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Dresden A.  
Telephone:  
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# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
Dresden A.  
Telephone:  
1755.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 799.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For the whole of Germany and Austria, mark 1.—. For other countries, marks 2.50.

**Newly opened: ORIENTAL HOUSE** 37, Prager Strasse 37 Will begin an extensive clearance sale of stock in hand from dissolved partnership, including Oriental Embroideries, Egyptian Veils, Opera Bags, Embroidered Silk Goods, etc.  
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The proprietors, H. G. B. Peters, your countrymen, are furriers 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.  
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## VIVU ESPERANTO.

A remarkably interesting account of the recent Esperanto Congress held in Dresden appears in the current number of the *Review of Reviews*. This article entirely bears out the claim put forward in these columns a month ago that the Dresden Congress was in every way an unparalleled success, and that there was absolutely no sign of the split in the ranks that was alleged by some of our contemporaries to have marred the proceedings. The writer says: "Was the Congress at Dresden as great a success as that of Cambridge?" will be the first enquiry of many of us; and there can only be one answer—"Yes, certainly!" The numbers were slightly greater, over 1,400 from 35 countries, though the distance was such an obstacle to many. More countries were represented; and for two things this Fourth Congress was unexampled—namely, the splendidly professional acting and singing. "Could this have been done elsewhere than in Germany?" was the cry often heard, and, certainly, though the British are second to none in their love of music and song, still the majority do not demand such perfection in the rendering as do the Germans." We learn that for many of the delegates the Congress really commenced on the way to Dresden, for on August 7th about 85 people, with Mr. Mudie as conductor, left London for Hamburg on one of the ocean liners, and during the journey Esperanto was the language used, on Sunday the Rev. C. Rust conducting service both morning and evening. The delegates were somewhat handicapped in Dresden owing to their non-acquaintance with German, and the writer remarks that those who cry "Oh, English will take you anywhere!" should go to Dresden, which is said to be the most English city in Germany, and, if they do not know German, attempt to get information from any one! "Wealthy people who go to costly hotels, and take cabs to get there, of course find that the name of the hotel suffices (if they do not pronounce it too outrageously); but Esperanto is first and foremost for those who are not rich and have not leisure to learn many languages. Oh, the hunt for someone to interpret at a photographer's, and in many another case of immediate need. There appears to be no English speaker in the vast Hauptbahnhof. Luckily, plenty of Dresden people had had enterprise enough to learn Esperanto; there was even a barber who spoke well, and he did not lack customers."

A resumé is given of some past events in the history of Esperanto which led to the assumption that Esperantists are divided against themselves, and that there was dissension at Dresden amongst Esperantists—an assumption which is quite false, and to which no Esperantist who attended the Congress will agree. In 1894 a few Esperantists raised an agitation for changes in the language, with the idea of improving it. Then two or three notable persons seceded (one of them has since returned to his first love). The same thing recurred a month or two ago, fourteen years after, and once more the majority decided to remain faithful to Esperanto; whilst again, one or two notables have decided to adhere to a language created by one of their number. In both cases what has happened is the result of the mistaken supposition that the world needs a perfect language for its international

purposes, whilst what is really needed is a sufficiently good and flexible one, capable of expansion and improvement; such a language as Esperanto. In both cases the attack has been directed chiefly against the accented letters. It is doubtful whether even a perfect international language could do without them, and preserve absolute regularity of pronunciation and simplicity of grammatical structure. However, Czechs, Japanese, Finns, Russians, Hungarians and many others insist that their retention is necessary to any language truly international, and it is not for the English and French to play the part of the dog in the manger and insist that their own convenience only shall be consulted. The objectors in two cases substitute "h" for an accent. Esperantists have always done so with all the accented letters when necessary, such as in telegrams, etc., or when printers (which is now a very rare case) have not the circumflex accent needed. The French have many accents; Esperantists only one. Now that an Academy has been formed, not with authority to bind or to loose, but from their experience to guide and direct the gradual, natural expansion of the language, Esperantists can go forward on the lines of every existing language by natural evolution and the survival of the fittest.

Expression is given in the article to the gratitude of all who attended the Congress to the Saxon State and municipal authorities, who laboured in a most cordial manner to make the great meeting a success. Speaking of the Esperantist Exhibition held in the Technische Hochschule, the writer says that an English visitor, an enemy to the idea of an international language, was convinced by it. "I had not the ghost of an idea of such a growing literature," he said, "nor of the number of business advertisers; this gives food for thought." It is a fact that a large number of German manufacturers are making a speciality of catalogues of their wares printed in Esperanto, and doubtless an important increase of business is rewarding their praiseworthy enterprise.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### GENERAL LUARD COMMITS SUICIDE.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 19.  
The mysterious murder of Mrs. Luard at Ightham Knoll, near Sevenoaks, on August 24, which created intense interest throughout the country, yesterday had an equally tragic sequel in the death of her husband, Major-Gen. C. E. Luard, on the railway line within a few miles of his home, under circumstances which leave no doubt of suicide. Several letters were found afterwards in which the unfortunate officer declared that the numerous communications, mostly anonymous, which he had received since his wife's death, accusing him of knowing the circumstances of that awful crime, had rendered his life too burdensome, and that he had therefore decided "to join her without delay." The general rose early on Friday morning, bathed, breakfasted, and then went out, making his way to

the railway track. The driver of the train that killed General Luard says that the victim deliberately threw himself in front of the engine, with the result that the body was terribly mangled. Several newspapers rightly remark that the evil-minded people who wrote the letters to the unfortunate man are as directly responsible for his death as was the secret assassin for the death of Mrs. Luard. The entire affair has created a most painful sensation in the county of Kent, where the Luards were among the most respected and beloved families. The eldest son, Captain Luard, arrived from India this morning, only to be met with the news of his father's terrible end. Thus, within less than a month, he has been deprived of both his parents under circumstances particularly tragic.

#### THE CHANNEL SUCCESSFULLY SWUM.

London, September 21.  
The English swimmer Jabez Wolf entered the sea at Dover on Saturday, and was taken out of the water in an exhausted condition at the Calais landing stage on Sunday.

FOR FURTHER ENGLISH NEWS  
see London Letter on page four.

#### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

##### THE FIRST PRACTICABLE SUBMARINE.

New York, September 19.  
The New York *World* states this morning that Mr. Holland, who already has the distinction of being the inventor of the first practicable submarine vessel, has just invented a submarine which is declared to be capable of crossing the Atlantic. The new vessel, it is confidently anticipated, will revolutionise naval warfare. It is reported that the rights have already been sold to a foreign Government.

##### CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRUSTS.

New York, September 20.  
The Federal Grand Jury are reported to have indictments prepared for a number of the directors of electric companies throughout the United States, charging them with being parties to an unlawful trust of gigantic proportions.

##### EXCITING SCENE IN NEW YORK ZOO.

New York, September 20.  
Exciting scenes were witnessed yesterday at the Bronx Park Zoo here, as the result of one of the elephants taking fright and running wild. The animal was apparently scared by some pumas, and tearing round the Zoo with terrific trumpeting it rushed into the reptile house, spreading havoc in its path. Several of the cases in the building were completely wrecked, and twelve valuable snakes were badly injured. There were a good number of visitors at the Zoo at the time, and a panic ensued, the terror-stricken sightseers fleeing in all directions.

Several persons in the immediate vicinity of the wrecked reptile house plunged headlong into the alligator pool in a wild attempt to escape from the maddened elephant, but fortunately no one sustained any real injury. The elephant was eventually captured and quietened.

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

The German group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union gave a banquet in the Zoological Gardens on Friday evening, at which numerous German and foreign members of Parliament, Government representatives, and representatives of art and science were present.

Prince Heinrich zu Schoenaich-Karolath, in proposing the first toast, said that if we lived in peace and could work nowadays it was owing to the pre-eminent wisdom of those Sovereigns and heads of State who had determined to maintain peace, and whose efforts in the direction of peace were shared by the people.

Amid great applause he gave the toast of the Emperor and the heads of all those States represented at the conference.

Speeches were made on behalf of the different nations, including one by Count Apponyi, Hungarian Minister of Public Instruction, who extolled Germany as the centre of the peace movement.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that the Council of Ministers has empowered the Minister of Public Instruction to forbid women to attend University lectures in future, but to permit those to complete their studies at Universities who have already received permission, and whose transfer to higher educational institutions for women is impossible.

The number of women at present in Russia who are permitted to attend University lectures is about 2,130.

The last census in Switzerland showed that the number of Swiss speaking German is slightly falling off, and that those who speak French are making a corresponding increase, though the German-speaking people are still far more numerous than those who speak French. The Federal Statistical Bureau has just published a very interesting report on this subject, which shows that in the districts where each language predominates there is no falling off of either of them. It is in the Cantons where French is spoken that the Germans are losing ground, for there are now only eighty-seven thousand of them against ninety-two thousand thirty years ago. Exactly the opposite is seen in the German Cantons, where French is slowly gaining ground. This is explained by the fact that the German learns French much more easily than the French speaker learns German, and that the French Swiss cling much more sturdily to their mother tongue. Another reason is that in Switzerland the Germans principally settle in the country, where they are isolated from others who speak their language, whereas the French settle in the towns of the German-speaking Cantons, and form colonies which hold together and speak only their own tongue. Every day, therefore, says a contemporary, French becomes more useful to the traveller in Switzerland.

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For further particulars, price lists, &c., apply to  
**Wilhelm Bettinger,** Manager, New Cremona Co.  
Taubenstrasse 26, Berlin W.

**M. Barkhausen-Bising,** Piano-Teacher at the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conserv. Method: Prof. Kwast, Wilmersdorf, Nassauische Str. 6. 1.

**INSTITUT TILLY**  
Gross-Lichterfelde-West (Berlin)  
Ringstrasse 40.

English and American resident students received for the study of German and other languages or for preparation for the German and French diploma exams. of the **Association Phonétique.** Prospectus, containing full particulars and names of former students, on application.

A cold douche of matter-of-fact difficulties is poured by Professor Simon Newcomb on those ardent speculators who dream of aerial navies. Even given ideal mechanism under known laws and well known materials, he shows the very serious obstacles in the way of anticipated progress. In the columns of an English contemporary the Professor gives a list of the drawbacks to every kind of flyer, difficulties which indeed seem fatal to the extensive practical use of aerial craft. First, they must present to the air a horizontal surface proportional to the entire weight to be carried, including motor machine and cargo. The present extent of successful flyers suggests a practically unmanageable area of supporting surface and consequent weakening of the machine. Secondly, the flyer can never stop to have its machinery repaired or adjusted. Steamships would be of little use if they went to the bottom every time an accident happened to the machinery. Thirdly, the flyer cannot be navigated out of sight of ground or in a fog. These difficulties do not, it is true, apply to the dirigible balloon, but there are others quite as formidable, and, in some cases, apparently insurmountable. Aerial navigation has certainly had a great setback during the last month or so, both balloons and aeroplanes having coming to grief at the height of their success. Aviation, so far as humans are con-

cerned, is only in its infancy, and its future rests, with so many other things, on the knees of the gods.

**CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.**  
S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Moabitjoun 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 6.**  
Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 11.30 a. m. Regular Service.  
4.0 p. m. Song Service.  
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.  
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
Rev. J. F. Dickie, D.D., Pastor.  
Office Hour 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.

**BERLIN**  
**CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.**

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	Madame Butterfly	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Rabensteinerin	" 7.30
Deutsches Theater	König Lear	" 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Sozialistenknoten	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Macht der Finsternis	" 8
Berliner Theater	Der Traum ein Leben	" 8
New Theatre	Ausserhalb der Gesellschaft	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I part	" 7
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Comie Opera	Tiefand	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Das Glück der anderen	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	" 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Das Opferlamm	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Ein Fallissement	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Grossmama	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädechen	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Helga	" 8
Urania Theatre	Von der Zugs Spitze zum Watzmann	" 8

**Every evening until further notice.**

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter - tadello	at 8
Leustspielhouse	Die blaue Maus	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza (Hedwig Lange)	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Trilby & Svengali. Spezialitäten	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Theaterstouf	" 8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachtleben	" 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Berlin, wie es weint und lacht	" 7
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche	" 8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Trianna Theatre	Fräulein Joseette - meine Frau	" 8

**GENERAL NEWS.**  
(Continued from page 1.)

**MARK TWAIN'S NOTICE TO BURGLARS.**  
According to the New York correspondent of *The Times*, Mr. S. L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") has posted the following notice to burglars outside his villa, "The Innocents at Home," at Redding, Connecticut:—

There is nothing but plated ware in this house now and henceforth. You will find it in that brass thing over in the corner by the basket of kittens. If you want the basket, put the kittens in the brass thing. Do not make a noise; it disturbs the family. You will find rubbers (silent overshoes) in the front-hall. Please close the door.  
Yours truly,  
S. L. Clemens.

The two burglars who robbed his villa were captured in a train on the New York and New Haven line; but not until they had emptied their revolvers and wounded the sheriff, who shot one of them as he was trying to escape.

**A HEARST BOLT FROM THE BLUE.**  
*Cincinnati, September 20.*

No little sensation has been caused in Cincinnati, the home of Senator Foraker, the Republican Senator for Ohio, by the publication in a Hearst newspaper of a correspondence between the Senator and the Standard Oil Company. The Company's letters thus published allude to the payment to Senator Foraker of three sums—15,000, 14,500, and 50,000 dollars. The Senator admits that he received the first two sums, but says they were for law costs incurred apart from his official duties; the 50,000 dollars he said he received, but at once returned, as the newspaper undertaking for which it was intended could not be carried out. It is thought at Cincinnati that Senator Foraker will have to retire from public life, although he has twice been returned as Senator for Ohio, the first time in 1896, and again in 1902. He has already cancelled all his engagements to take part in the Presidential election campaign, on the ground that he does not wish to involve the Republican candidate in difficulties on his own account. Mr. Hearst further publicly accuses Mr. Charles Haskell,

who administers the fund for the Democrat Presidential campaign, of being in the service of the Standard Oil Company. Haskell replies that he is the victim of a mistake; that he has nothing whatever to do with the Standard Co., and that Hearst's "revelations" perhaps refer to some one else of the same name as his own.

In a speech delivered at Memphis, Tennessee, since the publication of this correspondence, Mr. Hearst has declared that he has evidence in his possession incriminating other members of the Legislature; that Mr. Joseph C. Sibley, the Republican Congressman for the 28th district of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Joseph W. Bailey, Senator for Texas, who represents the Democrat party, are tools of the Standard Oil Company. These revelations have naturally made a great stir in the States most concerned; and in some districts where the Taft vote was supreme, the Bryan candidature has gained ground.]

**THE PRICE OF BEEF.**  
*Washington, September 20.*

According to the president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of America, the high price of beef is not a temporary thing. It is the result of the cutting up of cattle ranges into farms. "The best evidence of how the cattle supply in Texas, for instance, is cut down," said the president in an interview, "is the fact that last year more than 250,000 calves were sold for slaughter at Fort Worth stockyards. Whiteface heifer calves were slaughtered by the thousands and the carcasses shipped east with the hides on. If there had been plenty of range these calves would have been saved to grow up."  
*Globe.*

**THE CHOLERA AT MANILA.**  
*Manila, September 19.*

During the past 24 hours there have been 23 cases of cholera and six deaths from the disease.

**MORE FOREST FIRES.**  
*Pittsburg, September 20.*

Devastating forest fires are raging in Pennsylvania, and the township of Corry is completely surrounded by flames. The continued drought has paralyzed

navigation in West Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia. Meetings are being held everywhere to pray for rain.

**THE WRIGHT AEROPLANES.**

*Washington, September 20.*  
Mr. Orville Wright was yesterday shown the indented propeller blade. He made the following statement through an assistant:—

"The accident was due to the propeller coming violently into contact with a wire belonging to the rudder, causing the blade to break. The other blade revolving quickly likewise struck the wire, both the wire and the blade snapping. Thus without propellers or rudder the machine was unmanageable."

*Paris, September 19.*

Mr. Wilbur Wright, who is much affected by his brother's accident, has suspended experiments, although all arrangements had been made for a great flight. Mr. Wright today closed his shed and cycled to Le Mans in order to receive the latest intelligence of Mr. Orville Wright's condition.

**NEWS FROM FRANCE.**

**FIRE IN THE PARIS TELEPHONE OFFICE.**  
*Paris, September 20.*

The Central Telephone Office is in flames. Extensive structural alterations were being made in the building, and the workmen had just quitted the premises when, at 7 o'clock this evening, flames shot up, and the operators rushed out with the receivers still in their hands. The efforts of the firemen were directed to protecting the new Post Office building which is separated from the older portion by a narrow court. There has been no loss of life, but the telephone office is completely destroyed, and telephonic communication with the provinces and abroad is for the moment at an end. How long the interruption will continue, it is impossible to say.

(Continued on page 4.)

## DRESDEN

Señor Pablo de Sarasate, the great violinist, died suddenly yesterday at Biarritz.

A sincere and delicate compliment is paid to Dresden and Berlin musical and histrionic talent by the writer of an article on the Esperanto Congress in the *Review of Reviews*, which we discuss at length elsewhere. Speaking of the sacred musical services, the article says: "The churches, the grand Kreuzkirche (Lutheran) and the Herz Jesu Kirche (Catholic) were crammed with worshippers—the music exquisite, and Pastor Dr. Kühn, who preached one of the sermons, gave an extempore discourse, which was both solemn and uplifting; to which must be added the fact that he had studied Esperanto two months only." And again: "For who that heard the 'Jewel Song' in 'Faust,' sung by the opera singer Frau Nast, could ever forget the liquid sounds, which were as a revelation to some amongst us? And then the crown of the whole—'Iphigenia.' Think for a moment what it means. A classical play, which is to Germans that which 'Hamlet' is to us, performed not to Germans only, but to people whose national tongues were thirty at least, and who, if it had been played in German, could have seen only a dumb show, yet who enjoyed almost to pain the exquisite presentation of the actors. Iphigenia, Toas, Arkas, Oresto, Pylado are a treasure of memories which will be carried to the most distant quarters of the earth. Certainly never more can it be questioned that Esperanto is a living language capable of the highest expression of the human intellect, yet adapted to the needs of the least amongst us. But we must not conclude without describing the joyous meeting after the opera, when Herr and Fräulein Reicher, and the Herren Oskar Fuchs, Bruno Decarli, and Kurt Stark received an ovation which must have gratified even them. The gathering was attended by many notabilities, with Fräulein Reicher and Dr. Zamenhof at the centre table. One of the toasts was to the 'wives who have so unselfishly sent their husbands to a Congress to which both could not come.' Perhaps this conveys the general idea of the Congress as a huge family party assembling once a year from every part of the world to exchange greetings of kindness, mutual help, and to work together for the good of the world."

An interesting innovation is, according to a Viennese report, being tried in the South Tyrol Alps district, where a number of motor-omnibus services have been started for the use of tourists. One of the services is from Bozen—a favourite centre for excursions—to the beautiful country round St. Martino di Castrozza.

A second runs from Bozen over the wonderful Dolomite highroad to Buchenstein and Cortina; while a third links up St. Martino direct with Buchenstein. Next year the last section of the Dolomite highroad will be completed, and a unique motor-omnibus route from Bozen to Toblach will be available for tourists.

An electric narrow-gauge railway is also being constructed connecting the ancient town of Trient with Male, while a similar line is contemplated from Bozen through the Groedner Valley to Toblach.

### MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Since the 14th year of the existence of the Philharmonic concerts, many subscribers have omitted to renew their subscriptions in good time, and have afterwards been disappointed when they found that the places which they had inherited and long held had passed to other occupiers who had applied in advance for vacant seats. The firms of F. Ries and Ad. Brauer desire to call particular attention to the fact that October 3 will be the last day for the renewal of subscribers' tickets for the coming series of Philharmonic concerts.—The soloists engaged are: Kammersängerin Preuse-Matzenauer; Ad. Borchard, of Paris, pianoforte; Kammersänger Franz Naval; Professor Hugo Becker, violoncello; Professor Eugène Ysaye, violin; Made. Teresa Carreño, pianoforte; Vernon d'Arnalle, baritone; Professor Ferruccio Busoni, pianoforte; Hofopernsängerin Margarete Ober.

Fräulein Lotte Kreisler's programme for her concert at the Palmengarten on Saturday evening, October 3, will be as follows. Schumann: "Mit Myrten und Rosen"; "Wer machte dich so krank?" "Alte Laute"; "In der Fremde." Brahms: "Wie

## Tonbild & Theater

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First class animated pictures.

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**Salon de Paris.**  
International Art and Modes.  
Latest Paris and London model hats just arrived. Speciality, English children's bonnets. Visitors are cordially invited.  
Portikus Strasse 12, part.  
Me. Meysel-Bircham.

Frau L. Welzel-Türk North-German teacher. Easy method.  
Strehler Strasse 29, I.

### VIOLIN LESSONS

Agnes Tschetschulin, pupil of Professor Joachim, and for 14 years Professor of the Violin at the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, receives pupils. Apply between 3—4 p. m. Miss Tschetschulin, Pension Peterleit, 5 Nürnberg Platz.

### STEPHAN'S Fine Art China

— Handpaintings only, own workmanship. —  
— Portraits from photographs on porcelain and ivory. —  
— Retail, Wholesale, Export. Lowest prices. —  
D 4, Reichs Strasse, succ. to Helena Wolfsohn Nachf. Leopold Eib.

**Swedish Gymnastics** for ladies, young girls and children in the large, airy original Swedish Hall of the Institut Kox, Linden Gasse 3.

**TAILOR** Carl Krause, 40 Lindenau Strasse. First class work, to measure, for ladies and gentlemen.

### MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:  
FR. BREMMERMANN, Prager Strasse 49.

### YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinzess Irene," from New York for Genoa, arrived Genoa September 19th.  
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Bremen, left Port Said September 18th.  
"Lützow," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Yokohama September 19th.  
"Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, left Gibraltar September 19th.  
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Japan for Bremen, left Shanghai September 20th.  
"Hannover," from Bremen for Baltimore, passed Lizard September 19th.  
"Scharnhorst," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Antwerp September 20th.  
"Seydlitz," from Bremen for Australia, left Suez September 21st.  
"Derfflinger," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Colombo September 20th.  
"Roos," from Australia for Bremen, left Genoa September 20th.  
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg September 20th.  
"Barbarossa," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven September 21st.  
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, left Plymouth September 21st.

### VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Wildungen up to September 20th numbered 10,479.

bist du meine Königin"; "Sapphische Ode"; "O liebliche Wangen"; "Feldinsamkeit"; "Der Schmied." Liszt: "Der du von dem Himmel bist"; "Die drei Zigeuner." Strauss: "Morgen"; "Ruhe, meine Seele"; "Traum durch die Dämmerung." Wolf: "Heimweh"; "Der Freund"; "Morgenstimmung."

Fräulein Else Gipser's pianoforte recital is fixed, as already notified, for Thursday, October 8, at the Palmengarten.

Herr Egon Petri will give his pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on Saturday, October 10.

Herr Ernst von Possart will recite at the Gewerbehaus on Tuesday, October 13, among other selections from German authors, the Handel-Mazzetti epic, "Deutsches Recht."

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:—(Final Richard Wagner evening.) (1) Overture "Christoph Columbus." (2) Polonaise. (3) Tonbilder a. d. Oper "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg." (4) Gr. Fantasie, (5) Gebet der Elisabeth, (6) Overture d. Oper "Tannhäuser und der Sängerkrieg auf der Wartburg." (7) Tonbilder a. d. Musikdrama "Die Walküre." (8) Waldweben a. d. Musikdrama "Siegfried." (9) Walkürenritt a. "Die Walküre."

The Grand Art Exhibition, Dresden 1908. The special exhibition of Art and Culture under the Electors of Saxony attracts a great number of visitors, particularly school teachers. Within the last few days the Committee for this department, of which Colonel v. Kretschmar is the Chairman, have conducted several groups of Dresden teachers through it. The exhibition is specially interesting in that it affords to students of history an object lesson in the development of Saxon art and culture from 1547 to 1806. Special arrangements have been made by the Management for the visits of schools of all grades.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 9.15

### Rigoletto.

Opera in four acts. Music by Giuseppe Verdi.

#### Cast:

The Duke of Mantua . . . . .	Herr Sembach.
Rigoletto, his court fool . . . . .	Herr Scheidemantel.
Gilda, Rigoletto's daughter . . . . .	Frau Wedekind.
Sparafucile, a bandit . . . . .	Herr Rains.
Maddalena, his sister . . . . .	Fräul. Tervani.
Count of Monterone . . . . .	Herr Puttitz.
Count of Ceprano . . . . .	Herr Trede.
The Countess of Ceprano . . . . .	Fr. Boehm-v. Endert.
Marullo, Cavalier . . . . .	Herr Nebuschka.
Borsa, courtier . . . . .	Herr Büssel.
Giovanna, Gilda's companion . . . . .	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
A Huisler . . . . .	Herr Löscheke.
A page of the Duchess . . . . .	Fräul. Keldorfer.

PLOT. The Duke of Mantua, a libertine, assisted by his jester, the humpbacked Rigoletto, is trying to seduce the wife of Count Monterone, who curses them with such vigour that Rigoletto is frightened. The latter's one good point is his love for his daughter Gilda, whom he keeps in seclusion; but the Duke discovers her and courts her under the assumed name of Maldé. Count Ceprano abducts her, aided by Rigoletto, who believes they are taking away Ceprano's wife. When he finds out his mistake he swears vengeance and engages Sparafucile to kill the Duke. The former deceys the Duke to his inn, where Sparafucile's sister Maddalena falls in love with him and begs her brother for his life. He promises to spare his life if another victim is found before midnight. Gilda, brought by Rigoletto to assure herself of her lover's unfaithfulness, overhears the conversation between Sparafucile and his sister, and determines to save her lover. She enters the inn, is half-killed and put in a sack, which Rigoletto carries away, believing it to contain the Duke's corpse; but suddenly he hears the Duke singing. He tears open the sack, finds his daughter at the point of death, and when she expires he falls prostrate on her corpse.

Composer: Verdi, born 1813, died 1881.

Wednesday night . . . . .	Mignon . . . . .	at 7.30
Thursday night . . . . .	Oberon . . . . .	" 7.30
Friday night . . . . .	Hänsel und Gretel, Stav. Tsanze aus The Women of Fogaras . . . . .	" 7.30
Saturday night . . . . .	Undine . . . . .	" 7.30
Sunday night . . . . .	Die Folkunger . . . . .	" 7.30
Monday night . . . . .	Margarethe . . . . .	" 7

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . .	Der Schwabenstreich . . . . .	at 7.30
Wednesday night . . . . .	Zriny . . . . .	" 7.30
Thursday night . . . . .	Der Erbförster . . . . .	" 7
Friday night . . . . .	Der Dummkopf . . . . .	" 7.30
Saturday night . . . . .	Der Strom . . . . .	" 7.30
Sunday night . . . . .	Mein Leopold . . . . .	" 7.30
Monday night . . . . .	Der Dummkopf . . . . .	" 7.30

### Residents Theatre.

Tonight . . . . .	Ein Walsertanz . . . . .	at 7.30
Wednesday night . . . . .	Die Schützenlied . . . . .	" 7.30
Thursday night . . . . .	Hotel Eva . . . . .	" 7.30
Friday night . . . . .	Die Schützenlied . . . . .	" 7.30

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## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

A later telegram, dated yesterday, states that at half-past 9 o'clock on Sunday evening the Minister for Public Works, M. Barthou, visited the scene of the fire, where he received a report from the Prefect of Police as to the measures that had been taken to cope with the blaze. The Commandant of Paris was also present. The important documents and the accumulators have been saved. At 11.30 p.m. the firemen appeared to have mastered the flames. M. Barthou said it was impossible as yet to fix the time at which telephonic communication would be re-established. The fire is supposed to have been due to a short circuit. At 1 o'clock in the morning the fire was nearly extinguished, and the troops and firemen were being gradually withdrawn. The Post Office department will do its best to establish provisional means of communication with the principal cities, at least during the Bourse hours, and first of all with London.

## FATAL RIOTING IN AUSTRIA.

Laibach, September 20.

Rioting occurred here last night, and the services of cavalry were requisitioned. The troops were pelted with stones and glasses by the Slovenes, but no one was hurt, and the only material damage done was the breaking of the windows in two German restaurants. The demonstrations were renewed this evening on the Marien Platz, where the troops answered the stone-throwing with a volley, which killed two and wounded four of the demonstrators, two more of whom received sabre wounds.

## THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, September 20.

In the past week 1,456 cases of cholera and 439 deaths occurred in the capital and its suburbs. Since the beginning of the epidemic there have been 1,653 cases and 492 deaths in that area. In other places the total number of cases last week was 3,390 and the number of deaths 1,377, as compared with 2,465 cases and 1,120 deaths. In the whole of Russia there have been 10,359 cases and 4,633 deaths since the first case was reported.

## THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Paris, September 19.

The *Agence Havas* states that since the closing of the Chambers 3,000 men of the force landed on Moroccan territory have left Casablanca, and 1,000 are awaiting shipment. By the end of October 3,000 more will have sailed; and there will remain 8,000, who will be brought back to France by degrees as the organization of the new police with native horsemen proceeds.

London, September 21.

The *Times* publishes a report from its correspondent at Teheran that the Shah answered the Anglo-Russian Note on Saturday. The *Times* learns from good authority that the answer is unsatisfactory, and amounts practically to a refusal to renew the Constitution, so long as the province of Aserbeidschan remains unsubdued.

## LONDON LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 19.

The report from the Joint Select Committee on Lotteries and Indecent Advertisements has been made public in the form of a Blue-Book. If the recommendations of the committee are carried into effect, and there is every reason to believe that they will be, the measures they suggest will cut at the root of the wholesale gambling organized by a number of newspaper proprietors. The particular craze which stimulated the authorities to appoint a committee of inquiry has practically died of inanition, but it is being revived in other forms. Limericks are no longer popular, mainly on account of a growing mistrust as to the *bona fide* character of the awards. A number of cases in the law courts have tended to prove, what every reasonable person must have realized at the outset, that it is quite impossible to select a single line of surpassing merit from tens of thousands of lines submitted; and that therefore awards must have been made either after purposeless scrutiny or, more fortuitously still, to one of a number of competitors whose lines were slightly better than the average. While the craze was alive and limericks were upon everybody's lips, one never heard the end of stories of glaring injustice; and I have really seen lines that had remained unrewarded which, in the opinion of any ordinarily intelligent man, were far better than any of the winning lines. Indeed, it is not too much to say that awards have been made on the whole according to the cheapest standards of popular taste and mainly with regard to the greatest number of puns in a single line; and, though the competitors and the judges did not vary greatly in their general character in most of the "Limerick" journals, there was an appreciable difference in the character of the awards. Thus the same mixed com-

pany, if one may judge from the published names of the winners and the *proxime accessit* groups, competed in, let us say, *Public Opinion, Answers, and Ideas*. In the published awards it became clear that *Public Opinion, Answers, and Ideas* each regard their public rather differently, the tone of these journals descending in the scale of vulgarity more or less in the above order.

More difficult than legislation against Limerick competitions in the press is the proposed attack on the foreign lottery circulars (and we get not a few from Germany) which are usually sent over in large batches and then posted in this country. It is neither possible nor desirable for the Postmaster-General to open suspected envelopes, nor is it likely that the Home Secretary's warrant enabling him to do so would be exercised in such a cause. Further, it would be difficult to strike the lottery organizers abroad through their agents here, since the negotiations could still be conducted without the latter. But something should certainly be done to prevent journals like *Answers* from offering "Premium Bonds" to its readers on the strength of a guessing competition, which is not quite a lottery in the eyes of the law.

The second subject with which the committee have been dealing, that of indecent advertisements, has for some time been challenging public attention. Politicians and others in this country are well aware of the ironical scepticism common abroad with reference to any paternal interference on the part of Government in regulating private morality. The contrast between the puritanical spirit of English life and the over-worldliness of London and the great provincial cities is pointed out with commendable zest and frequency. Possibly Government cannot do much once the whole temper of a nation has become corroded, but the little it can do to prevent matters from getting worse than they are it should and must do. One would be sorry to call London a more immoral place than it was twenty years ago; yet one has to admit the existence of sights and amusements which did not exist here twenty years ago and which have been introduced here from abroad. If by suppressing some of the more objectionable of these appeals to the prurience of youth the Government were to be accused of grandmotherliness and petty prudishness, it would have the consolation of knowing that it had done its best to tackle a serious problem of national welfare. The law with regard to obscene publications, whether in the way of subject-matter or reproductions of drawings and photographs, is clear enough. Difficulties arise, however, when magistrates are called upon to convict offenders, since it is an invidious task to decide where an indecent suggestion actually appears. Thus, while much flagrant indecency is checked or utterly suppressed, there is a great deal of veiled, elusive but quite unmistakable indecency which scarcely offers a point of attack and might easily be made to turn the tables on the magistrate by attributing prurience not to the object but to the observer. Moreover, such subtle immorality is in reality worse than frank impropriety, and gives a handle to the charge of hypocrisy so often brought against the English. Contrast the mutescopes in many public places, the jokes of the music-hall, and the wares displayed in many shops around Leicester Square and the Strand with the pious agitation raised against the Strand statues some weeks ago, and you begin to understand why Frenchmen and others, accustomed to the haphazard *laissez-faire* principles of other states in these matters, are inclined to smile at our moral professions.

On Wednesday four more suffragettes were released from Holloway, and yesterday the last of the present batch regained her liberty. It is to be hoped that enthusiasts in the cause were not entirely repelled by the somewhat ridiculous spectacle of twelve women dragging four others in a landau, decorated with purple and white heather, from Holloway to Queen's Hall. Yesterday, I hear, the last of the martyrs, a Scotswoman, had an escort attired in native costume. According to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who spoke at Wednesday's breakfast in Queen's Hall, the next active "move" is to take place on October 13 (apparently the Women's Social and Political Union discards superstitions). That will be the day following the meeting of Parliament, and will be appropriate as demonstrating that the Union does not intend to lose time. Mr. Asquith is to be asked whether the Government propose to support a Woman Enfranchisement Bill, to be introduced within the session. What will happen if Mr. Asquith refuses to promise support or even to be approached is not disclosed. Perhaps we can guess.

In less than a week the country will know that it has a scheme of old-age pensions. Information on the subject will be obtainable through the Post Office, and consequently the Post Office has been busy preparing a vast mass of printed matter which is to be placarded in every part of the realm. Already premonitory bills have appeared, but next Thursday 50,000 large bills will be sent out informing the public "how to apply for an old-age pension." Printed instructions will be sent to the

local postal authorities, some 74,000 men and women in all, informing them of their duties in respect of old-age pensions generally, and giving them the rules according to which forms of application are to be filled in. The Post Office will have to be lucid in its directions if it is to reach the intelligence of the typical country postmaster or postmistress within a reasonable period. Only those who have experienced the agony of ten minutes' hopeless inquiry upon an unusual point at a small country office can realize how few country Post Office officials devote themselves to their official duties by way of recreation. Often enough, their serious duty in life is the management of a miniature Whiteley's, in which the smell of groceries and turpentine prevail.

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**Jungborn Ferdinand Strasse 18 p.** Vegetarian House. Best vegetarian diet on the principles of Dr. Lahmann.

**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Easterly wind, bright at first, cloudy later, mostly dry, temperature not much altered.