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**Berlin Office:**  
W., Potsdamer  
Strasse 10/11.  
  
Telephone:  
VI 1079.

# The Daily Record

**Dresden Office:**  
A., Struve  
Strasse 5, I.  
  
Telephone:  
1755.

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 779. DRESDEN AND BERLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908. 10 PFENNIGS.

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## THE SUBMERGED.

(From our London correspondent.)

There is nothing quite so pathetic in all the civilized world as genteel poverty. In poverty that is not quite genteel, in gentility that is not quite poor, the tragedy of the thing manages to lose itself.

"A cottage with a double coach-house,  
A cottage of gentility"

and all the familiar accessories of "the pride that apes humility" may be revolting on account of their meanness, but these shams are scarcely pathetic; nor is one moved to "pity and fear" by the floundering of snobs who are snobbish beyond their means. Genteel poverty must be the refined torture which springs from real pride before it can acquire the dignity of pathos. In England there are predisposing influences tending to create the genteel poor in a sense almost unknown abroad. The peculiar attitude of the English people towards aristocracy and class privilege arises from the elastic system which, a hundred years ago, made possible the wholesale creation of Irish peers and which today might make possible the creation of a majority in the House of Lords for the purpose of abrogating its own dignities. In a word, to put the matter brutally, English caste is based on property more than on birth.

A witty Frenchwoman once said to an English statesman, who was chaffing her on her exclusiveness, "Sir, you have never had an aristocracy of pride. You have an aristocracy of shopkeepers and a democracy of their children." The Continent knows, often to its cost, what it means to have an aristocracy of pride, of vain honour, and empty privilege. The system by which the younger sons of peers sink into the commonalty is diametrically opposed to the system by which a title descends in an ever-widening stream through generations of collateral descendants. The practical temper of the English people resents an empty title, and sees something ludicrous in aristocracy at its wit's end for the next meal. Consequently the Englishman respects titles much more than the Continental plebeian, who knows that in most instances aristocracy and insolvency are synonymous terms. Yet on the Continent aristocracy, however poor, remains aristocracy; there is no effort needed to emphasize gentility, since the title is there as the hall-mark. The constant struggle of an English family, well-connected but poor, to keep up a position consonant with its original status can scarcely be paralleled in dilapidated palazzi or crumbling Schlösser. This arises from the simple law that money, and money alone, can maintain English gentility. Deprive an English family of money and it sinks in three generations to the level of its financial equals. After all, you cannot have a mechanism to accelerate social progress automatically without finding that it is just as easy to accelerate social decline automatically.

The genteel poor suffer acutely only so long as they retain their old refinement. Straited circumstances, when the bonds are not drawn too tightly, sometimes conduce to happiness much more readily than superfluous luxury. But when giving a dinner-party means a poorer dinner for a week to come, we may conclude that the bonds are cutting into the flesh. The sordid details of poverty soon corrode all sense of refinement except in men and women of exceptional resources, but while the struggle lasts it is an unceasing torture of the sensibilities. Women especially, to whom social life is the supreme thing, be they intellectual or not, undergo agonies from which the uncultured poor are happily exempted. Yet the system, as a whole, is as logically just as it is ruthless; it cuts away root and branch the Continental exclusiveness and, by sacrificing individuals, saves whole classes from ridiculousness and degeneration.

The picture is certainly unpleasant, though it is less so than that of some wealth in the first stages of emancipating its possessors. No doubt all conscientious people would be Socialists if Socialism meant that classification would be according to merit. Less sanguine people must be satisfied with the approximate justice of social transfers. But we are only examining a phenomenon. If we build our civilization on money we must admit that money has the power of transmuting the gross into the

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refined. On the justice or the injustice of our first principles moralists may differ, but it is certainly a fact that the sufferings of the cultured poor are infinitely more intense than those of the uncultured poorest. Let us, if we can, spare also a little sympathy for the former.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### KING EDWARD VISITS CARLSBAD.

Carlsbad, August 27.

King Edward arrived here at one o'clock today and dined with M. Iswolski, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Clémenceau was prevented by indisposition from accepting M. Iswolski's invitation, but Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, was present. During the afternoon King Edward visited the Kaiserbad and the Alberg, and then returned to Marienbad by automobile.

London, August 27.

The *Daily News*, referring to King Edward's many visitors at Marienbad, observes: To say the least of it, the list is a remarkable one. It seems itself to warrant the semi-official reporter's comment that there was certainly a political discussion. Something more of reasonable publicity, to say nothing of Constitutional scruple, is to be desired in the regulation of the foreign policy of the great Powers, but we may be content for the moment to hope that the issue of these round-table conferences will tend to a settlement of open problems in the pacific spirit which all the statesmen concerned profess.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S GERMAN IMPRESSIONS. AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

London, August 27.

The full report of the statement made to a Press representative by Mr. Lloyd George, upon his arrival at Waterloo Station at noon yesterday from Southampton, is as follows. The statement is authorized:—

Mr. Lloyd George said he had returned with very pleasant recollections of his visit. He had been very much gratified by the friendly reception he met with both from the Government and from the nation. The tone of the Press throughout Germany was most friendly, he said, and discussions of relations between the two countries were all conducted with great good temper.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that he had already explained quite clearly that he did not go to Germany with any mission from the Government or the Cabinet, but to inquire into the whole system of old age invalidity and sick insurance, which had been going on in Germany for nearly 20 years. That inquiry he had carried out with great completeness, and he had been tremendously impressed with the perfection and finished character of the whole machine. He was of opinion that the non-contributory scheme of pensions as established in this country was best for old people over 70.

One object of his visit was to see whether a contributory system could eventually be grafted on to a non-contributory scheme in regard to invalidity and sickness. As to this he had come to no definite conclusion, as he wished to investigate the workings of the scheme in vogue in Belgium and Austria.

"Wherever we went," said Mr. Lloyd George, "we found a general complaint that prices had gone up practically universally in Germany during the last 20 years. Germany was one of the cheapest countries in the world 20 years ago. Now it is one of the dearest." He was (he went on) very much struck with the effect of ownership of railways and forests by various German Governments. He discovered that half the revenue of Prussia was derived from its railways, and throughout Germany forests and royalties on mines contributed largely to the revenue.

On the question of trade, Mr. Lloyd George said there was at present great depression in Germany, and it was increasing. At Hamburg he found many of the stocks in the shipbuilding yard were empty, and there were no ships to build. One large firm had 60 ships lying idle, and the same thing was to be found at Stettin. Shipowners all complained that both freights and cargoes had gone down.

Mr. Lloyd George had hoped to find some hints on the question of unemployment, but in this he was disappointed. The system of State ownership was, however, of assistance, for railways had been able to keep back orders, such as for rolling stock, and now they were able to find work for the unemployed.

Returning to the subject of pensions, the Chancellor said he found generally that both employers and workmen were satisfied with the system of contributory insurance, and all agreed that it had very much raised the level of health and life in Germany. The Minister of the Interior had given him figures showing that nearly thirty-four million pounds was raised annually in the whole country by contributions for sickness, invalidity, and old age, the State contribution amounting to little more than the working expenses.

### THE MURDER OF MRS. LUARD.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, August 27.

The inquest on Mrs. Caroline Mary Luard, wife of Major General Luard, was opened at Sevenoaks on Wednesday, and later adjourned till September 9. It cannot be said that the enquiry has thrown much further light on this mysterious and atrocious crime, and already people are beginning to fear that the Ightham tragedy will add one more to the long list of fell deeds to which no solution has been found. The chief Constable of Kent has told a Press representative that "there is no clue at all," but this does not mean that the County police or detectives from Scotland Yard are relaxing their diligent investigations in the least. As was natural in view of the sensational circumstances surrounding the crime, all sorts of statements are being made by people wise after the event. It is said that a strange woman, dishevelled and distraught, had been seen in the neighbourhood on the day of the tragedy, and is thought by some to have fired the fatal shots. The police have taken the evidence of those who say they saw her, and the clue, if clue it be, is being followed up. The feeling is gaining ground that some other motive than robbery must be looked for, and the finding of the revolver might easily put the detectives on a trail they have so far searched for in vain.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### THE LABOUR PARTY AGAINST MR. TAFT.

New York, August 28.

The American Labour Union has finally decided to use its influence against Mr. Taft in the Presidential campaign. This decision is causing a good deal of anxiety in Republican circles, where it was quite unexpected.

#### TERRIBLE FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.

New York, August 27.

Disastrous floods are reported from North and South Carolina, where whole districts have been inundated, and terrible losses sustained by the inhabitants. Forty lives are already known to have been lost, and it is feared that many more casualties have yet to be reported from isolated villages. Many of the towns were plunged into darkness last night owing to the failure of the electric light, as a result of the floods, and numbers of cotton mills, it is stated, will be obliged to suspend operations temporarily.

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

The German War Department has invited Mr. Wilbur Wright to come to Berlin, and there to carry out his flying experiments. The brothers Wright wished to exhibit their aeroplane to the German War Department a long time ago, but the negotiations failed because the inventors demanded a guarantee of a million marks. Whether this sum has now been guaranteed is not stated in the telegram announcing the above invitation.

Lieutenant Förster, of the 4th regiment of Bavarian Chevaux Legers, was killed during the manoeuvres near Burgau on Thursday by a fall from his bicycle. He was only 25 years of age.

Three striking new implements of warfare will be tried during the Imperial manoeuvres of the German Army. The first, says a contemporary, consists of an electric light worked as a signal by the artillery for the purpose of informing bodies of troops that they have got within the range of the enemy's guns. It has been seen at recent manoeuvres that, under certain circumstances, troops can engage in combat upon ground which is within range of the enemy's artillery. The new device that will be tried is said to remove the danger of troops thus getting within range of the enemy's guns, for the new electric signal will be perceived and understood only by the troops for whom it is intended.

The next innovation will be the use of movable shields, similar to those which were used for the first time by the Japanese infantry during the war with Russia; these shields were tried recently at some military manoeuvres held at one of the forts of Metz.

The third novelty will consist of pistols firing explosives for distances of 110 yards to 220 yards. The projectiles thus fired are said to be extraordinarily powerful and deadly. The pistol is the invention of Commandant Goslich, of the Engineers.

A number of Berlin medical men have recently been the victims of a swindler. He presented himself to them as a New York colleague of the name of Dr. William Brunnen, and stated that he had unfortunately lost his letter of credit and borrowed a certain sum of money to send to his wife, who was, he alleged, at a fashionable bathing place. In return for this he gave a worthless cheque on a New York bank.

Before coming to Berlin he carried out a series of swindles in Leipzig in the name of Dr. Kraft and in Hof under the name of Dr. Ewald. He speaks fluently German, French, Russian and English. He suffers from gallstone and has frequently to consult doctors for this. During his sojourn in Berlin he found means of being widely introduced in medical circles.

A somewhat original exhibition is about to be held in the Zoological Gardens in Berlin. This is a collection of all that can be useful to the modern business man in his bureau.

Everything in the way of typewriters, bureau furniture, indexing systems, and everything that can contribute to save time is on view.

The extent of the exhibition may be judged from the fact that it includes over a hundred different makes of typewriters.

Some time ago a Frenchman married in France a German lady. During a stay in Denmark in 1905 she entered a petition for divorce, and a year later a decree was granted by which she was at liberty to marry again, but not so the husband.

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Railway communication is interrupted on most of the lines, and the total losses must reach many millions of dollars.

Atlanta (Georgia), August 27.

According to reports from Augusta, the Savannah river has overflowed its banks and flooded the streets of the town to a depth of from six to twelve feet. Bridges have been bodily wrenched away, and farm lands inundated by the stream. Three people are reported to have lost their lives; damage is estimated at \$500,000. From various towns in South Carolina come reports of extensive damage to cotton and grain crops by the floods.

### THE FLEET IN AUSTRALIAN WATERS.

Sydney, August 27.

The United States Atlantic Fleet left here today for Melbourne.

A crowd of 40,000 people gathered on the cricket ground yesterday morning to witness the evolutions of the 8,000 children of the public schools, who, dressed in vari-coloured costumes, took part in the representation of a series of tableaux. In one of these the children were arranged so as to form the words "Hail Columbia" in living columns. They were also grouped so as to form a huge shield, with

Three months later the lady re-married in Copenhagen. The husband applied to the French Courts for divorce, and was refused on the ground that his wife in re-marrying had acted bona-fide, although by French law she was living in a state of bigamy. On appeal he was again unsuccessful, the Court deciding it would be necessary for him to obtain a declaration of nullity in regard to his former wife's second marriage.

There are lively times ahead for London if the Serbian Crown Prince, who is coming on a visit, keeps up his capacity for innocent enjoyment. George is a thorn in the flesh of King Peter and a source of trouble to every gendarme in Belgrade. When the lad was nearly drowned in attempting to cross the Save River, his Majesty laconically observed, "Perhaps a cold bath will do him good." It didn't. A few nights afterwards he had a miraculous escape from being killed by a bomb which exploded in his gun-room, and soon after that he was nearly suffocated by a fire in his bed-room chimney. "I suppose it will be mad: out that I started the fire myself," was his only comment on the incident. The Serbians, it is said, dislike the Prince for his rowdy habits and his brutality to underlings, the latter including, in his own opinion, everyone in the kingdom except his august parent. "Once I am King," he recently declared, "I will have gallows erected in the principal square of Belgrade, and all the party leaders will be hanged. Only with an iron hand can the Serbians be ruled." But recent history shows that it is not always the monarch in Serbia who possesses the iron hand. It is usually (to mix a metaphor) on the other leg.

The practical joker is a creature fearfully and wonderfully made. A few days ago the wife of the deputy-mayor of Viroflay received a postal packet in the form of a box. On opening it the lady had a terrible shock by finding in it a small snake, which as soon as the lid was opened raised its head as if about to strike. The lady quickly closed the box. On submitting the snake to a naturalist he declared it to be the common and deadly viper. It is not known whether the sender is a practical joker or a miscreant. This the police authorities are endeavouring to find out.

### HOW TO LAUGH.

A tenor singer, by name Noel Fliming, has just opened in Milan a "School of Laughing." Mr. Fliming contends that very few people know how to laugh. They laugh without taking any account of the effect on their listeners, and with a total disregard of the laws of harmony. Mr. Fliming's complete course of "harmonious hilarity" consists of ten lessons, and it is claimed that a pupil who has gone through the course conscientiously will be able to laugh with that musical modulation and artistic finish which are usually associated with the character of Marguerite in "Faust." It is said that the professor already has a large clientele and has received numerous letters of encouragement from influential people.

### CHARACTERISTICALLY CELESTIAL.

Latest advices from Peking inform us that the Emperor is suffering from gout, and that the afternoon lectures on classics and history, which His Majesty has been attending, have been "suspended." A typically euphemistic way of alluding to the lecturer's horrid fate.

the Australian and United States flags intertwined. The spectacle evoked storms of applause. The American National Anthem was sung by a large chorus.

After a recent reception on board the U.S. battleship "Connecticut," it was found that a large quantity of cutlery was missing, and it was conjectured that the articles had been taken away as mementos. The officers charitably suggested that people had eaten the cutlery, together with the ices and the cake.

### THE MARATHON RACE WINNER.

New York, August 27.

Mr. Hayes, the winner of the Marathon Race at the Olympic Games in London, has been offered \$1,000 per week by a theatrical syndicate to appear at various halls and theatres throughout the country and give an account of the manner in which he won the famous race. Hayes has not yet made up his mind whether to accept or reject this remunerative offer.

### CASTRO'S LATEST COUP.

Caracas, Venezuela, August 27.

The Court of first instance has adjudged the French Cable Company guilty of participation in the revolution stirred up by Matos against President Castro, and has condemned the Company to pay a fine amounting to nearly five million dollars.

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

**S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.**  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.  
Sundays: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a. m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).  
6 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Fridays: 11 a. m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

**AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 8.**  
Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 11.30 a. m. Regular Service.  
4.0 p. m. Song Service.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

**GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND:** Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. PAUL v. SCHWARACH. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

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## THE DAILY RECORD

Berlin W., Potsdamer Strasse 10/11.

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Salome	at 8
Royal Theatre	Viel Lärm um nichts	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Lucia von Lammermoor	7.30
Deutsches Theater	Ein Sommernachtstraum (Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen	8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	8
New Theatre	Der Dieb	8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Opera Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarpriinzessin	8
Kleines Theater	Zwölftmal zwei ist fünf	8
Comie Opera	Der Zerrissene	8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr	8
Hebbel Theatre	Vorn Toda. Die Stärkere	8
Lastspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Josette — meine Frau	8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Oberon	8
" " Charlottenburg	Philtaster. Die Lore	8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	8
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig	8
Luisen Theatre	Suse	8
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	at 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Geheimnis von New York	8
Gebr. Herrnsfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachleben	8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Berliner Prater Theater	Die Welt ein Paradies	7
Walthalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8

## HOLLAND HOPES FOR AN HEIR.

Amsterdam, August 27.

Contrary to reports published in other papers, *De Telegraaf* learns that Queen Wilhelmina's health is good. The newspaper adds that it is not improbable that an announcement may shortly be made which will be a cause of satisfaction throughout the whole kingdom.

## REMARKABLE WIRELESS ACHIEVEMENTS.

S. S. "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria," August 27.

(Radio-telegram.) Dr. Polis, Director of the Aix-la-Chapelle Meteorological Observatory, has continued his efforts to transmit and receive meteorological reports by wireless telegraphy to and from ships at sea between England and New York. He has succeeded in obtaining weather reports from points within 800 miles of the American coast, and in transmitting reports from Europe to a ship 1,200 miles from the English coast. Weather charts have been prepared showing the meteorological conditions encountered by ships traversing the ocean at distances of 800 miles from land. The weather telegram despatched by Dr. Polis on Thursday from Aix-la-Chapelle, via Ireland, took three hours to reach the ship.

(Continued on page 4.)

# DRESDEN

A lecture on Christian Science will be delivered by the Minister, the Rev. T. H. Wright, at the Scotch Church, during the evening service on Sunday next, commencing at 6 o'clock.

There is no doubt that Dresden has much to be thankful for to the kind Providence that placed it in comparatively close proximity to some of the most famous watering-places in Europe, since patients en route to and returning from Carlsbad, Marienbad, and numerous other spas in Bohemia and in the Kingdom of Saxony itself, add not a little to the flow of tourist traffic from which this city derives a considerable portion of its revenue. It is, *en passant*, rather unfortunate that King Edward has hitherto been unable to visit Dresden during one of his sojourns at Marienbad. The distance is by no means great, and such a visit would, we are convinced, give pleasure to His Majesty himself, the Anglo-American Colony here, and the general public, with whom the King of England, in spite of alleged political differences existing between Great Britain and Germany, is certainly very popular.

We have recently spoken with an American gentleman who, after putting in two conscientious "cures" at Carlsbad in consecutive seasons, has sworn a blood-curdling oath never to visit that delightful town again. He tells us that at the end of each "cure" he felt seedier than he had done for years. True, he lost a certain amount of aviridupois, but, not being an exceptionally corpulent subject, he did not greatly appreciate this circumstance. It is, of course, quite possible that had our friend tried another spa the result might have been totally different, even though the waters at each place were said to contain very similar chemical properties. Bad Nauheim is another resort which by no means suits the constitution of every individual visitor: some swear by its waters, others reprobate them. Considering the immense and ever growing popularity of such spas as Carlsbad, Marienbad, Nauheim, and Homburg, however, it follows that in most cases their waters are a specific for many of the ills to which flesh is heir; added to which each of these places is a centre of social life, a fact that doubtless has more potency in attracting visitors than the curative properties of the waters. At Marienbad, for example, it is now quite easy to sit on the Promenade only distant a few yards from the King of England. Having done this the social aspirant may be pardoned for thinking his momentary proximity to the monarch has resulted in his acquiring a certain amount of tone.

While King Edward's unwavering preference for Marienbad must be a source of immense profit to the municipality and the local tradespeople, it is to be feared that it leads to the town becoming a point where snobs of all descriptions most do congregate. It is nevertheless satisfactory to learn that the royal visitor during his present stay is comparatively free from the annoyance resultant upon the importunity and rank discourtesy of over-curious tourists in former years. There is a story to the effect that the King was so incensed at the behaviour of the crowd last year that he determined never to visit Marienbad again; and only the earnest advice of his physicians, coupled with an assurance from the municipality that every step would be taken to eliminate this annoyance in the future, finally overcame his decision.

The silver Taler, or three-mark piece, has been out of circulation since the 1st of October last year, and the time is fast approaching when it will no longer be exchangeable at the banks for its full value. After the 30th of September next the one-taler piece will cease to be legal tender anywhere; and, as its value as old silver is only about 1.50 marks, any one who retains possession of such a piece after the last-mentioned date will do so at a loss of half its former value. The old 50-pfennig silver pieces pass out of legal circulation from the 1st of next October, and may be refused if tendered in payment for goods; but they will be cashed at the principal banks until the 30th of September, 1910, when they also will cease to have any value except as old metal.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers Service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon, will consist of the following compositions by Emmanuel von Faissel. (1) Introduction and Fugue for organ. (2) Two Motets for

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choir and solo voices, from "Kirchliche Chorgesänge." (3) The 57. Psalm for mezzosoprano with organ accompaniment. (4) Choral Vorspiel for organ "O Gott, du frommer Gott!" (5) "Geduld," for mezzosoprano voice with organ accompaniment. (6) The 47. Psalm for choir, wind orchestra, and organ, from "Kirchliche Gesänge." The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Kantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by: Fräulein Luise Ottermann, mezzosoprano; an orchestra composed of members of the Allgemeiner Musikverein; and Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening, for the benefit of Kapellmeister Willy Olsen, is as follows:—

(1) Overture "Leonore No. 3," Beethoven. (2) Paraphrase über das Lied "Frühlingszeit," Becker. (3) Drei Orchesterstücke aus "Sigurd Jorsalfar," Grieg. (4) Tonbilder aus "Mignon," Thomas. (5) Trost im Leid, Solo für Violine mit Orchester, Kempter. (Herr Kapellmeister W. Olsen.) (6) Vorspiel und Isoldens Liebestod aus "Tristan und Isolde," Wagner. (7) "1812," Overture solennelle, Tschaiakowsky. (8) Die Nebensonnen, Lied, Schubert. (9) Zweite ungarische Rhapsodie, Liszt.

At the Central Theatre today, "Kinder," a comedy in four acts by Robert Misch, will be given for the last time but one. Tomorrow, the last two performances of the summer dramatic season will take place: in the afternoon, at 3.30, and at half-prices, "Der Teufel," a play in three acts by Franz Molnar; and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, and at the usual prices, "Kinder," for the last time. On Monday the theatre will be closed; to be reopened on Tuesday for the Variety season, with a monster programme.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.**  
Sunday, August 30th. 11th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.O.L.

**THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.**  
Sunday, August 30th. 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.

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse**  
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.  
Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

## VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Ems up to August 27th, numbered 21,147; at Bad Kreuznach up to the same date, 10,957.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

### Fra Diavolo.

Comic opera in three acts by Scribe.  
Music by Auber.

#### Cast:

Fra Diavolo, under the name of Marquis of San Marco . . . . . Herr Burrian.  
Lord Cookburn, a travelling Englishman . . . . . Herr Trade.  
Pamella, his wife . . . . . Fräul. v. Chavanne.  
Lorenzo, officer of Roman Dragoons . . . . . Herr Jäger.  
Matteo, landlord . . . . . Herr Nebuschka.  
Zerlina, his daughter . . . . . Frau Wedekind.  
Giacomo, } Bandits . . . . . Herr Puttlitz.  
Beppo, }  
A miller . . . . . Herr Büssel.  
A soldier . . . . . Herr Ernst.

**PLOT.** Lorenzo, a captain, is in love with Zerlina, whose father Matteo threatens to give her to a richer man. Lorenzo hopes to secure the reward offered for the capture of a notorious brigand, Fra Diavolo. A travelling Englishman, Lord Cookburn and his wife, are robbed by Fra Diavolo's band, though the lord does not suspect Fra Diavolo, himself, who has intressed himself to him as the Marquis of San Marco. Lorenzo succeeds in recovering Lord Cookburn's property from the brigands and is richly rewarded. Fra Diavolo conceals himself in Zerlina's room, and admits two of his companions; they are disturbed by Lorenzo, to whom Fra Diavolo pretends he had an assignation with Zerlina, while he tells Lord Cookburn he came by appointment to meet Lady Cookburn. Lorenzo challenges him to a duel. The two other robbers betray themselves by repeating words they had overheard Zerlina saying, and they are made to decoy Fra Diavolo who is easily captured.

Composer: Auber. 1805-1836.

Sunday night . . . . . Rienzi . . . . . at 7  
Monday night . . . . . Der fliegende Holländer . . . . . " 7.30

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

### Residenz Theatre.

Tonight . . . . . Alt-Heidelberg . . . . . at 7.30  
Sunday night . . . . . Zapfenstreich . . . . . " 7.30

### Central Theatre.

Tonight . . . . . Kinder . . . . . at 8  
Sunday night . . . . . Kinder . . . . . " 8

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### Museums &c.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9-5. Sundays and Holidays 11-3 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9-5 .A 0.50. Mondays 9-1 .A 1.50.

Royal Kupferstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays 9-2. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Mondays closed.

Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11-1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3 free entrance.

Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-12. Sunday; and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.

Royal mineral, geol. and prehist. Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10-12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-1 free entrance.

Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johannism II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-2 .A 0.50, Saturdays 9-2 .A 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 .A 0.25.

Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais). In the week (except Saturdays) 9-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance.

Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9-2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9-1 and 2-5, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 .A 0.50.

### MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:  
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### YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Hannover," from Galveston for Bremen, passed Eastbourne August 27th.  
"Prinzess Alice," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Rotterdam August 27th.  
"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Genoa August 27th.  
"Zieten," from Hamburg for Japan, left Genoa August 27th.  
"Rhein," from New York for Baltimore, arrived Baltimore August 27th.  
"Main," from Bremen for New York, passed Borkum Riff August 27th.  
"Prinzess Irene," from Genoa for New York, passed Vellas August 27th.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

## THE HEALTH OF COUNT TOLSTOY.

We are pleased to be able to announce, through the medium of an authoritative telegram from Petersburg, to hand yesterday afternoon, that the general condition of Count Leo Tolstoy's health affords no ground for anxiety. Some days ago an attack of foot-trouble, from which the Count had formerly suffered, reappeared in a painful form, compelling him to keep to his room. This, however, is not expected to interfere with his arrangements to spend a few days at Jasnaya-Peljana from September 10.

## THE BELGIUM CHAMBER AND THE CONGO.

Brussels, August 27.

The annexation of the Congo State was discussed in the Senate today. The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the House that all the Powers were well disposed towards the project. The privileges of France would be renewed. The differences of opinion with England had been quite satisfactorily settled. The Government was awaiting another Note, to which they would reply in a spirit of conciliation. It was certain that a final agreement would be concluded. When the annexation had been completed, the Government would proceed to carry out their programme of reforms.

## THE RECENT ALPINE ACCIDENT.

## TOURIST'S SUFFERINGS.

Berne, August 26.

Advices from Scheidegg state that the accident to the guide Balmer, and to the German Tourist, whose name is Pflaum, occurred between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning, immediately below the summit of the Moench. An overhanging ledge of snow having become detached, the two men were swept down a distance of four or five hundred yards, escaping death by a miracle. Herr Pflaum, who is 40 years of age, and was staying with his family at Wengen, had both legs broken, one of them in three places. He was conveyed to the hospital at Interlaken late this evening. The guide Balmer has two ribs broken.

Dr. Scherz, of Grindelwald, rendered first aid to the injured men, proceeding by the Jungfrau Railway to the Eismeer Station, whence he walked out to meet the rescue column. Herr Pflaum and Balmer were saved by a party of ten gymnasts from Interlaken, who were coming back from an ascent of the Jungfrau, and were making a halt at the Bergli hut.

With the greatest difficulty Balmer reached the hut and informed the gymnasts of the accident. The latter immediately started out and discovered Herr Pflaum, after an hour's journey.

## THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Paris, August 27.

The *Temps* says that an exchange of views has taken place between the French and Spanish Governments with regard to the proclamation of Mulai Hafid in Tangier as Sultan. The energetic measures adopted by Mulai Hafid's Ministers, El Menebbi and Gebbas, and the orders issued by the Moroccan authorities of the town of Tangier, afford ground for hope that the efficiency of the Police organized in pursuance of the Act of Algeciras, and the completion of the force in its full strength, will meet with no hindrance. It is, however, quite certain that, for the sake of public order and the safety of the Europeans in the ports and their precincts, a paramount condition will be that the Moroccan authorities and people shall have a clear conception of the agreement of all the Powers in regard to the maintenance and carrying out of the Act of Algeciras, which guarantees the interests of Europe and the independence of the Shereefian State. The *Temps* has reason to believe that the French and Spanish Governments, which are at present considering the responsibility that rests upon them outside their separate interests, and who are sure to act in accordance with the wishes of all the signatory Powers, are at present examining the common guarantees for all foreign interests which are considered indispensable.

## THE TRAVELS OF ICE CREAM.

American ice cream is eaten in China, India, Japan, Australia, and the Samoan Islands. And if the original "brick" is marked, "Made in New York," the marking is a big tribute to the perfection of the refrigerating outfit of the modern liner. Cream in assorted flavours goes out from New York in a North German Lloyd steamship, is kept snug and cold till it gets to Europe, and is then transferred to a boat of the Far East service.

## VETERAN FRENCH WRITERS.

The oldest author in France is M. François Ferninault, who has just turned 95. M. Felix Nadao, comes next, having been born in 1820. Jules Breynat and Ernest Farouquier both date from 1821, and Armand Lafrönte and Frederic Passy from 1822. Four more members are aged 84.

## THE RACIAL RIOTS IN ILLINOIS.

The following very graphic account of the recent riots in Illinois is from the *Daily Record's* New York correspondent. His article throws a lurid light on those two or three awful days at Springfield which he not inaptly terms the "Reign of Terror."

New York, August 18.

The idea that the wild justice of lynch law could only be witnessed in one of the Southern States of the American Union, but never in the North, where the citizens, against the will of their fellow citizens in the South, waged a bloody war to give the negroes the freedom secured by the Constitution to every American, must now be quite given up, after the sanguinary and horrible scenes lately witnessed in Springfield, the capital of the State of Illinois. The Springfield Reign of Terror constitutes a national humiliation in the eyes of the civilized world. It proves that the social contrasts and race prejudices prevailing between the white and black races in the Southern States may at any moment find expression in the North also in wild and bloody scenes; that the white populace here may at any moment fall like wild beasts on their coloured fellow-citizens. What happened at Springfield was not popular justice, but insane burning and murdering by a mob. Four dead and over a hundred more or less seriously wounded whites and blacks, the laying waste of the entire black quarter and the destruction of several large business houses are evidence of the fierceness of the two days' fighting in the town of Springfield. A remarkable freak of fortune ordained that these fearful scenes should happen close to the place where Abraham Lincoln, the liberator of the negro race in America, lived for years. The cause of the outbreak was a criminal assault by a black man on a white woman. As usual in America in such cases, a crowd collected at once and rushed to the gaol in order to get hold of the culprit and hang him on the nearest tree. The authorities, however, anticipating trouble, had transferred their prisoner to another look-up. The crowd was furious, and while they raged and fumed in front of the gaol, some one amongst them called out that a restaurant-keeper named Lopez had concealed the accused in his house. Thither the mob rushed in a body and, in spite of the protestations of Lopez that he knew nothing of the man, his house was wrecked and he and his family barely escaped with their lives. The fire brigade was called out and on their arrival endeavoured, but in vain, to drive back the mob by playing cold water upon them. Then a squadron of cavalry arrived, and the bloodshed began, shots being fired from all sides. The mob then hurried off to the negro quarter, and soon flames burst out from many of the houses. The negro owners returned shot for shot, while their women and children fled for their lives. Every house in which a negro was supposed to be hiding was broken into by the furious whites. Shortly before midnight, a pawnbroker's shop was also forced and a large supply of weapons and ammunition was so obtained. Then for a time the mob were masters of the situation. The sky was reddened for miles round by the flames from the burning houses. Mr. Eugene Chafin, the Presidential candidate of the Prohibitionist party, was making a political speech at the time in a building not far off, when the crowd burst into it in search of a negro, and made for the platform, on which the negro had taken refuge, near Mr. Chafin. "Back!" Mr. Chafin shouted, "I will shoot the first man who lays hands on this negro." The mob drew back, but almost immediately Mr. Chafin was struck on the head by a stone thrown by some one among them. The mob then left the building and roamed the streets till daybreak, shouting and threatening vengeance on the blacks. One negro fell into their hands, who in his terror had fired two shots at the mob. He was literally riddled with bullets like a sieve, and hung on a branch of a neighbouring tree, the mob dancing frantically round the body. A state of extreme tension prevailed during the next day. Blacks and whites had armed themselves heavily, and a sanguinary struggle threatened to break out at any moment. The danger continued until two regiments of infantry arrived from Chicago. Not until then could the authorities regain the control of affairs. Over five thousand Militia were soon patrolling the streets. Many attempts were made by the mob to attack the blacks who, in fear that their lives were no longer safe, were turning their backs on the town; but the troops always interfered at the decisive moment, and prevented further outrage; except in one instance, in which an old negro, eighty years of age and entirely innocent of any sort of participation in the rioting, was dragged out of his house and lynched.

These shocking occurrences at Springfield have roused a feeling of shame and indignation throughout the whole country. On the other hand, the spirit that prompted them appears to have spread like a contagious disease to other towns, as today there come reports from a number of places in all

parts of the country, even from such an otherwise orderly place as Long Island, of serious excesses against negroes.

## PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AS A SOLDIER.

Two bronze tablets in memory of President M'Kinley are soon to be placed in Brandywine Park, in Wilmington, Delaware. One of them is to be commemorative of a little known incident in the career of the slain chief magistrate, representing a scene in which M'Kinley, as a corporal in the Union Army in the Civil War, was the leading character. While a savage battle was raging, Corpl. M'Kinley made his way to the front and served the men on the firing line with water, and a picture of the scene is now to be perpetuated in bronze.

## DRESDEN

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**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
Moderate southerly winds, fairly bright, no heavy  
showers, temperature not much altered.