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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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THE KING AND THE STATE.

There are persistent rumours (voiced by our London correspondent today) in well informed English Parliamentary circles to the effect that questions touching upon the Sovereign's conduct of State business will be asked in both Houses of Parliament almost immediately after the recess. It is an open secret in London that already the Cabinet is earnestly discussing the question of the line to be taken when replying to these anticipated queries, and that the various Ministers are by no means in accord on the matter. We find it difficult to conceive the grounds on which any truly patriotic Englishman can base his objections to the undeniably prominent rôle in foreign politics played by King Edward since his accession, since never before has England been less menaced by Continental hostility than she is today. The political atmosphere is, speaking generally, singularly cloudless, an assumption substantially confirmed by the German Emperor in his speech at Strasburg on Sunday last. True, Morocco is still engaging the attention of more than one Cabinet, but, as we pointed out yesterday, the situation in that part of the world bids fair to develop in a manner eminently satisfactory to all parties, the sole danger being that national susceptibilities may prove too sensitive and overcome the dictates of commonsense. Fortunately, however, this danger is very slight.

To what actual extent the present good relations existing between Great Britain and her Continental neighbours are due to the personal influence of King Edward it is impossible to say with any degree of exactness, though in the case of the Anglo-French understanding it is easy to trace the direct suggestion of His Majesty. Even those Englishmen who hold the memory of the late Queen Victoria in such reverence as is seldom accorded to mortal rulers readily admit her deep-rooted antagonism to France and the French, a circumstance readily understood when her lineage is remembered. No native of France ever met with anything but the most graceful courtesy at the hands of the late Queen, but her innate aversion to anything calculated to bring the two nations together in a truly fraternal sense is now generally recognised. The Queen's attitude must of necessity have influenced to a greater or lesser degree the minds of her Ministers, hence the thinly-veiled coldness which appeared to have become a permanent feature of Anglo-French relations when the twentieth century dawned. How marvellously the situation has changed in six or seven short years is too well-known to need further comment. King Edward visited Paris almost immediately after his coronation, and was greeted by the genial Parisians with truly remarkable enthusiasm. Shortly afterwards the visit was repeated, again amidst unexampled scenes of popular fervour, this being followed by a visit of the French Channel Fleet to Portsmouth. On that occasion the agreement of friendship between France and England may have been said to receive the seal of popular approval, and since then the amicable understanding has flourished like a green bay tree.

It is perhaps premature to speak of the Anglo-Russian understanding as an existing fact, though it cannot be denied that the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg have achieved a greater degree of consonance than at any period hitherto. Here again can the King's influence be traced, albeit the result of his endeavours in this direction are not so pronounced as in the case of France. The fruits of the Reval interview are, however, not yet completely ripe, and we may expect to see further developments before many months are past.

Various circumstances entirely beyond the control of individuals, however exalted they may be, have so far militated against the establishment of really frank relations between this country and England. The press of both lands has not yet seen fit to lend its influence to the cause of mutual friendship, but even during the few last months a marked change for the better has been perceptible. The Cronberg meeting may yet prove itself the introduction to an era of better relations, in which case the people of England will have fresh cause to bless the untiring endeavours of their Sovereign to eliminate the distrust which characterised the Continental attitude towards Great Britain for more than half a century.

"PELZ-MODE-WAREN" STORE.

Ladies intending to purchase Furs should not omit to see what can be obtained at 52, Prager Str., opp. Cook's Tourist Office.

Among the great variety of what are termed "Fine Furs," of guaranteed quality and at reasonable prices, are: Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Sable, Marten, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Seal-skin, Squirrel, Black Lynx, Pony, Fox, &c., made into Jackets, Coats, Neckpieces, Collarettes, Muffs, &c., in the latest styles. The proprietors, H. G. B. Peters, your countrymen, are carriers of many years' experience, and in every case ready to conscientiously advise in any matter pertaining to Furs. An agreeable feature of this Store is that visitors feel perfectly at home within its precincts, and shopping is therefore rendered pleasant and easy.

A visit to this establishment cannot fail to prove beneficial. "Peters Furs" are world-renowned.

Under these circumstances, then, we fail to see any justification for the position assumed by certain Members of Parliament with regard to King Edward's foreign tours. If, as our London correspondent indicates, Mr. Asquith is eventually coerced into making a pronouncement which shall show favour to a practice more consonant with Constitutionalism in the strictest sense, it goes without saying that the proverbial tact of His Majesty will enable him to gracefully accept the implied rebuke in the only possible manner. This will mean the termination of his prolonged labours in the cause of peace, with possibly disastrous results. It is profoundly to be hoped that busy-bodies in and outside the Cabinet will pause to reflect before committing themselves to such a course. Otherwise the present administration, pledged as it is to the maintenance of peace at any price, may yet prove actually more inimical to international tranquillity than any preceding Government of its political adversaries.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

KING EDWARD AND STATE BUSINESS.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 2.

The relation of King Edward to British foreign policy will be the subject of questions in both Houses of Parliament after the recess, I hear. Certain members of the Nationalist and Liberal parties are determined to question the advisability of the King assuming the rôle of an Ambassador at large, as they term it, and there are grounds for believing that pressure is being brought to bear on the Prime Minister by some of his colleagues in the Cabinet for the purpose of inducing him to make a definite pronouncement. It seems certain that Mr. Asquith's position is a difficult one.

EXCITEMENT ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE

London, September 2.

An exciting scene occurred today on the Stock Exchange. While business was proceeding as usual, a stranger entered hurriedly and fired two shots from a revolver, one at the ceiling, the other at the floor. There was a movement on the part of some of the business crowd towards the door, but an attendant promptly seized the intruder and handed him over to the police. His act is attributed to insanity. One stockbroker is reported to have been injured.

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH M. P.

London, September 3.

Mr. Thomas Cairns, head of the shipping firm of Messrs. Cairns, Noble, and Co., of Newcastle on Tyne, M. P. for that town and Vice President of the International Union of Shipowners, died yesterday at his residence near Newcastle.

THE AUTUMN GALES.

London, September 2.

The cross-Channel steamer "Empress," which put into Dover on Monday night after failing to make the harbour of Folkestone, was for some time in great peril during her passage, a liner nearly running her down in the height of the storm. It is stated that a disaster seemed inevitable, and that orders were issued to make the boats ready for lowering, but superb judgment and seamanship

on the part of Capt. Hancock, her commander, averted the danger. The "Empress" was carrying 400 passengers.

On Monday night the tug "Sydney" foundered in the Channel about two miles north-east of Dungeness Lighthouse. She was struck by a very heavy sea while lying at anchor and swamped. Signals of distress were shown, and her crew were taken off by a Dutch pilot cutter. The Dungeness lifeboat was also launched to her assistance, but the crew had been taken off before they reached the vessel. The lifeboat remained alongside until the tug sank. A heavy sea was running this morning.

A telegram from Dover says the severity of the gale has greatly increased. The Admiralty Pier is unapproachable owing to the heavy seas, which are sweeping over it. A vessel is reported in distress off the Foreland. All the Dover tugs are engaged with shipping casualties.

The havoc wrought by the gale is only too apparent in the London parks, where small trees have been blown down, branches cut off as clean as if with a knife, and flowers beaten down to the ground past recovery. Hoardings belonging to bill-posters have been blown down in all directions.

Fish boats at Billingsgate arrived late, and reported very heavy weather.

The gale played strange pranks in the Westend yesterday afternoon. A huge plate-glass window on the Great Titchfield-street side of Waring and Gillow's, Oxford-street, was broken by the force of the wind, and the glass fell with a tremendous crash. Fortunately most of it fell inward, and no one was hurt.

A few minutes later the wind smashed an upper window at Jay's, Oxford-circus, and there was a shower of glass on the crowded pavement below. Several persons were struck by the falling fragments, but no one was injured.

A severe gale, accompanied by a torrential down-pour of rain, was experienced during last night in Belfast and district, and incoming steamers reported terrible weather in the Irish Sea. At Whitehead a large number of yachts were driven ashore, and several were almost completely destroyed. It is feared that if the bad weather continues the majority of the Whitehead fleet of boats will be wrecked.

A Waterford message states that trees were blown down there and much damage done to general property and crops. The weather at sea was exceptionally severe, and the cross-Channel steamers were much overdue. The Great Western Railway Company's steamer "Great Southern," from Fish-guard to Waterford, was nearly five hours late.

Paris, September 2.

The violent gale in the Channel yesterday almost entirely interrupted the communication between England and France.

THE BRAZILIAN "DREADNOUGHTS."

A London contemporary writes as follows: Considerable interest is centreing round the three "Dreadnoughts" now well under way at private British shipbuilding yards, and although they are ostensibly destined for service in Brazilian waters, yet rumours are not wanting that if the price were sufficient Brazil could still forego herself this addition to her fleet. Despite official denials that any negotiations of this character have taken place, yet the purchase by the British Government from Chili of the "Swiftsure" and "Triumph" before they even left home waters, is still fresh in the public memory, and although official reports tend to make a repetition of a deal of this sort improbable, yet it is still not impossible. In any case this possession of three powerful and completely modern battleships by a small Power which is only too often notoriously in want of money is quite a serious affair, as the sudden acquisition of three such fighting units to the navy of any of the Great Powers would dangerously upset the balance of naval power, and outrage all precautions which the British authorities have taken to maintain the two-Power standard. However, as the vessels are being built in England by British workmen, and under British superintendence, it is fairly certain that if there is any buying going to be done, Great Britain will have the first voice, and probably rights of reservation which will be judiciously used to prevent any such upheaval in naval politics.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

We have received several letters from members of the Colony in Berlin expressing the writers' satisfaction at the introduction into these columns of news relative to the social life of American and English visitors and residents in the capital. This innovation we hope to continue regularly, and would therefore ask for the co-operation of our readers who take an interest in the doings of Anglo-American society in Berlin. Notices of arrivals and departures, accounts of entertainments of every description, and any other items likely to be of interest we are always ready to publish, and would ask that such news be sent to the head offices of this paper (Struve Strasse 5, Dresden). All communications of this nature reaching us before 2 p.m. will be published in the subsequent day's issue of the *Daily Record*.

Some months ago President Roosevelt was said to have informally intimated to the late Baron v. Sternburg his intention of visiting Berlin after the expiration of his term of office at the White House. This report has never been confirmed, and unfortunately the known itinerary of Mr. Roosevelt's journey to Africa contains no mention of a stop-over in this city. It is, however, not unlikely that the return journey will afford opportunities for the ex-President to visit many points of interest in Europe, in which case he would almost certainly make Berlin one of his ports of call. Needless to say, such a visit would create the most intense enthusiasm among the American residents here, where Rooseveltism is said to have become a cult. Certainly it has if the roaring trade in "Teddy Bears" done by large Berlin toy-stores is any indication. In this connection we hear that a prominent American resident of Dresden has sent the President a gift which will certainly create much amusement upon its arrival at Oyster Bay. It consists of a charming little picture greatly in evidence in the store windows of art establishments here and in Dresden, and is entitled "Einer von uns muss sterben!" Doubtless all our readers are acquainted with the picture in question, which is having a great sale wherever the "Teddy Bear" boom has made itself felt.

In view of the Baptist Congress now sitting in the Concordia Hall under the presidency of the venerable Dr. Clifford, and to which no fewer than a thousand foreign delegates have attended, it is interesting to learn that the first Baptist church in Germany was founded in 1837 with six members, the membership of the German churches having increased since that time to 38,000. Every Baptist pulpit in Berlin was occupied last Sunday by a foreign pastor, and the principal ones by British ministers. All preached to crowded congregations. The Rev. Charles Brown, of the English Union, addressed over 1,200 people, and Dr. Glover attracted such an immense gathering that an overflow service had to be arranged, which was addressed by Dr. Clifford. The Sunday school addresses by Englishmen are also described as having been very successful. Before returning to England the British delegates will visit Weimar, Eisenach, and a number of other places which are associated with the life and history of Luther.

In the Consular report on the Trade and Commerce of the District of Frankfurt, just issued by the British Foreign Office, Consul-General Sir Francis Oppenheimer says there is a consensus of opinion that already today the German workman is no longer as efficient, certainly no longer as physically efficient, as formerly. This can only partly be accounted for by the migration of the population into the towns, which has continued so long that the best forces have become absorbed. It is true also that the temptations of town life have a deteriorating effect in spite of all hygienic regulations and precautions. The foreman of an old-established store for manufactured iron goods assured the Consul that the storage of goods such as girders caused considerable difficulty because, among various establishments, their own could no longer (though willing to pay extra wages) find workmen strong enough to raise their heavier goods against the wall as in times gone by, and they had now to be stored on the ground.

Though the daily working hours have been reduced, and though wages have increased, the workman accomplishes a less amount of work in the same time than he did formerly. The scarcity of labour has made the workman independent; the older patriarchal ties between employer and employed are a thing of the past, few works only working with an old staff; the various insurances of which the workman profits by law have made him less keen. It is no rare occurrence that he leaves work which demands a certain amount of skill and thought for ordinary routine work which is more easily accomplished. He absents himself from work for reasons which but for the insurance would formerly at least not have kept him at home. In spite of modern machinery and the abundant use of electricity, etc., the daily or weekly wage sheets show considerably increased figures as against formerly, and that in spite of the fact that the disinclination to work, more especially among the younger workmen, has become so notorious that it is mentioned as a characteristic of the times, e.g., in the report of the Chamber of Commerce of Oppeln.

The increased prices of food necessitate for the workman increased wages. The aggregate of this sacrifice by the national industries must be very considerable, since it has been calculated that 35,000,000 out of the total population of 60,000,000 odd belong to the working classes. Though it is difficult to compare the wages paid in one country with those paid in another, because the purchasing capacity of wages is not universally the same, and because, in Germany at least, contributions towards the workman's insurance funds paid by the employer must be added to the wages actually paid in such comparison, it would appear that in various industries the percentage of the total cost of manufacture needed for workmen's wages is higher in Germany than in the United Kingdom. When recently some important chemical works were meditating the establishment of a factory in the United Kingdom, there to work their patents in accordance with the new patent law, the directorate of the German company decided, after minute inquiries, so to prepare the plans of their new factory that various branches of their German manufacture could later be transferred to the United Kingdom because "the workmen's wages are at the present moment considerably lower in England than in Germany."

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.
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.,
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Sardanapal at 8
Royal Theatre	Nathan der Weise 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	(closed)
Deutsches Theater	Medea 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Sozialisten- kraten 8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen 8
New Theatre	Auserhalb der Gesellschaft 8
New Schauspielhaus	Die Kinder der Exzellenz 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf 8
Comic Opera	Tiefelnd 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Josefine — meine Frau 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Stein unter Steinen 8
" Charlotten-	
burg	Der Herr Ministerialdirektor 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen 8
Urania Theatre	Von der Zugsitze zum Watz- mann 8
Luisen Theater	Helga 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Egmont 7.30
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	(closed)
Lastspielhaus	Die blaue Maus at 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das bemoeste Haupt 8
Gebr. Herrnsfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachtleben 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Berliner Fraker Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche 8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe 8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

ATTEMPT TO BLACKMAIL PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that a soldier of the French Ambulance Corps was recently charged before a Court-martial with attempting to blackmail the President of the United States. It appears that he wrote to President Roosevelt that "his society," the nature of which he did not specify, had performed services for the President at the time of his election and that, in return for the sum of 10,000 francs (\$2,000) he would place at the President's disposal his immense influence. As the President took no notice, the prisoner wrote an urgent letter on March 9th in which he threatened to bring to light a serious scandal which would cast dishonour on Mr. Roosevelt's family if the sum was not forwarded by a certain date. "We conclude," he added, "by recommending you to take the greatest care, as even the heads of important people are never too firm on their shoulders. See what happened in Portugal." President Roosevelt sent these letters to the French authorities, who forwarded them to the French detective department.

The prisoner, on being arrested, pleaded that the whole affair was an effort of his imagination, and that he had not realised the consequences of his act. In presence of a medical report, and in view of the prisoner's youth, the Court-martial contented itself with imposing a sentence of six days' im-

prisonment, which was remitted under the First Offenders' Act.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S FRIENDSHIP FOR JAPAN.

London, September 3.

According to a London paper, President Roosevelt has written a letter to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Root, with reference to Japan's postponement of the World Exhibition, in which he says that the American nation is filled with special feelings of respect and friendship for Japan, and that no people will take more trouble than the Americans to make the Exhibition a success.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S AFRICAN TOUR.

The New York newspapers of Tuesday morning stated that when Mr. Roosevelt goes to Africa next year, his party will include Dr. W. S. Reinsford, the well-known Irish-American divine.

Dr. Reinsford was born at Dublin, and is a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge. On leaving England he travelled extensively in the United States and Canada in the missionary cause.

Later.

On good authority it is stated that Dr. Reinsford will not accompany Mr. Roosevelt to Africa, as originally reported.

MR. HUGHES AND NEW YORK STATE.

According to a New York report, it was authoritatively announced on Tuesday last that President Roosevelt will at the proper moment cause the

country clearly to understand that he has, from the first, been in favour of the re-nomination of Mr. Hughes for the Governorship of New York State. It is presumed that the "proper time" means the eve of the Republican State Convention.

Meantime the announcement is calculated to put an end to the local intrigues against Mr. Hughes, in which certain men have taken part, from whom more straightforward opposition might have been expected. The main trouble seems to have been that the Republican State leaders became frightened some time ago over the threats of the racing community and other interests, which had been badly mauled by the legislation which Governor Hughes succeeded in forcing through the Albany Legislature. These threats were endorsed to some extent by quite respectable members of the party, supposed to be in the confidence of President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, and they were for a time taken seriously.

The Governor himself from the first treated them with calm contempt, and pursued his own course, quite regardless of the party machine managers. It is pretty certain that he has alienated a good many voters, who place personal considerations above party interests and national issues, but it will be found that these are more than counterbalanced by the adhesion of moderate Democrats desirous of encouraging and strengthening the hands of honest and fearless reformers. It is reported that the Independence League may decide to support the re-election of Mr. Hughes solely on his administrative and legislative record.

(Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

It is reported from Vienna that the authorities at Carlsbad have resolved to extend to the British Army the facilities now enjoyed by the officers and men of the Austro-Hungarian Army. The facilities include exemption from the "cure tax" of about two guineas a head, freedom of the baths, and free medical attendance. A notification to this effect will shortly reach the British War Office. No other announcement or advertisement will be made, though Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., and other British visitors to Carlsbad have been informed by the Kur-direktor, Baron v. Gerlach, of the decision, which has been taken in consideration of the friendly ties existing between the English and Austro-Hungarian armies and of the rank held in them by the Emperor Francis Joseph and by King Edward respectively.

Cavalry manoeuvres in the vicinity of Budapest have, we hear from Vienna, been marked by an extraordinary accident. On its return to barracks a detachment of the 12th Uhlan Regiment had to traverse an extremely narrow street bordered on one side by a canal, running at the foot of a steep embankment, and with a steam railway passing through it to add to the general congestion of traffic.

The cavalry troop was making its way along this thoroughfare when one of the steam trains came up at a high speed and dashed into it. Immediately there was a terrible scene. Many of the horses stampeded, and throwing their riders, either bolted down the embankment into the canal or became mixed up with other struggling animals between the train and the wall at the other side of the road. No one, happily, was killed, but four soldiers were seriously injured, and many horses were so badly hurt that they had to be shot.

In the course of a visit of inspection paid by the Dresden Architects' Society to the work of building the new Augustus Bridge, it was explained to them that the two bridge heads will each be ornamented by a pavilion, and the first piers on the Neustadt side by statues of Duke Heinrich and King Augustus the Strong, whose reigns were closely connected with the history of the old Augustus Bridge. The central pier will bear a crucifix, as did the central pier which was swept away by the great flood of 1845 with its gold crucifix, which, by the way, has never since been found. The foundations of the piers will be carried down at least 20 feet below the zero mark of the water level, and there will be two openings of equal width on each side of the middle pier, one for the up-stream the other for the down-stream traffic. It is expected that one of the arches will be completed this year, and the other in 1909.

Otto Mayer, PHOTOGRAPHER

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H. M. MIST Sidonien Strasse 10b IV. MINIATURES Studio hours 10 a.m.-1 p.m., and 3-4 p.m.

The family vault of Prince Lobkowitz at Horin, says a Prague telegram, has been broken into by thieves, who stole the Knight's Cross of the German Order from the body of the late Prince.

A Viennese despatch, dated yesterday, says that the Supreme Court has quashed the conviction by the Lemberg Court of Sizinski, the murderer of the late Count Potocki, and has ordered a new trial, which is to take place at Lemberg. The grounds on which this decision of the Supreme Court is based are that the Court below illegally refused the application of the prisoner's counsel that his state of mind and previous medical history should be enquired into by brain experts.

The Grand Art Exhibition, Dresden 1908. As the illuminations and fireworks planned for the Sedan celebration on Wednesday evening were prevented by unfavourable weather, they will take place, weather permitting, tomorrow. The music will be provided by the band of the II. Jäger battalion No. 13. On Sunday the instrumental part of the programme will be performed by the band of the Pioneer battalion No. 22, from Riesa, and a mixed choir of about 100 members of the *Dresdner Chorgesangverein* will contribute vocal pieces.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 12th Infantry regiment No. 177. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6.30, ending about 10.30

Lohengrin.

Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Heinrich der Vogler, German King	Herr Rains.
Lohengrin	Herr v. Bary.
Elsa von Brabant	Frau Krull.
Herzog Gottfried, her brother	—
Friedrich von Telramund, Brabantian Count	Herr Plaschke.
Ortrud, his wife	Frau v. Falken.
A Herald of the King	Herr Trede.
—	Herr Erl.
Brabantian nobleman	Herr Löscheke.
—	Herr Büssel.
—	Herr Nebuschka.
—	Fräul. Keldorfer.
—	Fräul. Kretschmer.
—	Frau Scheer.
—	Frau Lorenz.

PLOT. Elsa of Brabant is accused by Count Telramund of having murdered her young brother Godfrey. King Henry decides the matter must be left to the arbitration of a duel. Elsa prays that a knight she has seen in a dream, may come to her help, and Lohengrin appears in a boat drawn by a swan. He offers to be Elsa's champion on condition that she will marry him, but never attempt to find out his name or origin. She accepts and Telramund is defeated. He and his wife Ortrud plan vengeance; the latter on plea of repentance, sows mistrust in Elsa's heart and then publicly upbraids her on the church steps for marrying a nameless man. The marriage takes place, but on the very first evening her curiosity overcomes her and she puts the fatal question. Telramund enters to assassinate Lohengrin, but the latter kills him. In front of the assembled host Lohengrin announces that he is the son of Parsifal, and that he had been sent to Elsa's help by the Holy Grail. He takes leave of Elsa. The swan appears, but in answer to Lohengrin's prayer, dives beneath the water and in its stead rises the lost Godfrey, whom Ortrud had by witchcraft turned into a swan. The boat, now drawn by a white dove, glides away with Lohengrin and Elsa sinks senseless to the ground.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Saturday night	Orpheus und Eurydike	at 7.30
Sunday night	Die Afrikanerin	" 7
Monday night	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg	" 6

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	(closed).	
Saturday night	Ein Walzertraum	at 7.30
Sunday afternoon	Die lustige Witwe	" 3.30
Sunday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30

Victoria Salon	Variety Performance	at 8
Central Theatre	Variety Performance	" 8

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to August 26th, numbered 11,393.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE FLEET'S VISIT TO ITALY.

A Rome report says that the Ministry of Marine is already making preparations to extend a hearty welcome to the American Fleet when it visits Europe on its return from the Far East. The squadron is expected to make calls at Naples, Leghorn, Palermo, and Genoa.

It is stated that the Duke of Genoa, the Duke of the Abruzzi, and the Prince of Udine will officially welcome the fleet, and that Admiral Sperry will be received by the King at Rome.

GIANT CALIFORNIAN TREES DESTROYED.

Stockton (California), September 2. A forest fire, fanned by the wind, has destroyed the southern side of the famous grove of giant trees. There is little hope of saving the rest.

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

New York, September 2.

The value of hypnotism as a means of elucidating crime problems has been much debated over here, but it was reported yesterday morning that an experiment of exceptional interest had been tried by bringing hypnotic influence to bear upon a woman now awaiting trial in New York on a charge of murdering her husband.

The prisoner, Mrs. Hitchcock, was hypnotised by Dr. Van Gliesson, one of the Board of Health experts, and while in a sub-conscious state related

the whole tragedy with the minutest details. Her story, however, was totally different from the theory on which the prosecution has been working. She told with thrilling effect how her husband, after a heated quarrel between the couple, drew a revolver and shot at her, and then turning the weapon upon himself committed suicide.

A shorthand note, duly sworn, of the story told by Mrs. Hitchcock while under the influence of hypnotism will be put in as evidence at the trial, and the question of its legality is likely to be hotly contested.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

New York, September 2.

It is announced that the Trust Company of America has now repaid the whole of the 25 million dollar loan which it obtained from other Trust companies during the financial panic of last autumn.

THE VENEZUELAN SITUATION.

New York, September 3.

A telegram from Caracas states that the British Minister Resident there had an interview recently with President Castro, and immediately afterwards started for Trinidad, presumably with the object of transmitting important information to London. This unexpected proceeding is regarded as a new phase of international developments.

A DESERTED TOWN.

A London contemporary's New York correspondent reports that Copper Center, once a flourishing town of the Klondike, has been abandoned. Of the two

thousand buildings there not one is occupied, nor is there a single person in the town. Failure of the gold deposits caused a general exodus of the inhabitants.

THE CRISIS IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH PRESS OPINION.

Paris, September 2.

In reply to the article in the *Nordd. Allgem. Zeitung*, the *Temps* writes as follows: "On the day after the proclamation of Mulai Hafid France explained her position in the statement which her Minister in Morocco, M. Regnault, made to the Moroccan Ministers Menebbi and Gebbas, and which contained the following: First, it is necessary that the Powers should study the purport of the guarantees which must be demanded in the interests of Europe; secondly, the agreement of the Powers to those guarantees is just as necessary as the guarantees themselves; thirdly, the inner condition of Morocco embraces too much of the unknown to admit of a decision being made before full information has been obtained; fourthly, under those reservations France has at no moment assumed a partisan attitude, or been influenced by partisan feeling against the recognition of Mulai Hafid. France only wishes that her actual position should be ascertained.

The above are the four proposals which France and Spain have had in view since the 26th of August, and this standpoint is known to all the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and has hitherto elicited no objection from the German Government."

(Continued on page 4.)

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

Algiers, September 2.

The Commander of the 19th Army Corps reports that the Moroccans renewed the attack on Bu-Denib during the night, but were repulsed with great loss. On the French side five men were wounded. The forenoon passed quietly.]

Colomb Béchar, September 2.

Further reports of the attack on the blockhouse at Bu-Denib by the Harkas state that it took place at 2 o'clock in the morning, but was repulsed with the help of mitrailleuses and hand grenades, which were very effective. Although the assailants carried off most of their killed and wounded, a great number of bodies remained on the field, and there is no doubt that the enemy suffered severely. On the French side one Tirailleur was killed, and seven were wounded.

Washington, September 3.

Count Hatzfeld, the German Chargé d'Affaires, paid a visit to the State Department today, and called the attention of the State Secretary to the view of the German Government that the recognition of Mulai Hafid by the Powers signatory to the Act of Algeciras is desirable in the interests of peace. Count Hatzfeld did not present a formal Note.

Paris, September 3.

The *Figaro* states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, immediately after the visit of Baron v. d. Lancken, the Councillor of the German Embassy, received the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie. The *Matin* has reason to believe that France has no cause for altering her Morocco policy. The *Figaro* is of opinion that hasty excitement must be avoided. The peaceable words of the Emperor William are not forgotten, in spite of the subsequent step of the German Government; and the hope is justified that the matter in suspense will be settled by peaceful discussion in accordance with justice and equity. The *Siecle* writes: France should long ago have sent her Consuls to Fez. It is much to be regretted that the indecision of the French Government should have given Germany an important start. The *République Française* is of the same mind, and believes that it will not be long now before the French and Spanish Consuls rejoin their posts at Fez.

REPORTED ABDICATION OF ABDUL ASIZ.

Paris, September 3.

In an interview with the correspondent of the *Matin* at Medjuna, El Mokri declared that it is the intention of Abdul Asiz to desist from further fighting, and to make over the throne to Mulai Hafid. Abdul Asiz will make a two or three years' pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and hopes then to be able to take up his residence in Fez, Marakesh, or Mekinez.

CHINESE TRAIN MALICIOUSLY DERAILED.

St. Petersburg, September 2.

A telegram from Charbin quotes newspaper reports of an accident on the Chinese Eastern Railway, in which a passenger train was derailed by an obstruction maliciously placed on the line. The result of the accident was that many of the passengers were either killed or injured, among the latter being General Oserovski.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

TWO VOLUMES OF WIT AND WISDOM.

Miss Winifred James' little book can be highly recommended to all enterprising young ladies who contemplate leading the life untrammelled, for in its pages they will find a remarkably real chronicle of the experiences, pleasant and the reverse, of a young woman "on her own" in the great city on the banks of Father Thames. It falls to the lot of a down-trodden reviewer to occasionally use hard words in commenting upon work by a member of the other sex, but in this instance he can conscientiously aver that Miss James has succeeded in turning out a most readable and cleverly written narrative. There is not a dull page in the book, nor is there anything to offend the most delicate sensibilities. We hope to see further work from the same pen appearing in this Collection.

The particular brand of humour patented by the inimitable Mr. Jerome K. Jerome and introduced to an expectant public in the form of *Three Men in a Boat* is maintained at its original excellence in his later books. Mr. Jerome is a master of monologue, admittedly one of the most difficult forms of writing. He manages to convey no inconsiderable amount of good commonsense interwoven with humour of surpassing quality, humour delightfully free from that species of cheap cynicism which nowadays is too apt to counterfeit the genuine old article. Dresden readers in particular will find much of topical interest in the work under consideration, as it narrates an episode deal-

* *Bachelor Betty*, by Winifred James. 1 Vol.
The Angel and the Author—and others, by Jerome K. Jerome. 1 Vol.

Tauchnitz
 Edition.

ing with society here which will be thoroughly appreciated by all with a knowledge of local conditions. We were sorely tempted to reproduce the incident, but eventually refrained from a fear of wounding susceptibilities. We must, however, quote one passage that struck us as particularly neat:

"There is one thing that the Anglo-Saxon does better than the 'French, or Turk, or Rooshian,' to which add the German or the Belgian. When the Anglo-Saxon appoints an official, he appoints a servant: when the others put a man in uniform, they add to their long list of masters."

And again:

"They are odd folk, these foreigners. There are moments of despair when I almost give them up They will sit outside a café on a freezing night, with an east wind blowing, and play dominoes. They will stand outside a tramcar, rushing through the icy air at fifteen miles an hour, and refuse to go inside, even to oblige a lady. Yet in railway carriages, in which you could grill a bloater by the simple process of laying it underneath the seat, they will insist on the window being closed, light cigars to keep their noses warm, and sit with the collars of their fur coats buttoned up around their necks. In their houses they keep the double windows hermetically sealed for three or four months at a time: and the hot air quivering about the stoves scorches your face if you venture nearer to it than a yard. Travel can broaden the mind. It can also suggest to the Britisher that in some respects his countrymen are nothing near so silly as they are supposed to be."

Mr. Jerome pays a tribute to the independence of the American woman, and says that never did his heart go out more gladly to America as a nation than one spring day travelling from Berne to Vevey. The passengers had been sitting for an hour in an atmosphere that would have rendered a Dante disinclined to notice things. Dante, after ten minutes in that atmosphere, would have lost all interest in the show. He would have whispered to Virgil: "Get me out of this, old man, there's a good fellow." But we must let Mr. Jerome relate the story in his own way:

"The carriage was crowded, chiefly with Germans. Every window was closed, every ventilator shut. The hot air quivered around our feet. Seventeen men and four women were smoking, two children were sucking peppermints, and an old married couple were eating their lunch, consisting chiefly of garlic. At a junction, the door was thrown open. The foreigner opens the door a little way, glides in, and closes it behind him. This was not a foreigner, but an American lady, en voyage, accompanied by five other American ladies. They marched in carrying packages. They could not find six seats together, so they scattered up and down the carriage. The first thing that each woman did, the moment she could get her hands free, was to dash for the nearest window and haul it down. 'Astonishes me,' said the first woman, 'that somebody is not dead in this carriage.' Their idea, I think, was that through asphyxiation we had become comatose, and, but for their entrance, would have died unconscious. 'It is a current of air that is wanted,' said another of the ladies. So they opened the door at the front of the carriage and four of them stood outside on the platform, chatting pleasantly and admiring the scenery, while two of them opened the door at the other end, and took photographs of the Lake of Geneva. The carriage rose and cursed them in six languages. Bells were rung: conductors came flying in. It was all of no use. Those American ladies were cheerful but firm. They argued with volubility: they argued standing in the open doorway. The conductors, familiar, no doubt, with the American lady and her ways, shrugged their shoulders and retired. The other passengers undid their bags and bundles, and wrapped themselves up in shawls and Jaeger nightshirts. I met the ladies afterwards in Lausanne. They told me they had been condemned to a fine of forty francs apiece. They also explained to me that they had not the slightest intention of paying it."

The book is full of similar comical anecdotes, and we commend it to all who are partial to this style of light reading. It may not be literature, but it is, to say the least, highly diverting.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

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 Friday, September 4th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
 Sunday, September 6th. 12th 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. Moors, M. A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5,
 at the head of Reichs Strasse.
 Sunday, September 6th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Holy
 Communion 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,
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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinzess Alice," from Bremen for Japan, passed Onessant September 2nd.
 "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg September 2nd.
 "Lützow," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Penang September 2nd.
 "Derfflinger," from Japan for Hamburg, left Nagasaki September 2nd.
 "Zieten," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Suez September 2nd.
 "Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Bremen, left Penang September 2nd.
 "Rhein," from Baltimore for Bremen, left Baltimore September 2nd.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
 Fresh westerly winds, brought at times, no heavy showers, cool.