

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 489.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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ARGENTINE FINANCE.

Buenos Ayres, September 9.

The Argentine Parliament today adopted the Bill obliging all bankers and limited liability companies, established in Argentina, to show a balance sheet to the Government authorities every three months. A Bill was also approved increasing the capital of the Banco de la Nacion de Argentina from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 paper piastres. Another Bill provides for the liquidation by this bank of the Banco Nacional.

TACKLING ANOTHER TRUST.

The Attorney-General of New York State has confiscated the private correspondence of Mr. Oler, President of the American Ice Trust. There were found many documents which, in the opinion of the authorities, prove that the Trust has infringed the Monopoly Law, has used objectionable means in fighting competition, and has fleeced unconscionably the consuming public. The District-Attorney has consequently received instructions to institute proceedings against the Trust.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE "INDIANA". NARROW ESCAPE.

A report issued by the Navy Department states that on the 5th instant a fire broke out in the coal-bunkers of the battle-ship "Indiana", which is under repair in League Island docks. The fire was extinguished before it had done any great damage; but the shell-room was in danger and had to be cleared, the shells being so hot as to burn the hands of the men carrying them.

REDUCTION OF ATLANTIC FARES.

The White Star Line have given notice of a reduction of 22 1/2 dollars for first-class passages on board their East-going ships.

The Cunard Line yesterday gave notice in New York that the new passenger fare for the Eastern voyage on board the "Campania", "Lucania", "Caronia" and "Carmania" is 72 1/2 dollars, on board the "Umbria" and "Etruria" 57 1/2 dollars.

THE OCEAN RACE.

In New York the greatest interest is being taken in the voyage of the "Lusitania". The newspapers have given elaborate charts, figures, and similar details; and, certainly, no steamer's arrival will be hailed more enthusiastically than the "Lusitania's", if she should, as is estimated, on her initial progress, break the Atlantic record.

On Wednesday morning a message was received in New York from the captain of the "Lusitania" stating that the vessel was 1,189 miles distant from Sandy Hook; he expected to reach Sandy Hook at 4.30 a. m. on Friday.

New York, September 12.

A wireless message has been received stating that at 11.20 p. m. on Wednesday the "Lusitania" was 150 miles East of Sable Island.

THE MANOEUVRES IN EAST PRUSSIA.

SOLDIERS FOR HARVEST WORK.

By command of the Kaiser, the brigade manoeuvres of the 1st Army Corps will be omitted. The Division and Corps manoeuvres will be limited to six days and end on the 24th instant. The General Commanding has ordered that, during the manoeuvres and up to the date of the discharge of the soldiers whose term of service has expired, from 15 to 20 men of each company shall be allowed to do harvest work.

A NEW WHITE STAR LINER.

TO BE LARGER THAN THE "LUSITANIA".

London, September 12.

The White Star Line has ordered a new steamer to be built by Messrs. Harland & Wolff. Her dimensions are to exceed those of the "Lusitania". She is to be 850 feet in length, and is to be fitted with specially constructed turbine engines which are to save 12 per cent in the cost of fuel.

ROYAL BETROTHAL: A CURIOUS MISTAKE.

It is reported from Copenhagen that a curious mistake happened to a royal telegram announcing the engagement of Prince George of Greece to Princess Marie Bounaparte.

The Crown Prince Christian of Denmark is at present in residence at Aarhus, and Prince George addressed a telegram to him there informing him of his engagement.

DECLINE OF HORSE-BREEDING IN ENGLAND.

Earl Carrington, the President of the Board of Agriculture said in a speech at High Wycombe on Wednesday that the number of foals bred this year was ten thousand less than last year's total. The constant diminution is a positive danger to the country. He hoped, however, as the result of the consideration which has been given to this subject by the War Department and the Board of Agriculture, to be able to make practical proposals for a plan that would put an end to this precarious state of things.

THE VANCOUVER RIOTS.

MENACING POSITION.

All the Chinese domestics and mill hands at Vancouver have struck as a protest against their treatment. They are arming themselves in preparation for the defence of their quarters. The whites are very bitter over their defeat, and it is feared that further attacks will be made upon the Orientals.

THE PERIL GROWING.

Vancouver (B. C.), September 10.

The Japanese inhabitants have notified the authorities that the police protection is inadequate and that they are in consequence prepared to defend themselves. If attacked by Canadians they threaten to shoot. Japanese employed in hotels and restaurants have left their work and are buying arms.

Anti-Japanese mobs will not permit the coolies to be disembarked from the Canadian Pacific steamer "Monteagle" due tomorrow or the next day. Japanese employed in lumbermills arrived at the mills to commence work yesterday, but were induced to go home in order to prevent rioting.

Several hundred special police have been sworn in, and the Militia will probably be called out.

THE NEWS IN TOKIO.

Tokio, September 10.

The first account of the anti-Japanese riots at Vancouver is published in the *Asahi* today. While awaiting details of the affair, the journal refrains from commenting on the situation. The telegram published by the *Asahi* was sent by Mr. Ishii, the Japanese agent in Vancouver, who expresses the opinion that the trouble is over. It is expected in official circles that the matter will ultimately be settled satisfactorily, though sporadic outbreaks are anticipated. The officials decline to say what steps, if any, are being taken in connection with the matter.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

AFTER THE PACIFIC MANOEUVRES.

New York, September 10.

It is now officially admitted that the entire battle-ship squadron will proceed to the Philippines after the concentration and manoeuvres in the Pacific early next year. This course is held to be politically desirable, apart from actual naval considerations, and it has been taken with the full approval of the State Department. It has, of course, absolutely nothing to do with the recent anti-Japanese disturbances in California, or with the trouble last week between Americans and Japanese at Hakodate. More probably it is intended to show the Far East that the United States Navy must be taken into account in any commercial and political developments that may occur in the future. If that be so, it may be assumed that the squadron will visit Chinese ports, and return by way of Europe.

It is rather notable that the Democratic leaders in their public utterances have ceased to denounce the projected cruise, except from the point of view of cost, which is now estimated at quite a million and a half dollars beyond the normal outlay. Mr.

Bryan, who has been on an extraordinarily vigorous stump in the West, says that the cruise will not be worth the money. A good many people think and say the same thing, but for all that there will not be much criticism of the President's naval policy in the next Session of Congress. Wild reports recently current here, which may have been cabled to Europe, speak of the presentation to Congress of a naval programme, involving almost the doubling of the United States Navy. President Roosevelt is as vehement an advocate as ever of the policy of a big navy, and he will do his best to obtain generous appropriations from Congress next Session. If he obtains the money for three battleships and a couple of armoured cruisers above the general construction programme approved last Session, he will think that he has done well.

The periodical raising of scares will, it is emphatically declared at Washington, in no way help the Navy Department in its main and steadfastly pursued policy, which is directed to the making of the United States Navy strong enough to bear its growing responsibilities.—*The Globe*.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND RIFLE SHOOTING.

Ottawa, September 9.

Earl Grey has received the following reply from President Roosevelt to his telegram conveying King Edward's congratulations to the winning team:—"I greatly appreciate your congratulations. I believe in rifle shooting as being much more than merely an attractive pastime, and it should be encouraged in every way possible in all self-governing Commonwealths. Therefore, international contests like these do a real service."

The above is a reply to the following telegram from the King to Earl Grey:—"Please offer my congratulations to the United States team on winning the Palma Trophy with such a record."

A PRISONER'S FINE HONOUR.

Chicago, September 9.

J. B. McCaffrey, a post office employé of this city, was sentenced two months ago to a year's imprisonment for rifling a letter containing a small sum of money. He then told Judge Landis a pathetic story of a sick wife and a baby, whereupon the judge paroled him for two months in order that he might work and provide for his family during the time that he would be imprisoned. Today McCaffrey arrived at the prison ready to undergo his sentence, and stated that during the interval he had saved 100 dollars, which he had handed over to his wife.

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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 Medunas 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.

Miniature Portraits

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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.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
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THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

PRICES AND PROFITS.

The American people have long suspected, says the *Outlook*, that they are compelled to pay too high a price for kerosene. It has been repeatedly asserted that the Standard Oil Company has used the practical monopoly which, by fair means or foul, it has established, to maintain the price of oil on an unnaturally and unreasonably high plane. The accusation has been as ardently denied by the Standard, with the claim that only a great combination like itself could have furnished oil at the prices that have prevailed. This aspect of the Standard's operations is the one which touches most closely the individual citizen. The leaders of the combination may indulge in "frenzied finance" to their hearts' content without directly affecting more than a comparatively small circle of other financiers and investors, frenzied or otherwise. They may destroy competition and ruin competitors, and only a small circle will suffer directly. But if the price of oil is raised, every user of oil feels the burden. For over two years the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labour has been conducting an investigation of the affairs of the Standard Oil Company. Two reports, on the transportation of petroleum and the position of the Standard Oil Company in the petroleum industry, have already been made. Summaries of a third report, dealing with the question of prices and profits, have now been made public. The Commissioner, Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, reports that "the Standard has consistently used its power to raise the price of oil during the last ten years, not only absolutely, but also relatively to the cost of crude oil." He presents figures which show that the average margin between the price of Pennsylvania crude oil and the price of the illuminating oil sold by the Standard throughout the country, after de-

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 Imported cigars. Havana cigars at old prices in spite of a 10% increase of cost.

ducting freight costs, increased, in the eight years preceding 1905, 1.3 cents per gallon. A good profit on the business is given by Mr. Smith as ranging from seven-tenths of a cent to one cent per gallon. It thus appears that in eight years the Standard more than doubled its rate of profit on illuminating oil. In the case of the other products of crude petroleum, the most important of which are gasoline, lubricating oil, and paraffin wax, the increase of the rate of profit has been considerably greater. Applying the average increase of profits to the Standard's entire sales of all kinds of petroleum products in the United States in 1904, the profits for that year would be about \$21,000,000 more than they would have been on the basis of the prices and costs in 1898. The natural conclusion from these figures is that if the Standard in 1898 was making a fair profit on its products, six years later it was taking from the users of its products \$21,000,000 a year more than a fair profit. This increase in the rate of profit is reflected in the increased profit on the capitalization. From 1882 to 1894 the net earnings averaged about 15 per cent. on the capital stock; while from 1903 to 1905 the net earnings were about 68 per cent. yearly. Mr. Smith closes the letter of submittal of this part of his summary with the statement:

The following facts are proven: The Standard has not reduced margins during the period in which it has been responsible for the prices of oil. During the last eight years covered by this report (1898 to 1906) it has raised both prices and margins. Its domination has not been acquired or maintained by its superior efficiency, but rather by unfair competition and by methods economically and morally unjustifiable. The Standard has superior efficiency in running its own business; it has an equal efficiency in destroying the business of competitors. It keeps for itself the profits of the first and adds to these the monopoly profits secured by the second. Its profits are far above the highest possible standard of a reasonable commercial return, and have been steadily increasing. Finally, the history of this great industry is a history of the persistent use of the worst industrial methods, the exaction of exorbitant prices from the consumer, and the securing of excessive profits from the small group of men who over a long series of years have thus dominated the business.

The second half of Mr. Smith's report deals with price discriminations: between foreign and domestic trade, between different parts of the United States, and between different customers. He shows that

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

The Women of Fogaras.

Comic opera in 3 acts by Victor Léon.
 Music by Alfred Grünfeld.

Cast:

King Matthias	Herr Sembach.
Michael of Orszagh, peer of the realm	Herr Puttlitz.
Magdala, Countess Honay	Frau Nast.
Paul Rosto, Gespan of Fogaras	Herr Nebuschka.
Augustin Paradeyser, a student	Herr Rüdiger.
Marjunka, maid to the Countess	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Verona, goose-herd	Frau Wedekind.
Boriska	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Mariska	Frau Lehmann I.
Gisza	Fräul. Oibrich.
Sari	Frau Wenzel.
Anuska	Frau Scheer.
Juliska	Fräul. Reinel.
Bathory	Herr Büssel.
Kosztka	Herr Lindner.
Rossgonyi	Herr Engelhardt.
Kaniszy	Herr Piehler.
Mujko, the King's cook	Herr Scheidemantel.
Szobor, gipsy leader	Herr Erl.
A Warder	Herr Seiter.
A Notary	Herr Hahn.
A Captain	Herr Ernst.

PLOT. The women of Fogaras lament the absence of their fathers, brothers and husbands, who have been either captured or slain in war in the service of King Matthias of Hungary. They have asked Paul Rosto, Gespan (Governor) of Fogaras, to apply to the King for men, and he has done so, as Augustin Paradeyser, the schoolmaster, assures them. The King has promised to send men, but wants first to see three samples of Fogaras women:—one with black hair, one with brown hair, and one a blonde. The Governor finds great difficulty in selecting good samples, when Countess Magdala Honay, the possessor of black hair, with her maid Marjunka, a brunette, arrives, and both offer their services, the blonde being found in a little goose-herd girl named Verona. The young King is in love with the Countess. On arrival at his Court the representatives of Fogaras find the King impersonated by the cook, and the cook by the King. The real King and the Countess recognise each other and are united, not a day too soon to comply with the law of the country that, unless married at the age of 25, the King must abdicate.
 Composer: Alfred Grünfeld, born 1882.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.
 La Traviata. (Violetta.)

OPERA HOUSE.
 Sunday, September 15th: Fra Diavolo. 7.30 p.m.
 Monday, September 16th: Oberon. 7 p.m.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

Closed till September 14.
 Sunday, September 15: Die versunkene Glocke.
 Monday, September 16: Othello.
 Tuesday, September 17: Geographie und Liebe. (For the first time.)

Hofbräu-Cabaret
 Tel. 198 Waisenhaus Strasse 18 Tel. 5198
 Director Karl Wolf
 Johannes Cotta and other artistes.
 Entertainment begins 8.30 p.m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Today closed.
 Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.
 Künstlerblut.

NEW BOOKS.
 Tauchnitz Edition, to appear September 20:
 The Grim Smile of the Five Towns, 1 vol., by Arnold Bennett, author of "The Great Babylon Hotel", &c.
 At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

in the two years from June, 1903, to August, 1905, the average price received by the Standard for oil sold in Europe was about two cents per gallon less than the average American price. This difference is about twenty per cent. of the American price. The difference in the margins of the respective prices above costs (as described in the preceding paragraph) was even greater. The American margins are from one and one-half to three times as high as the foreign margins. Mr. Smith takes up the explanations of these differences offered by apologists of the Standard, such as an oversupply of the product, and severe competition by Russian and other foreign oils. He shows that these arguments and excuses are based on false premises. In the United States there has been the widest inequality in price between different sections. In December, 1904, the average price of oil from a single group of refineries using the same crude oil, and having a substantial similarity of conditions of manufacture, varied from 7.7 cents per gallon in Delaware to 10 cents in New York, 11.4 cents in South Carolina, and 13 cents in Georgia—all the prices being computed with the cost of transportation deducted. In California the Standard carries oil, from its great refinery near San Francisco, several hundred miles by water and rail, and sells it in Southern California for several cents less than is charged for the same oil in San Francisco. Mr. Smith's comment on the many cases of this sort which he reports is that "the evidence is absolutely conclusive [that it is the policy of the Standard Oil Company to take full advantage of all non-competitive conditions to impose the highest prices possible and to extend such non-competitive conditions by aggressive price-cutting calculated to drive out rivals. The enormous profits secured over most of the country enable the Standard to carry out this plan very effectively in those localities where price-cutting is demanded by this policy." In the sale of lubricating oils to railways discrimination is found, not between localities, but between customers. By the use of a peculiar form of contract widely different prices have been made to railway companies for the same oil. For instance, the Pennsylvania system paid, for a certain grade of oil, 23.5 cents per gallon, eight other roads averaged for the same grade 27.7 cents, twelve

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roads averaged 35.7 cents, fifteen roads 41 cents, seventeen roads 45.9 cents, and forty-one roads 48 cents. It was found that the price paid by the Pennsylvania was about the reasonable price for that grade of oil, and independent companies were glad to supply the oil at a similar or even lower rate. The only possible explanation which Mr. Smith could find for the excessive prices paid by nearly all railways was that the Standard "is powerful enough, either by reason of its enormous shipments of petroleum or by its influence in financial circles," to induce the railways to pay those prices.

SALE OF THE PHILIPPINES ADVOCATED.
 Once more the sale of the Philippines is under discussion, the *New York Herald* leading the propaganda for this project. The American Government makes no secret that it has encumbered itself with a white elephant by the acquisition of the Philippines, which will yet cause them a good deal of anxiety. For the present the feeling still prevails that the United States are morally bound either to hold the archipelago for all time or to give the Filipinos political autonomy as soon as they show themselves capable of self-government. Imperialism in the United States has long since disappeared, the sad experiences with Cuba and the Philippines having had a sobering effect. The idea of selling the Philippines would doubtless be more fully appreciated if it were not feared that the United States, by the sale of the islands, would be showing evidence of weakness before all the world. Japan would be the only country that could really make use of the Philippines. But so far Japan denies that she has any intention of taking steps at Washington towards the purchase of the archipelago. Notwithstanding the fact that the Americans would gladly be rid of the Philippines, their spirit rebels against the thought of trading with a whole people.

LOCAL.

The third performance, on Wednesday night, of the new opera "Die Schönen von Fogaras" by Grünfeld, the well known pianist, was equally well attended as the first two, the house being practically sold out.

Our readers know the plot of the opera and know, too, that it is a very poor one, excusable only as a frame for a "comic" opera—as this is called—wherein all kinds of humour and fun fill up the picture. Of humour there is absolutely not a vestige in this novelty, and the only fun seems to be contained in Herr Scheidemantel's clownish rôle of the cook.

Although certainly not on the same low level with the libretto, the music does nothing to justify the title "comic" opera. It is pretty, the Hungarian dances at the close of the second act are even very pretty, but that is all we can say for it. There is nothing original in it. Grünfeld doesn't give us one pretty tune even to take home with us. We cannot see why this work was accepted for performance at the opera house unless it be that Herr Fanto was to have a chance to show what he can do in the way of stage-decoration and of costumes. The staging is really very beautiful and the costumes are decidedly in good artistic taste. What a pity to waste so much thought, work and money on a new—not modern, mind you—opera, when some of the Standard works of art, such as the "Ring" and other Wagner operas for instance, are so terribly neglected as far as staging goes as they are here in Dresden, the stronghold of opera.

The performance itself was excellent in every way. It is needless to say that the orchestra acquitted itself of its easy task in a manner beyond praise. Among the singers it is difficult to distribute laurels unless in equal measure. Herr Nebuschka's interpretation of the Hungarian magistrate was very true to the national character, and would certainly have been humorous if the libretto had permitted it. Herr Rüdiger, Herr Sembach and Herr Scheidemantel were all excellent. The latter's rôle is too farcical to be funny. And now the ladies!—Like a child at dinner we keep the tit-bit for the last.—They were all excellent: fresh, jolly and in the best of form. Frau Nast looked strange with black hair, but not less charming than ever. She sang well as did her maid Fräulein von der Osten who by her strong individuality no less than by her beautiful costume and appearance in the first act magnetised her audience. She is in our opinion the strongest personality, the greatest artistic success on the Dresden stage since the never-to-be-forgotten Fräulein Malten. Every inch an artistic woman. Frau Wedekind's appearance on the stage, driving her geese, was as if she had stepped out of a book of fairytales. There is but one expression for her acting and singing of the little goose-herd girl part: perfectly sweet! We know this is a lady's expression, not quite orthodox, but it is descriptive. May be that it was only Frau Wedekind's presence that reminded us of "Hänsel und Gretel". If, however, the composer thought he would give us something of that kind, he has certainly failed. His work lacks the charm and naturalness, the truth of that other lovely poem.

A British officer, Captain Stracey of the Norfolk regiment, is attending the manoeuvres of the Saxon army this year.

The issue of subscription tickets for the Philharmonic concerts in the coming winter season has begun, at the ticket office of the firm F. Ries, music-sellers to the Court, Kaufhaus. The following soloists have already been engaged: Kammersänger Feinhals, of Munich; Frederick Lamond, pianoforte; Amy Castles, London, soprano; Stefi Geyer, violin; Kammersängerin Edyth Walker; Professor Eugène Ysaye, violin; Kammersänger Franz Naval; Marguerite Caponsacchi, Paris, violoncelliste. Two soloists will appear at each concert. Negotiations with other artists are near completion.

The Lehmann-Osten Choir will in the coming winter again give sacred and secular concerts with the assistance of eminent artists. The practices take place: for ladies and gentlemen on Monday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock, and for ladies only on Friday afternoons from 4.30 to 6.30. Applications will be received daily at the office of the Secretary of the Ehrlich School of Music, Walpurgis Strasse 18, I, where the Rules for active and passive Members may be obtained and information will be supplied gratis.

In the wrestling at the Central Theatre on Wednesday, the twelfth evening of these contests which are to be continued throughout the whole month and become daily more important, Sturm, one of the Berlin champions, easily mastered Winkels, of East Prussia, in 2 1/2 minutes. Dirk v. d. Berg, champion of Holland, made his first appearance here in a match with Randolfi, the Austrian champion who has several successes to

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8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Saturday, September 21st. *S. Matthew A. E. and M.*
8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

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Sunday, September 15th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winckelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

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his credit. The latter was the heavier man of the pair and his methods were such as to keep the referees anxiously watchful, and frequently to call for their interference. When, after a long and intensely interesting encounter, van der Berg—who had speedily secured the favour of the public by his science and consistent fairness—lifted his weighty antagonist off his feet and laid him on his back, there was a roar of applause that made the whole theatre vibrate. In the third contest Jackson, the light weight champion of Scotland, went quietly and artistically to work, and in 5 minutes overpowered Schmidt, of Saxony, a still lighter weight, perhaps, but a promising young wrestler. The last of the contests was between Pierrard, the French "Colossus" and Petroff, the champion of Bulgaria—a renewal of their indecisive trial of strength on Monday evening. Pierrard again constantly provoked the intervention of the referees and exclamations of protest from the public, Petroff on the other hand showing great self-restraint and brilliant science. After 23 minutes Petroff was declared the victor and received a well-deserved ovation. A large proportion of the spectators consisted of ladies. The contests this evening will be: between Romanoff, Russia, and Dirk v. d. Berg, Holland; Bech-Olsen, Denmark, v. Hansen, Denmark; Winzer, Hamburg, v. Jackson, Scotland; Petlivan, Turkey, v. Hissmann, Westphalia.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:—(1) Mit dem Kommandostab, March, Linke; (2) Overture "Maritana", Wallace; (3) Reverie, Vieuxtemps; (4) Neu-Wien, Waltz, J. Strauss; (5) Overture "Zampa", Herold; (6) Pizzicato, Desormes; (7) Selection from "Samson and Dalila", Saint-Saëns; (8) Overture "Klein Kobold", Adam; (9) Erinnerung, Lied, Kempter; (10) Sicilietta, v. Blon; (11) Burgeff grün, Schröter.

Next Tuesday a "Wagner and Strauss evening" will be given.

A COLD WINTER PREDICTED.

Mr. Hugh Clements, of Newton House, Dulwich, writes:—I have considered the tidal action of the moon and sun, and its effect upon temperature up to the end of next March, and find the cold will be excessively and continuously severe from the 12th of November to the end of January, with shorter breaks of colder weather round 23rd October, 6th November, 10th to 13th February, and 22nd and 26th to 6th March. These predictions are based upon the same principle as that by which I at the latter end of June forecasted the 23rd of July and 20th of August as very cold days. The coldest days of July and August, the 10th and 23rd and the 7th and 20th respectively, occurred exactly when the aerial maximum tide reached its extreme northern limit at Iceland, where during the summer there was an almost continuous anticyclone, due to the same tidal action.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 12th of September 1907.
Mr. O. Haubolt, Cleveland, H. Amalienhof.
Mr. M. Friend, New York, H. Stadt Berlin.
Miss H. Garwood, Philadelphia, H. Stadt Berlin.
Miss J. Garwood, Philadelphia, H. Stadt Berlin.
Mr. A. Held, New York, H. Deutscher Herold.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Kendall, South Kensington, H. zum Goldenen Engel.
Mr. L. Dambibels, Detroit, H. zum Goldenen Engel.
Mr. F. H. Kalkhoff, Birmingham, H. de France.
Miss H. Rippard, Baltimore, H. Hospiz.
Miss B. Mahan, St. Louis, P. Schadowell.
Rev. B. E. Skrine, London, P. Schadowell.
Miss C. M. Skrine, London, P. Schadowell.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate south-easterly winds; no change in the weather; warm.