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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Reading between the lines of the Tokio despatch which recently announced the postponement of the Japanese Exhibition, it is not difficult to discover why the Mikado's Government have deemed it advisable to put aside this project for a further term of years. Their decision has manifestly been influenced by the really serious condition of the national finances, upon which an Exhibition on the scale planned for that at Tokio would have thrown no inconsiderable strain, and might have further complicated the already complex task of making both ends meet. The sweeping reductions in the original Japanese Budget, that were the subject of recent comment in these columns, may do something towards alleviating the distress under which a large section of the agrarian population is said to be labouring in consequence of enormously increased taxation since the war with Russia. In the first flush of victory the country light-heartedly embarked on an extensive programme of naval and military expansion, without pausing to reckon whence the money was coming. To a very considerable extent this programme has now been abandoned, for among thoughtful people in the Island Kingdom the belief is gaining ground that nothing is likely to disturb the existing balance of power in the Pacific for several years to come. The necessity of being in readiness to fight if called upon to do so is still recognised, but indications are not lacking that the feverish building of warships and creation of fresh battalions is quite unjustified. Therefore, the millions saved out of the Military Budgets are to be devoted to the furtherance of commercial and industrial activity, which is, after all, the backbone of every nation.

The utterances of President Roosevelt contained in a letter to Mr. Root concerning the postponement of the Tokio Exhibition could hardly have been made at a more opportune moment. "The people of the United States," said the President, "hold Japan in peculiar feelings of regard and friendship, and no other nation is more anxious than we are to make the Exhibition a success." Such words have a double significance in view of the continuance of the absurd agitation for a Chinese-American alliance against Japan, of the anti-Japanese character given by a section of the New York press to Australia's reception of Admiral Sperry's battleships, of persistent rumours that Japan is building up a navy by secret purchases abroad, and of hair-raising alarms sounded by such fire-eaters as Captain Hobson, of osculatory fame. We may take it from Mr. Roosevelt's words that the Chinese alliance project finds no favour in official circles, as every American statesman knows full well that the advantages accruing from a binding agreement with China exist solely in the fevered imaginations of sensational newspaper writers. Alliances of any nature are diametrically opposed to the lines of America's foreign policy as laid down by George Washington and consistently pursued ever since. Friendly relations with all Powers are sought after by the Washington authorities, but a cold official stare greets the least mention of "entangling alliances."

A prominent New York evening journal very tritely remarks that those American citizens who are still obsessed by the Yellow Peril bogey forget that Japan has repeatedly declared by word and deed that she anxiously desires to remain at peace with every one. It does not matter that Japan has made open confessions of financial difficulties. According to the yellow journals Japanese statesmen are perjured villains, and Japanese concessions only a trap for unwary Powers. Publicly uttered sentiments of this nature cannot fail to arouse the liveliest suspicion in Japan itself, where people are already asking whether the United States is determined to bring about a collision by thus stirring up public sentiment against a friendly nation. Indeed, it is widely rumoured that Mr. Takahira's visit to Oyster Bay last week was for the purpose of discussing with Mr. Roosevelt the advisability of cancelling Japan's invitation to the Atlantic Fleet in view of the marked anti-Japanese tone of the American press. This invitation was originally extended in all good faith, and if, as is not improbable, it is eventually cancelled for the reasons given by Mr. Takahira, the Japanophobe journals

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will have scored a distinct triumph—in the cause of international discord. The people of America will soon be in a position to say with old Thomas Fuller that "the press beginneth to be an oppression of the land."

From the Washington despatch which we published yesterday it is obvious that the United States Government are fully alive to the necessity of providing adequate defences for American interests in the Pacific. Honolulu and Hawaii are to be very heavily fortified, and accommodation provided for warships using these points as bases for operations in adjacent waters. Honolulu in particular is a position of the highest strategical importance, owing to its comparative proximity to the Pacific Coast; and as its seizure would be an object of primary importance to a hostile naval squadron, American military experts are gratified at the projected defence work to be undertaken there very shortly. It is, however, unfortunate that the plan for creating a permanent battle squadron for the Pacific has apparently been abandoned. So long as the Pacific Coast depends for its protection on a hopelessly inadequate squadron of cruisers there must always be a good deal of tension existing between Japan and her trans-Pacific neighbour, Californians and other dwellers on the Pacific Coast will naturally regard with alarm every new move on the part of Japan towards increasing her fleet, in the knowledge that upon them would fall the brunt of an attack from that quarter. In the best interests of both countries, therefore, it is to be hoped that Congress will abandon their previous policy of parsimony when the next Navy Estimates come up for discussion. The detrimental effect upon international relations exercised by a Power showing a disinclination to adequately maintain its defensive obligations is evidenced only too plainly in the tension—now happily disappearing—between Great Britain and this country.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION IN LONDON.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 7.

A proposal which is certain to meet with great enthusiasm in both England and America has been put forward by Mr. Imre Kiralfy, the man who has made such a huge success of the Franco-British Exhibition now running to its close at Shepherd's Bush. Mr. Kiralfy suggests that the grounds and buildings left vacant at the close of the present show in October should be prepared for a great Anglo-American exhibition next year. The project, although it has not yet been thoroughly gone into, has already won popular estimation here, where the advantages that would accrue from such an exposition are heartily recognised. It is believed that the "American invasion" next year would be on a phenomenally big scale, with resulting benefits to hotel and shop-keepers. Moreover, the plan would go a long way towards eliminating the perceptible friction created by certain unfortunate happenings in connection with the Olympic Games. So far the management of the present exhibition has expressed its complete approval of the scheme, which Mr. Kiralfy says would rival the World Expositions of Paris, Chicago, and St. Louis. Further

advances must come from America, and it is satisfactory to note that the idea is already being taken up by several American newspapers in a very cordial manner. American manufacturers and business men of all descriptions should welcome an opportunity of making the British public acquainted with their goods, while English firms anticipate that the Exhibition would bring them into touch with valuable American connections.

It has now been decided by the promoters of the Anglo-French show to leave all the magnificent buildings intact, so that the holding of an Anglo-American exhibition would not entail the vast preliminary expenditure necessary when a site has to be leased and special edifices erected. Everything, in fact, is favourable to Mr. Kiralfy's plan, and it is sincerely to be hoped that sufficient support in both countries will be forthcoming to render the project, not only possible, but an unparalleled success.

TRADE CONTINUES TO RAPIDLY DECREASE.

London, September 7.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of August show a decrease of £6,544,396 in the value of the imports and of £7,012,368 in the exports, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

THE DEMANDS OF LABOUR.

Nottingham, September 7.

The Trade Unions Congress, at which 1,750,000 workmen are represented, assembled here for the first time today. In his opening address the President, Mr. Shackleton, M. P. for the Clitheroe division of Lancashire, dealt with the question of the unemployed, and recommended a shorter working day as the remedy. He also called upon all present to endeavour to obtain the lowering of the age limit for old age pensions. Finally, he proposed that the British Government should suggest the holding of an international Trade Unions Conference in London, at which all the European Governments and the United States of America should be represented.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

HARRY THAW'S LIFE IN PRISON.

Harry Thaw's treatment is again the subject of adverse comment in the American press, thanks to the report of the secretary of the State Prison Commission protesting against his luxurious confinement in Poughkeepsie Gaol pending the outcome of the apparently interminable litigation. From this report it appears that Stanford White's murderer has a corridor containing 13 cells to himself, ordinary prisoners being crowded two in a cell to make this arrangement possible. He gets his meals from the best hotel in Poughkeepsie, his rooms are full of floral offerings from people whom the secretary of the Prison Commission not inaptly describes as "unincarcerated female lunatics." The rooms themselves are furnished like a railroad magnate's office, and Thaw is by no means kept the close prisoner suggested by certain of his sympathisers. As a matter of fact he is frequently taken on outings for the ostensible purpose of attending hearings which never come off. The entire routine of the prison is dislocated for his convenience, and the secretary pertinently asks what would be the effect of all this luxury upon a neighbouring pickpocket peering through the bars of his cell, and upon public opinion in general. It is now generally recognised that if Thaw is not returned without delay to the asylum to which he was committed, the idea will become fixed that because he is possessed of wealth he has privileges denied to an impecunious criminal.

ARMED MANIAC AT OYSTER BAY.

New York, September 8.

A maniac armed with a revolver was taken into custody yesterday on the estate at Oyster Bay, L. I., Mr. Roosevelt's country home. This individual desired the President to despatch troops to Boston, where he said burglaries and other crimes were rampant. It transpires that the arrest was made as the result of a rumour which had reached the police to the effect that President Roosevelt would be fired on during his ride today. This rumour, however, the police characterise as an invention.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Mr. Allison Armour, of New York, who is staying at the Hotel Adlon, entertained the American Ambassador, Dr. D. J. Hill, the Consul-General, Mr. A. M. Thackara, and Mrs. Thackara, and Mr. and Mrs. Mott at lunch.

Mr. R. S. Reynold Hitt, who was lately attached as first Secretary to the American Embassy in Rome, has come to Berlin, where he will hold the same position at the American Embassy. Mr. and Mrs. Hitt are staying at the Hotel Bristol.

Mr. and Mrs. Zancig, who are now appearing at the Wintergarten, were recently honoured with an invitation to a Soiree held at the Palace of the Crown Prince and Princess. They were conveyed in an automobile from the Hotel Bristol to the Marmor Palace in Potsdam, where, after dinner, they entertained the royal party with a splendid demonstration of their remarkable power of thought-reading. Their Royal Highnesses followed the performance with keen interest, and expressed their pleasure and gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Zancig.

It is said that Mr. Allison Armour in a conversation with the Crown Princess at the "Sardanapal" performance last Wednesday night, drew her attention to Mr. and Mrs. Zancig. The Crown Princess thereupon expressed the desire to make their personal acquaintance, and after consulting the Crown Prince in the matter, the invitations were duly sent.

The Baptist Congress ended its Berlin session with a Sunday school meeting presided over by Pastor Nehring. More than 600 children attended the meeting. Afterwards each child was presented with a small gift by the English delegates.

Dr. John Clifford then terminated the Congress with a speech upon "State, Church and Community." Delegates of various nationalities addressed the meeting on behalf of their brethren, expressing their gratitude to the German Baptists and bidding farewell to the "liebe schöne Berlin." Sweden was chosen as the meeting place of the next Congress.

Baroness von Lutwitz entertained a few friends to tea on Thursday last.

Prof. Dr. Toby Cohn on Saturday delivered a lecture to the Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin. His subject was: "The local diagnosis of paralysis."

It may be of interest to the medical members of the American and English colonies in Dresden to know that lectures are held at 8 o'clock every Saturday evening throughout the year by a German professor at this Association, of which Dr. J. H. Honan is President, Dr. J. S. Powers Vice-president, and Professor J. Goodall, of McGill University, Canada, Secretary.

Mr. A. C. Wilkie, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, and Mrs. Wilkie have returned to their home, Barbarossa Strasse 13, from Switzerland, where they spent their vacation.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Zar und Zimmermann	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Rabenstenerin (closed)	" 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	(closed)	" 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Kettenglieder	" 7.30
" "	(Kammerspiele) Gyges und sein Ring	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	" 8
New Theatre	Ausserhalb der Gesellschaft	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I part	" 7
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Comic Opera	Tiefand	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	" 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Joseette — meine Frau	" 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Richter von Zalamea	" 8
" Charlotten-	Das Stifungsfest	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	" 8
Urania Theatre	Eine Nilfahrt bis zum zweiten Katarakt	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Staatsanwalt Alexander	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Egmont	" 8

Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 7.30
Lastspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8
Lortzing Theatre	Zanz	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das besessene Haupt	" 8
Gebh. Herrfeldt Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachtleben	" 8
Apello Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten	" 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Berliner Prater 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 Brautsohn. Die lustige Witwe	" 8
Carl Haveland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8

It will be of interest to the sport-loving American and English community in Berlin and Dresden to learn that a new Hockey Club has been founded in Berlin. Both ordinary and ice-hockey, as well as other ice sports, will be engaged in. Major Schindler has been elected President; Herr Otto Pohl, Vice-president; Herr F. Gerlach, Secretary; Fräulein H. Schellenberg, Treasurer; and P. Wilke, Director. Applications for entry, etc., should be addressed to the Secretary of the Club, Friedrich Wilhelm Platz 16, Friedenau, Berlin.

Dr. Stanley Shaw, correspondent of the New York Sun, has returned to Berlin after his vacation, which he spent in Ireland and France.

Dr. Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago, who has been taking the cure at Marienbad, arrived in Berlin on Sunday. Dr. Hirsch sailed for America on Tuesday.

Mr. Adam Ochs, proprietor of the New York Times, arrived on Sunday in Berlin, where he remained for one day at the Adlon.

An American school for boys will shortly be opened in Berlin with Mr. Edwin J. Clapp, B.A., from Yale University, as head master. The aim of the school will be to enable American boys in Berlin, especially those preparing for college in America, to keep up their work while abroad. Standard preparatory subjects will be taught. Mr. Clapp intends to accept only a limited number of boys in order to make the teaching more individualistic.

Prof. A. T. Hadley, President of Yale University, and Dr. Honan, of 78, Lützow Strasse, Berlin, will gladly give references testifying to the excellence of the school.

The Italian Züst-Automobile, one of the competitors in the great New York-Paris motor race, arrived in Berlin on Sunday at 12.45 p. m. at the offices of the Züst Company on Unter den Linden, where it was received by a considerable crowd. After a short stop it continued the home stretch of its trip. It has not yet been calculated how many days the Züst car is behind the winner.

Visitors at the Berlin Zoo on Sunday were much amused to watch the lady chimpanzee from Cameroon taking three cups of coffee. Afterwards she enjoyed a cigarette, which she lighted herself with much grace.

An exciting scene occurred on Monday at the house No. 93, Friedens Strasse, where the wife of a sculptor named Kornaszovsk tried, in a fit of insanity, to jump out of the window of her kitchen on the third floor. A detachment of the fire brigade, who had been summoned and were quickly on the spot, first spread a cloth under the window, and then, mounting the stairs inside, forced an entrance into the kitchen and after a furious struggle on the woman's part, secured her and took her to the Herzberge asylum.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

MARATHON WINNER TURNS PROFESSIONAL.

The New York correspondent of *The Times* says the announcement that, tempted by a salary reported to be \$500 a week, Hayes, the winner of the Marathon Race, intends to devote his immediate future to telling a music-hall audience, to the accompaniment of cinematographic pictures of the race, "How it feels to be a Marathon winner," has been received with mingled amusement and regret. It is wondered whether President Roosevelt had this kind of thing in his mind when he cautioned the athletes to work and not to live upon their laurels. By this decision Hayes practically closes his running career. He becomes a professional, and has already resigned from the Amateur Athletic Association.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Telephonic connection between Paris and New York! This is not the wild conception of an illusionist, but sober fact. Next year the dwellers in Gotham will be able to communicate by telephone and wireless telegraphy with the inhabitants of the Babel on the Seine—provided that the parties concerned will undertake to mount to the top storey of the Metropolitan Insurance building in New York which is now approaching completion, or to the top of the Eiffel tower in Paris, respectively. According to the New York journals, a contract has been concluded between the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the De Forest Radio-Telephone Company, by which the De Forest Company for wireless telegraphy secures to itself the right to erect a powerful wireless telephone station in connection with the tower of the Metropolitan building, which

is 700 feet high. This station will be the New York terminus of a system of telephonic communication with Paris. Last year Dr. Lee de Forest, the inventor of the system of wireless telephony named after him, made a number of experiments, by the authority of the French Government, with his Radio Telephone from the summit of the Eiffel tower, in the course of which, it is stated, he discovered the possibility of a wireless telephonic connection with New York. He then obtained permission from the French War Department, which controls the wireless station on the Eiffel tower, to endeavour to send thence telephonic messages to New York. At his request the power of the Eiffel tower station was increased from ten to thirty kilowatts. On his return to America, Dr. de Forest laid his scheme before the Directors of the Metropolitan building, the highest existing building in New York. The result, after brief negotiation, was the conclusion of the contract above-mentioned. The transmitter and receiver, consisting of six or eight thin wires hardly visible from the street, will be constructed in the 52nd storey of the Metropolitan tower. These wires will be isolated from the metal parts of the structure. Each wire will be some 700 feet long. The power station will be about 160 feet above the street.

The Radio Telephone apparatus will have a capacity of ten kilowatts, and be able at first to transmit messages to distances of about 1,000 miles. An immediate telephonic connection would thus be established between New York and Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal, Chicago, and Havana. But Dr. de Forest is firmly convinced that in a comparatively short time telephonic communication would also be rendered possible between New York and Paris. The new telephone will be used at first for sending news to ships that are fitted with the Radio Telephone apparatus. Such ships are to receive hourly oral reports of the weather and stock exchange prices, as well as interesting items of general news. The

following notice also sounds interesting: "In order to make this new service special and desirable, the wireless apparatus will be connected with a powerful gramophone, which will give out operatic airs and lively melodies. The notes of a piece of music will let the traveller or ship's officer know that some one ashore wants to talk to him." In Dr. de Forest's opinion, the passengers on board ocean liners will be able to listen in the evenings to the arias of a famous singer performing in the Metropolitan Opera House.

MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.

The Moroccan situation is practically at a standstill, though it is assumed that the Cabinets of Paris and Madrid are still deliberating over the terms of the Note to be issued to the Powers in which the recognition of Mulai Hafid will form the theme. It cannot be denied that the forward movement undertaken by the German Government in this connection has proved the reverse of propitious to a universally amicable settlement of the vexed Moorish question. We are still loth to believe that the premature return to his post of Dr. Vassel, the German Consul, was actuated by motives other than those contained in the official communication relative thereto. On the other hand, the Press of France, Great Britain, and even Austria has not responded to this initiative with any degree of enthusiasm, professing to see in the German proposal the hand of pan-Germanism stretched forth to imperil the structure of European peace. It is a remarkable circumstance that many prominent newspapers of this country have been more acrid in their comment on Berlin's latest move than their foreign contemporaries. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in the course of a lengthy article on the question, deals scathingly with the policy of the Wilhelm Strasse which culminated in the tentative proposal to the

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

Hardly had the doors of the Royal Opera closed on Herr Erwin, who left to fill a position more congenial to him at the Wiesbaden Hoftheater, when it was felt that a great mistake had been made in letting such a talented artist go before an efficient substitute had been secured. Now, perhaps, when Herr Erwin comes to Dresden as a guest, he is more contented than when he was engaged here, and the public is obliged to take up another standpoint in appreciating his merits. That was the case in the "Meistersinger" on Monday; and so it will be in future, even when another guest appears instead of Herr Erwin to save the as yet imperfectly equipped basso buffo department from painful dilemmas. As Beckmesser on Monday, Herr Erwin felt that the game was in his hands from the moment he stepped upon the stage, and that flattering unctious may have chiefly accounted for his Beckmesser being a little heedless and, therefore, disfigured by exaggeration. It is just in this character, the main feature of which is stolid seriousness, that Herr Erwin's speciality, dryness of humour, comes into play and is seen to full advantage. It was a pity, therefore, that Herr Erwin on this occasion allowed his enjoyment of the situation created by the laudable desire of the Management to atone for former inconsiderateness, to appear all too plainly. It may have been human; it was not artistic. But the audience itself was human, and fully forgave the artist everything, delighted to once more have a vocally gifted and typical Beckmesser.

Herr v. Schuch conducted with wonderful spirit and artistic intuition. Herr Scheidemann as Hans Sachs was in excellent voice, and his acting was a revelation. Frau Nast sang with special clearness, richness, and volume of tone, while her charming maidenly grace and loveliness were quite touching; in short, she was an ideal Eva. Herr Burrian achieved vocal triumphs as Walther Stolzing. Fräulein v. Chavanne's droll Magdalena and Herr Rüdiger's true-hearted David are such thoroughly appreciated impersonations that nothing remains to be said in their praise. The ensemble of the "master-singers" was this time very admirable, Herr Plaschke (Pogner) and Herr Nebuschka (Kothner) being conspicuous among them. The choruses also were extremely well sung, particularly in the grand closing scene. The house was quite full and the audience enthusiastic throughout.

M. N.

Dr. C. L. Babcock and party, who have been touring southern Germany, will arrive in Dresden tomorrow and remain for two days, leaving on Saturday for Berlin, where the party will spend a week before returning to America.

Dr. Babcock himself intends to remain in Berlin, and will shortly begin his lectures at the Museum there.

Professor R. S. Sterrett, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and Mrs. Sterrett have arrived in Dresden, where they intend to remain throughout the winter season. They have taken apartments at No. 8, Münchener Platz. Professor Sterrett only reached this country last week, having come from America to meet his wife, who spent the summer in Berlin.

Those of our readers who are members of the medical profession may be interested in the paragraph dealing with lectures to the Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin, which appears in our Berlin columns today.

A new hockey club has come into being in Berlin, and promises to have a successful career. Particulars of the club and its officials will be found on the Berlin page.

Whatever may be one's views of Esperanto there can be no doubt as to the earnestness of its exponents. The Bible is to be done into Esperanto from the original. This is better than the Douay version, which was done from the Vulgate, the Vulgate being a translation of the Septuagint, which came from the Hebrew. The committee having the present work in hand consists of an English clergyman, two Swift pastors, and a French scholar. Some time ago Dr. Zamenhof published some fragmentary translations from the Old Testament. We may add that next year there will be two international Esperanto Conferences, one at Chantanea in the United States, where the movement is said

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Brühl & Guttentag. — Artistic needle work. —

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to have made great progress, and the other in Spain, probably in Barcelona.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows: (1) Unter der Friedenssonne, March, Blon. (2) Ouverture "Die Hugenotten," Meyerbeer. (3) II. Act II. Scene aus "Lohengrin," Wagner. (4) La Cubana, Waltz, Guardia. (5) Vorspiel z. III. Act "Kunihild," Kistler. (6) Aria, Solo f. Viol. m. Orch., Ambrosia. (7) Bilder vom Rhein, Suite, Schuhmacher. (8) Ouverture "Der Wahrheitsmund," Platzbecker. (9) Flirtation, Steck. (10) Klageged, Curti. (11) Quadrille aus "Die Fledermaus, Strauss.

From today until the 24th inst., while the troops of the garrison are absent for the practice of field exercises on an extended scale, the guards in the city will be furnished by a "guard command" made up of detachments from all the regiments of the XII. Army Corps. The guards will mount without music, except on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, when the band of the Pioneer battalion No. 12 will play on Sundays and Tuesdays in the Neustadt, and on Fridays in the Schloss Platz.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The quartet of clever Dresden artists: Herren Petri, Warwas, Spitzner, and Wille, will again give a series of six chamber music concerts this winter at the Palmengarten, the dates fixed being: October 12, November 2, and December 14, this year, and January 18, February 22, and March 22, 1909. The sale of tickets has commenced at the office of F. Ries, Kaufhaus, where the places of last year's subscribers will be reserved for them until the end of this month.

Swedish Gymnastics for ladies and children.

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Great Art Exhibition, Dresden 1908. The *Raumkunst* department, under the direction of Professor Karl Gross, shows what a gratifying influence the many suggestions of the III. German Industrial Art Exhibition have had on German industrial art and its representatives. Dresden takes a leading place in the present exhibition. The catalogue contains the names of the following Dresden artists and manufacturing firms: A. Angermann, L. Böhm, F. Burghardt, Deutsche Werkstätten für Handwerkskunst, H. Ehrenlechner, H. Erlwein, R. Feuerriegel, A. Frenzel, K. Gross, O. Gussmann, M. Hartmann, J. Heinze, J. Hertz, E. Hottenroth, M. Junge, M. Just, E. Kleinhempel, W. Kreis, H. Kühne, G. Kühn, J. Kupke, R. Lohse, G. Lorenz, I. Lux, K. Matthes, W. Matusch, V. Mayenburg, W. Meyer, R. Oesterreich, W. Pöschmann, Pirner und Franz, M. Preuss, S. Rade, Ritter, A. Rössner, K. Schüppel, A. Sonnenschein, P. Unrasch, E. Walther, E. Wastian, A. Winde, A. Wba.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Wednesday, September 9th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, September 11th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, September 13th. 10th Sunday after Trinity.
8.0 a.m. and 10.0 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.

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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.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6, ending about 10.30

Tristan und Isolde.

Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Tristan	Herr Burrian.
King Marke	Herr Plaschke.
Isolde	Fräul. Zooder.
Kurwenal	Herr Scheidemann.
Melot	Herr Nebuschka.
Brangäne	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
A young sailor	
A shepherd	Herr Rüdiger.
A steersman	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Tristan has been over to England to woo the princess Isolde for his uncle King Marke. Isolde loves Tristan, and finding him cold to her, attempts to poison herself and him; but Brangäne her attendant changes the poison for a love-potion. Under its influence, Tristan and Isolde have secret interviews after her marriage with Marke, but they are betrayed by the King's friend Melot. Tristan attempts to escape with Isolde, but is severely wounded by Melot. Kurwenal, his faithful servant, takes him to Brittany, and they watch in vain for a ship which is bringing Isolde to nurse him. When it comes in sight Tristan tears off the bandages from his wound and expires in Isolde's arms. King Marke has followed her, and Kurwenal kills Melot when he enters. Marke mourns over Tristan, and Isolde pours out a song of greeting to her beloved and falls dead at his side.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Thursday night	Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor	at 7.30
Friday night	Aida	7.30
Saturday night	Das Rheingold	7.30
Sunday night	Rigoletto	7.30
Monday night	Carmen	7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till Friday.
Saturday night Die Nibelungen at 7
Sunday night Kriemhilde Rache 7
Monday night Der Schwabenstreich 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Ein Walzertraum	at 7.30
Thursday night	Ein Walzertraum	7.30
Friday night	Ein Walzertraum	7.30
Victoria Salon	Variety Performance	at 8
Central Theatre	Variety Performance	8

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear September 17th:
"The Cat's-Paw" by B. M. Croker, Author of "Peggy of the Bartons," "The Happy Valley," etc. 1 vol.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

Powers to summarily recognise Mulai Hafid without waiting for the somewhat belated action which France, as the mandatory of the signatory Powers, was expected to take. "Since by virtue of the Algeiras Act France and Spain have been conceded a certain preferential position in Morocco," says the Rhenish journal, "it has been assumed in all quarters and disputed in none that it involves upon these two nations to conduct the negotiations in the name of all the signatory Powers. France had tacitly accepted this mandate, and was awaiting Mulai Hafid's proposals. This was the state of affairs when Germany suddenly intruded herself. . . . Had Germany at least made sure of the approval of the Powers or of some of their number? To judge by the manner in which the affair has been dealt with, an assumption of this kind seems out of the question. The language of the English Press shows that the German action came as an extraordinary and unpleasant surprise, and this fact seems to indicate that England, at any rate, was not advised beforehand. Was Russia, or perhaps France herself, informed of Germany's intentions? To these questions there is yet no answer, but it is manifest that the situation cannot prove satisfactory if the answer turns out to be in the negative. If the other Powers were not advised beforehand, Germany not only finds herself isolated, but her action becomes plainly directed against France, beside whom her allies, especially England and Russia, will then unquestionably range themselves. These Powers will declare that in their opinion the matter is not pressing, and that France may safely be allowed to conduct the negotiations herself. . . . It would be extraordinary if Germany, who has been at such pains to bring about a general agreement among all the Powers with regard to Morocco, should suddenly sacrifice this understanding at the risk of letting loose all the difficulties with which the Morocco question threatens the maintenance of peace in Europe."

The Rhenish paper has much more to the same effect, and concludes with the following paragraph:—

"The Pan-German journals, of course, are jubilant. 'At last a German deed, instead of words,' they cry, and noisily applaud. When upon one occasion that great orator Mirabeau found that his remarks were being greeted with cheers from an unexpected quarter, he suddenly stopped and asked, 'Have I been saying something silly?' The noisy approval of the German Chauvinists ought to lead the German Government to ask itself a similar question."

According to trustworthy information from Morocco, Abdul Aziz now shares the general opinion that his cause is hopelessly lost. He intends to settle, with his harem and personal retainers, at the farm of Alvarez in the neighbourhood of Casablanca, where he will live in a private capacity at his own expense and without any foreign escort, until a general settlement is reached. It is expected that any such settlement will provide for his retirement to some foreign land upon a pension adequate to his needs and to his dignity.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Cologne, September 8.

With reference to the article in the *Paris Temps* of the 2nd instant, stating the four conditions that France considers essential to the recognition of Mulai Hafid, and in which the sentence occurred: "These are the four proposals that France and Spain have had in view since the 26th of August, and this standpoint was known to all the Foreign Offices and has hitherto met with no objection on the part of the German Government,"—a Berlin telegram published by the *Kölnische Zeitung* today runs as follows: Up to the evening of the 2nd instant the French Government had not caused any communication of the kind mentioned by the *Temps* to be made in Berlin. In Paris M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, informed the German Chargé d'Affaires on the 26th of August that for him the parole in the Morocco question was 'wait'; that he hoped to be able in a few days to tell the Chargé d'Affaires more as to the attitude to be observed by France. On the 26th of August the representative of the political director, who was absent on leave, informed the German Chargé d'Affaires by word of mouth that negotiations were in progress between the French and Spanish Governments for the purpose of settling the wording of a circular to be first of all addressed to the Powers signatory to the Act of Algeiras with regard to the eventual recognition of Mulai Hafid. In the course of a long conversation, the same official of the Paris Foreign Office remarked that Mulai Hafid must be allowed to come to himself; that his final recognition would cover a rather large field. With regard to the conditions of such recognition he could say that, besides the promise to be claimed from Mulai Hafid by all the Powers to abide by all existing treaties with France as the first proof of a conciliatory disposition, at least an effort to exercise a pacificatory influence on the Harka tribes on the Algerian frontier must be demanded. No further communication to the point had been made to the German Foreign Office

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Scharnhorst," from Japan for Hamburg, left Port Said

September 6th.

"Zieten," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Aden, Sep-

tember 6th.

"Prinzess Alice," from Bremen for Japan, left Algier

September 6th.

"Grosser Kurfürst," from Bremen for New York, passed

Seilly September 7th.

"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, ar-

rived Bremerhaven September 8th.

"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Bremer-

haven September 8th.

"Königin Luise," from Genoa for New York, left Gibraltar

September 7th.

"Seydlitz," from Bremen for Australia, passed Dover

September 7th.

"Main," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York

September 7th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Fresh southerly winds, dry, bright, warm.

by the French Government up to the time of the oral German communication as to the necessity apparent to the German Government of a speedy recognition of Mulai Hafid.

THE ONSLAUGHT AT BUDENIB.

Paris, September 8.

With regard to the encounter between French troops and hostile tribesmen near Budenib, the following further particulars have come to hand. Colonel Alix moved out towards 5 o'clock in the morning with 3,000 men against the Harkas encamped at Djorf, and came upon the enemy 2½ miles from Budenib. The latter were completely dispersed after four hours' fighting, and fled, leaving their tents and provisions in the hands of the French. The enemy's losses were considerable; on the French side a lieutenant and 21 men were wounded. The success of the French was due to the effects of their artillery fire.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT IN TURKEY.

Cologne, September 8.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes a telegram from Constantinople, dated this morning, and reporting a serious anti-constitutional movement in the Kurd districts south of Ersindjan. Here, the report states, Ibrahim Pasha, the chief of the Kurds, is fighting with Hamidieh regiments against the Turkish troops. The latter are said to have sustained not inconsiderable losses and to have met with but little success so far. Orders have been issued to them to adopt the severest measures against the rebel Kurds.

WILLOW CULTIVATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Owing indirectly to German example, there is a prospect of willows being henceforth more cultivated in the United States than they have been hitherto. It is reported from Washington that the fact of a Chicago merchant having advertised in a German trade journal for tenders for a million willow baskets has directed the attention of experts in the Chief Bureau of Forestry to the neglect of a profitable industry. These authorities consider that the soil and climate in many of the States are as suitable for willow-growing as in any part of Germany. Instructions on the subject will be supplied gratis by the Department to all applicants.

MULAI HAFID'S ORDERS.

Mulai Hafid, we learn from a Paris contemporary, has decided to institute an order. The insignia is, in fact, being made, we are told, in Fez. It will be of two kinds—one destined for chorfas, ulemas, notables, and foreign Ministers. This, the first class, will be in gold. The other, the second class, in silver, will be bestowed upon caids, secretaries to the embassies, and merchants. On the front will run:—"Abel el Hafid ben el Hassen. The victory is from God. Conquest followed. Tell it to all believers." On the back is the date.

Mulai Hafid, it seems, took the idea from having come across a lot of real orders hidden away. He was about to bestow them on his followers with a liberal hand. The Caids Glaoui and Ben Aissa had their choice, and they could have selected those of Isabella the Catholic, the Legion of Honour, and eagles of every variety and hue. But the "believers" would not touch the hated things. Then a bright idea struck Mulai, and almost with the eagerness of Archimedes he exclaimed, "I will establish my own decoration." But the difficulty was not yet surmounted. Muley called the ulemas into consultation. They pointed out that orders were the invention of the European, and as such would not be acceptable to the Mussulman. Mulai pointed out that the Sultan of Turkey bestowed decorations as encouragement to the Faithful, and so the order went forth.

A DREAD OF MARRIAGE.

An amusing story reaches us concerning the marriage of a certain gentleman of Illinois named Matthews. It appears that the marriage service seemed to him to be a second Spanish Inquisition, and though he had been able to pluck up enough courage to declare his love, could not bring himself to appear before the altar when the fatal day arrived. The bride and her father waited and waited, but as the groom had not put in an appearance at the end of some hours, his future brother-in-law, who must have been a man of "infinite resource and sagacity," marched out in search of him.

Eventually he found the intended bridegroom cowering in a cornfield, and in a condition which might have led anyone to suppose that he was about to be hanged. The brother-in-law, a doctor of medicine, it appears, did not stop to argue, but gave the unfortunate man a good dose of chloroform, and then, taking him on his back, carried him to the altar, where, by the aid of some smelling salts, he was sufficiently revived to make the necessary responses, after which it is supposed the bride took charge of him and carried him home in triumph.