYPT.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

It is not particularly reassuring to those to whom serious anxiety has been caused by the wave of unrest which has recently been observed in Egypt to learn that there is every probability that three of the most successful administrators in that country will shortly resign their offices. The reason for these resignations is not far to seek. Men who have for years worked under one responsible chief are usually somewhat averse to continue working under his successor, however capable and desirable he may be. Sir Reginald Wingate, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, who has combined with that post for the last eight years that of Governor General of the Soudan; Slatin Pasha, who apart from the knowledge gained by his long imprisonment in the Mahdi's camp knows his Egypt as does no other living man; together with Mr. Machell who has been adviser to the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior since 1898, are believed to be about to take a well-earned rest. The retirement of Sir R. Wingate may also be hastened by the determination of the Egyptian Government to separate the two offices at present held by him.

Much sympathy will be felt for Sir E. Gorst at thus losing at one blow three such experts, especially in view of the fact that Mohammedans all over North Africa are in a state of disquiet. In connection with this prevalent feeling an article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* by Captain Wilson is of especial interest. It is entitled "The Moslem Menace" and deals with the rise of the Senussia sect which is one of the principal organisations for the spread of Pan-Islamism. This sect was founded some 75 years ago by an Algerian Arab known as the Sheikh Senussi, who claimed to be a lineal descendant of Mohammed. He first gained a reputation for sanctity at Fez and then proceeded to Mecca, where he obtained great kudos as a local preacher and, indeed, aroused so much jealousy by his successes in that line, that he was forced to flee precipitately to Egypt. Here for a time he settled in Alexandria where he started a monastery, but he again aroused jealousy and, being excommunicated by the Sheikh el Islam, he once more had recourse to flight. At Jebel el Ahdar, on the Northern coast, he founded another zawiya or monastery, and before his death in 1860 he had firmly established the Senussia sect. The objects of his sect, Captain Wilson tells us, were to restore the unity and purity of Islam and to free all Moslem countries from the rule and presence of the infidel. Sheikh Senussi's son, Mohammed, consolidated his power and established the headquarters of the sect at Jarabub on the Egypt-Benghazi frontier, where he received pilgrims from all over Northern Africa and incidentally collected a large store of arms and ammunition. Though many attempts have been made, no European has succeeded in penetrating this desert fortress. Among other things Mohammed organised a complete system of communication with the monasteries scattered throughout every Mohammedan country. A few years ago he died, and was succeeded by his son of whom little or nothing is known, but who is believed to be sedulously carrying on his father's policy. At the present moment efforts are being made to enlist all Mohammedan troops in British possessions on the East and West coasts of Africa, in Egypt and the Soudan, as members of the Senussi sect, and it is believed that these efforts are meeting with great success, particularly on the West coast. Captain Wilson assures us that, should the Senussi sect choose to proclaim a Jihad or holy war, at least 75 per cent of the Mohammedan troops would rise against the British. He declares that the Sheikh is at the present moment organising a general Mohammedan rising throughout Africa, which is to take effect when England or France or both are engaged in war and will not be able to pay much attention to African affairs. As far as England is concerned, it is to be hoped that this unfortunate condition may not be realised, but France has already had her hands full, owing to the situation in Morocco. Captain Wilson is pessimistic enough to believe that the "next twenty years will see Europe struggling in the throes of an African war against forces so great that at the end it is unlikely to a degree that a single white man will remain in Africa." This seems a very sweeping statement, and one which in spite of Captain Wilson's expert knowledge will hardly be generally credited, but there can be no shadow of doubt that the danger of a Mohammedan rising in Africa and possibly in India also is a very real and present one, and we can only repeat that it is unfortunate for Sir E. Gorst to lose such valuable advisers at so critical a juncture.

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