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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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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.

THE MINOR PARTIES IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

(From an American correspondent.)

I.

An unusual feature of the Presidential campaign now in full swing is the marked strength and cohesion of what may perhaps be termed the minor parties, of which two, the Independence and the Prohibitionist, are the most notable. The former body, which is essentially a creation of Mr. William Randolph Hearst—the man, who, by the way, is said by thoughtful people to have done more to degrade the American Press than any other individual or organisation—and has in former years been more or less active in the State and municipal campaigns of New York, Massachusetts, California, and a few other States, has this year entered the field for the first time as a national party. At the beginning of the present campaign there were not a few predictions that "Yellow" Hearst and his associates would throw their support solidly in the scale for the indomitable Mr. Bryan; but in their Convention, held at Chicago on July 27th, they fiercely repulsed the suggestions of several courageous members who advocated fusion with the Democrats. Then and there it was determined to launch the Independence party on its separate national career. With engaging shyness Mr. Hearst disclaimed his willingness to be considered as a Presidential candidate, though to do him justice there is not the least doubt that, had he consented, he would have been nominated with unanimous enthusiasm by his followers. In view of his refusal, however, the choice of the Independents fell on the Hon. Thomas L. Hisgen, of Massachusetts, his running-mate for the Vice-Presidency being the Hon. John Temple Graves, now of New York and formerly of Georgia. Since his nomination, Mr. Graves has devoted himself to a campaign in various independent newspapers and magazines; he writes with a lucid and facile pen, and proves himself to be, on paper at least, an experienced controversialist. The Independence party's platform was read by Mr. Clarence J. Shearn to the Chicago Convention on the evening of July 28th. In view of the number of current issues and topics, which seem to belong peculiarly to the present political season, that it contains, this platform is well worth reproducing. It runs as follows:—

Direct nominations, initiative and referendum, and right of recall.
Legislation against corrupt practices and use of money at elections.
Cessation of over-capitalisation and other corporation frauds.
No injunction in labour cases before trial, and a jury trial in contempt cases.
Removal of organisations of farmers and workers from operation of Sherman Anti-Trust law.
Eight-hour day for Government employes.
Law to prevent blacklisting of employes.
Better protection for lives and health of workers.
State and Federal inspection of railroads for safety.
Employers' liability law.
Prohibition of child labour.
Prohibition of competition of convict labour.
Creation of a Department of Labour, including mines and mining.
All money to be issued by Government through central bank.
Tariff revision by friends of the people.
Better supervision of railroads and physical valuation of their property.
An effective anti-trust law carrying a prison penalty.
Government ownership of railroads as soon as practicable and immediate Government ownership of telegraphs.
Parcels post and postal savings bank.
Good roads.
Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.
Court review of postal censorship and rulings.
Prohibition of fictitious sales of farm products for future delivery, and suppression of bucket-shops.

"PELZ-MODE-WAREN" STORE.

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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.

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Otto Mayer, PHOTOGRAPHER

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DRESDEN, Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

RICHARD WEHSENER.

A national health bureau.
Exclusion of Asiatic cheap labour.
A greater navy.
Extension of inland waterways and conservation of natural resources.
Protection of American citizens abroad.
Popular election of United States Senators and State and Federal judges.
A graduated income tax.

Surveyed impartially, this platform would appear particularly adapted to the needs of the middle-classes in the United States, though, of course, several of the "planks" are too revolutionary to meet with general sympathy, such as the proposed Government ownership of railroads; while the question of even a graduated income-tax has never met with whole-hearted popular favour. The people of America are not blind to the results of income taxation in Europe, where, commencing with a purely nominal percentage, this impost has risen to truly crushing proportions. But the chief objection to the claims of the Independence party as a whole is to be found in the personality of its leader. Against Mr. Hisgen himself there is nothing to be said, save that he is an entire nonentity with neither weight nor authority. It is very well understood in America that he represents a temporary cat's-paw of the wily Mr. Hearst, in whose eye is always a vision of the Presidential chair in the White House. He knows full well, however, that at this juncture the mass of the electorate will have none of him, albeit he has practically the unanimous support of the alien element, to whom he has pandered for half a dozen years or so. His newspapers, of which he controls some half a hundred in every part of the Union, are written and run in a manner calculated to appeal to the most primitive sensational instincts of the reader. The artistic disregard of truth is seen at its boldest in these organs, which rant and rave from Maine to California. The Hearst Press motto is: "There's a head, hit it!" and this axiom is lived up to very consistently, the hitting process certainly not being regulated by any medieval rules of fair-play. Under these circumstances, is it a matter for astonishment that level-headed people refuse to take the Independence campaign too seriously? They admit that a certain number of useful votes may be filched both from Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan, whose adherents, however, have so far paid little attention to Independence activities. The party cannot therefore be considered as a factor of extreme weight in the campaign, though it undoubtedly possesses more real influence than the Prohibitionist organisation, which will be dealt with in a further article.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S DAUGHTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 21.

Much excitement was caused at Cruden Bay on Saturday evening, says an Aberdeen report, by a rumour that Miss Violet Asquith, the Premier's daughter, had fallen over the cliffs near Slains Castle.

It appeared that Miss Asquith had gone for a walk along the "Braes" on Saturday afternoon, and had walked to the north of the castle in the vicinity of the rocks known as the "Twa een." Miss Asquith returned in time for dinner, but had forgotten a book she had taken with her. She acquainted her maid with the fact, and said she would run and fetch the book and be back in a few minutes. Darkness fell, and as the young lady did not return, the house party at Slains Castle became uneasy. Search was made, and messages were despatched to the coastguard and the local police. A party was organised, provided with rope ladders and lanterns, and worked till 11 o'clock without result. Someone then put forward a suggestion as the result of a remark made by Samuel Milne, a young fisherman, who said he had observed a young lady sitting on the cliffs reading a book while he was fishing in the bay in the afternoon, but it was on the north side of the Longhaven, a considerable distance from where the party were searching. The searchers therefore set off to the spot indicated, and as they approached heard the barking of a dog, which ran towards them, and then, quickly turning, ran back again. As the party followed the animal they found Miss Asquith lying unconscious in a faint. She was carried home, and a doctor was summoned. At the moment no explanation is forthcoming for the condition in which she was found. Another message from Aberdeen says:—It is surmised that the darkness and eeriness of the lonely cliffs had got on the young lady's nerves, and that a faint had come upon her.

THE "MAURETANIA" IN PERIL.

The "Mauretania," which arrived at New York last Saturday morning, experienced the worst hurricane in the Atlantic this year. According to the engineer, Mr. Parsons, during the height of the storm on Thursday afternoon the vessel quivered as if "a giant were hammering on her sides." There was much excitement on board, especially when the Cunarder stopped while the engineers disconnected the after-starboard propeller shaft. Captain Pritchard knew, the moment he felt a peculiar vibration, that his ship had lost a propeller blade.

Several passengers were thrown from their chairs, and half a dozen stokers were hurt by coal falling in the bunkers. As soon as the vessel docked at New York divers went down, but found that no other damage beside the injured propeller had been sustained.

Superstitious passengers pointed out that it was Captain Pritchard's thirteenth trip as the ship's commander. Moreover, she left Queenstown on September 13, at 13 minutes after ten. Everybody spoke in the highest praise of the manner in which the captain handled the situation.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. HEARST'S BOMBSHELL.

With reference to the incriminating correspondence between Senator Foraker and the Standard Oil Company, recently published in the Hearst newspapers, it appears that Mr. Hearst interprets the documentary evidence as meaning that the Senator, who has long been one of the very foremost men in national politics and a shining light in the Republican Party, was bribed by the Trust to oppose anti-Trust legislation in Congress. Mr. Foraker declares that the letters, the genuineness of which is not denied, merely show that he was employed

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

The Rev. J. H. Fry, British Chaplain, has taken a flat at 3hp, Savigny Platz, Charlottenburg, and Mrs. Fry's first 'At Home' in their new residence will be on Tuesday, October 6.

It was reported yesterday that doubts existed as to the illness from which Madame Grigolevski is suffering being Asiatic cholera, and that the question would be settled by bacteriological examination. A Russian Polish workman, whose wife had died of a disease suspected to be cholera, was taken with his two children to the Rudolph Virchow hospital and there detained under observation. No proof of cholera has as yet been established.

It was notified yesterday afternoon that Madame Grigolevski's illness had been diagnosed beyond doubt as typhus fever. The death of the Polish workman's wife reported on Tuesday is supposed to have been due to diarrhoea, but the cause has not yet been precisely ascertained. Meanwhile, the widower and his two children, and two lodgers who were living with him, are temporarily detained under observation, although they show no signs of illness.

A young barrister who was travelling in the train from Dresden to Berlin on Tuesday evening, was drugged, after the train had passed Rödorau, by a young lady who entered his second-class compartment, and robbed of his portfolio, 1,700 marks in money, his watch and chain, and a gold ring.

It is reported that when the news of the accident to Mr. Orville Wright was communicated to the Emperor William (says *Reuter*) he took occasion to express to his entourage his views of the sacrifices with which the conquest of the air is being achieved.

His Majesty remarked that when the Parseval balloon met with an accident the other day he could not help feeling that mishaps in aerial navigation would unfortunately continue to be the order of the day for some time to come, and that inventors had not even got so far as to be able to navigate the air regardless of sudden changes of wind. The mere fact that the practicability of all aeronautic inventions had to be first tested up in the air made the work of the airship constructor perilous.

His Majesty, therefore, felt for the inventors, who, perhaps, obtained no fresh experience from falls, but only discovered that success did not lie in a particular way, and that the suitability of their plans must again be put to the test at the risk of their lives.

The Emperor added that he regarded the death of Lieutenant Selfridge, an officer engaged in the perfection of the military weapons of his fatherland, just as he understood the grief of the tireless inventor, Mr. Orville Wright, at the destruction of his aeroplane.

Prince Bülow, who has been making a speech in English to the British delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, is in his 60th year, and is the son of a former Foreign Secretary of the Empire. After an education at various schools, and at the Universities of Lausanne, Leipzig, and Berlin, he entered the Army and fought in the war of 1870. His diplomatic career opened three years later, and he served successively at Rome, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, and Athens. His first important appointment was in 1878, when he was secretary to the Berlin Congress. In the next ten years he was First Secretary of the Embassies at Paris and St. Petersburg. Then he was promoted to Bucharest and afterwards to Rome.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

by the Trust in a legal capacity, and that he was paid for his services in the ordinary way. Whatever may be the correct interpretation, remarks the *Globe*, the effect of the publication of the correspondence has been startling. Mr. Foraker has been compelled to withdraw from active participation in the campaign on behalf of Mr. Taft, and it is considered more than probable that he will be driven out of public life altogether. Nor will the effect end here. From all parts of the country the same report comes—that the Foraker "scandal" is doing the cause of Mr. Taft immense harm, and that the situation can be saved only by some striking move on the part of President Roosevelt, in support of his friend and nominee, and in vindication of the Republican cause.

If the Democrats were not in mortal dread that it will be their turn next they would today be shouting with joy. Their newspapers are making the most of the situation, but the party leaders are displaying an amount of moderation in the hour of triumph which their friends say is due to a natural reluctance to crow over a fallen foe, while others declare that it is the result of uneasiness as to what the immediate future may have in store for them.

Eleven years ago he was recalled to Germany, and became Foreign Secretary, as his father had been before him. Upon the retirement of Prince Hohenlohe in 1900 he was appointed Chancellor, and had thus, soon after his fiftieth birthday, attained to the highest position in the State. The Prince, who is married to Princess Maria Camporeale, is a most accomplished linguist, with a good working knowledge of English and Russian, and a mastery of French and Italian. In manner he is courteous and polished, and his speeches are invariably adroit and clever. He is a persona gratissima with his Imperial master, who is lately reported to have said, "Bernhard stops with the bloc or without it."

A Magdeburg telegram states that the balloon "Otto Guericke" was wrecked there on Monday, and that Professor Niemann, one of the occupants, sustained dangerous injuries.

The accident to the Parseval balloon continues to occupy the attention of aeronautic circles in Berlin. In an interview, Major von Parseval gives the following account of the disaster: "In the first place it is to be ascribed to the fact that the balloon was much too lightly constructed. The disaster teaches us that for high rates of speed stronger material must be used. During the flight we desired to see if the airship could stand the test of high speed. We were travelling at a rate of about ten yards a second at a height of about 300 yards. I do not consider that the accident proves that it is a mistake to build non-rigid airships."

A German paper prints Major-General Harcourt Bengough's name as "Generalmajor Harcourt de Gout." We trust, says a contemporary, that in Major-General Bengough's case the name is not so appropriate as it used to be in the case of many eminent military men.

Dr. Wilhelm Kleefeld contributes to the *Vellagen* an interesting study of Hugo Wolf and his work. A peculiarity of Wolf's method was that the composer was never content to write a setting of a single lyric of a poet, but he would compose on end whole cycles and volumes of lyrics by the same poet, as in the Mörike book, the Goethe book, the Spanish song-book, the Italian song-book, etc. He was thus the first composer who sang what may be described as the complete musical biographies of the poets. Between February and May, 1888, he wrote music for forty-four of Mörike's poems, and in two more months he had completed settings of thirty-eight of Goethe's songs, while the whole volume of fifty-one Goethe numbers was finished in three and a half months. Unlike Schubert and Mozart, he could not compose amid the stir of human life, but like Beethoven and Wagner he loved to spin his fancies in solitude. Wolf's art, says the writer, is hardly national, but it never fails to attract the finer spirits of all classes and opinions, and his name has been inscribed in the book of the immortals.

In an article on "The Development of German Song from Wagner to Wolf," by Ernst Otto Nodding, in *Nord und Süd*, the writer concludes with a few words on Wolf, the greatest master of the objective lyric. He tells us that Wolf in his lifetime received for his songs 88 marks in five years, and that for the same songs 200,000 marks were paid to his heirs a short time after his tragic death.

Mr. Hearst is at the moment engaged in helping Mr. Hisgen, the Independence Party's Presidential candidate, in what is described as a whirlwind campaign in the West and Middle West. He had been speaking daily for a fortnight past, but had attracted only a fair amount of national attention until last Friday, when he made his first "awful revelation," with promise of more to follow. Now his movements are attracting more attention than those of Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan. His physical energy is prodigious, a fact which his friends say is partly explained by his extreme abstemiousness. Mr. Hearst neither drinks intoxicating liquors nor smokes.

New York, September 23.

President Roosevelt has now taken up the cudgels in the Hearst-Foraker affair, and published a letter in which Mr. C. N. Haskell, Governor of the State of Oklahoma, is charged with being the tool of the Oil Trust. Mr. Bryan has called upon the President to produce his proofs of the truth of the accusation, as he, Bryan, cannot permit such a distortion of the Democratic campaign to pass unchallenged.

PLOT DISCOVERED IN PARAGUAY.

Buenos Ayres, September 22.

The *Nacion* publishes a report from Asuncion, Paraguay, that in consequence of the discovery of a plot, a state of siege has been declared, to last

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

A period of 25 years in the life of a newspaper is a fair proof of its excellence and solid worth, and our lady readers will find that *Mode und Haus*, an illustrated family and fashion journal which appears twice a month and has a wide circulation all over the world, is interesting throughout. *Mode und Haus* will enter on its twenty-fifth year on the 1st of October next. The first number of the jubilee year contains a reprint of some pages of No. 1 of the journal twenty-five years ago, together with a coloured sheet and many engraved illustrations of up-to-date fashions, so that every one may judge of the progress that has been made in the interval, not only in the dressmaker's art, but in the methods of illustration. A number of pages are devoted to belles lettres, including thrilling romances, and more to first-class articles on fashion and household matters; besides sheets of patterns, music, legal and medical notes, and a children's illustrated supplement. *Mode und Haus*, in spite of the excellence and abundance of its contents—the number referred to above contains 46 pages of printed matter, including four of music—costs only one mark per quarter, whether ordered through a bookseller or through the Post Office; a price which is rendered possible only by the immense circulation that the journal enjoys. A sample number will be sent gratis by the publisher to any address, on application to John Henry Schwerin, Berlin W., 57.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Figaros Hochzeit	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Agnes Bernauer	" 7.30
Deutsches Theater	King Lear	" 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Terakoya. Ki-miko	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Macht der Finsternis	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Der Traum ein Leben	" 8
New Theatre	Wahrheit	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Der Kolonialskandal	" 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Comic Opera	Tiefand	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Das Glück der anderen	" 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Joestle — meine Frau	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollaprinzessin	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	" 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Julius Caesar	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Ein Teufelskern	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Egmont	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Helga	" 8
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig	" 8
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza (Hedwig Lange)	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta, Trilby & Svengali	" 8
Berhard Rose Theatre	Kabale und Liebe	" 8
Gebr. Herrnsfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachleben	" 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche	" 8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautsehau. Die lustige Witwe	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. DAVID JAYNE HILL. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-1.

from now until November 30. Certain suspected persons have been arrested, but order in the city has not been disturbed.

THE FOREST FIRES.

New York, September 22.

The damage caused by the forest fires in New York State is estimated at \$800,000. The fires are now well in hand, while in Maine also they have been checked.

BRITISH CONSUL AT BOSTON RESIGNS.

Boston, September 22.

Capt. W. Wyndham, British Consul here, has resigned. He will leave his post on October 15.

THE CHOLERA IN MANILA.

Manila, September 21.

Two hundred constables have been ordered to assist the health inspectors in their efforts to combat the cholera outbreak. Henceforth permits to hold fiestas and similar celebrations will be refused. There were 58 fresh cases of cholera during the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m. today, and 25 cases since then.

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

Mr. Henry Fuehrer, the director of the Arion Singing Union, Brooklyn, N. Y., whose choral concert at the Gewerbehause some time ago was such an unqualified success, writes us as follows:—

"The undersigned, having safely reached home after the delightful tour in Germany, has the honour to offer his hearty thanks to all the friends in the Old and New Worlds who paid the members of the Arion innumerable attentions and showed them all manner of kindness and friendship.
(signed) Henry Fuehrer."

His Excellency Pablo Martin Meliton de Sarasate, whose death we reported on Tuesday, was born at Pampeluna, Spain, on March 10, 1844. He began his studies at the age of 4½ years, and played in his first concert at Corunna when only six. After studying in Madrid he entered the Paris Conservatoire in January, 1856, became the favourite pupil of Alard, and gained the first prize for violin. He then entered Reber's harmony class and secured a premier accessit in 1859, but afterwards relinquished the study of composition for the career of a concert player. Nevertheless he was the composer of several excellent works for the violin.

His performances were highly successful. He played in nearly all the great cities of Europe, and also visited America, North and South. His first appearance in London was at the Crystal Palace in 1861, and his playing was a feature of the Philharmonic Concert on May 18, 1874. He again appeared at the Musical Union of June 9 of the same year. In 1877 he played at the Crystal Palace and in 1878 at the Philharmonic; in 1885 he gave several violin recitals in London, with very remarkable success, and in 1886 a series of equally successful concerts.

Sarasate, who has visited England on later occasions, his last appearances being at the Albert Hall and the Bechstein Hall in 1906, received many honours and decorations during his long artistic career. Queen Maria Christina of Spain personally bestowed on him the Grand Cross of Isabel the Catholic, which gave him the title of Excellency. Among other honours were those of Officer of the Legion of Honour, Red Eagle of Prussia, 3rd class, Christ of Portugal, White Eagle of Weimar, and the Order of Dessau. The distinguished artist was an hon. member of many Academies and hon. professor at Conservatoires of Music.

He was an ever-welcome visitor to Dresden, the scene of his youthful studies, and his recitals here were invariably well attended. While studying in this city many years ago, he lived in a house on the Marien Strasse.

A Bavarian workman has just become the heir to an enormous fortune, principally represented by landed estates in Russia, according to reports emanating from Munich.

It appears that the man's brother emigrated to Russia many years ago. He entered the Army, and distinguished himself against the Turks so greatly that he won rapid promotion, becoming eventually a General. After the war he came to St. Petersburg, where he married a certain countess who owned large estates in several parts of the country.

Both the General and his wife died, and for the past three years the estates have remained unclaimed, as no relative has been found. Now, however, as the result of inquiries made by the Bavarian Consul in St. Petersburg, it has been proved that the whole of the property, which is stated to be very valuable, falls to the General's brother, who is still an ordinary working-man.

The Esperanto Book of the Month is "Ifigenio." For most of us Iphigenia is simply a name, and when her father sacrifices her to appease the gods, we remember her as one seen for a moment; but Dr. Zamenhof's translation of Goethe's drama makes her live for us as a loving, high-principled woman. She tells us, "La mensogo neniam liberigas nian bruston simile al la vortoj de la vero" ("A lie never, like the words of truth, makes free the breast"); and when, after freeing her brother she makes ready to fly with him, and then resolves that she cannot, even to save him and herself, de-

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By appointment to H. M. the German Emperor
Court steel maker to H. M. the Austrian Emperor.

Finest knives and steel wares.
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Wilsdruffer Strasse 7. Leipziger Strasse 118.

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.

STEPHAN'S Fine Art China
Handpaintings only, own workmanship.
Portraits from photographs on porcelain and ivory.
Retail, Wholesale, Export. Lowest prices.
4, Reichs Strasse, succ. to Helena Wolfsohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

ceive the king, who has been to her a second father, we cannot but approve even if we fear the result. The blank verse goes with a power and a swing that prepares one for the occasional rhymed monologues. None but such a poet as Dr. Zamenhof could have adequately rendered into Esperanto this old Grecian story.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The following ladies and gentlemen, formerly pupils of the Royal Conservatorium, have obtained engagements: Fräulein Lewald, of Frau Söhle's singing class, at the Stadttheater at Magdeburg; Fräulein Jüttner, of Frau Bercht's singing class, at the Stadttheater at Essen; Herr Lentzsch, of Herr Hofmann's dramatic class, at the Stadttheater at Stendal; and Herr Meinecke, of Herr Starcke's class, at the Elbing Stadttheater.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) Kriegsmarsch aus "Rienzi," Wagner. (2) Overture, "Der Edelknecht," Kreutzer. (3) Impromptue, Schubert. (4) Danse des Bacchantes, Gounod. (5) Overture, "Im Herbst," Grieg. (6) Nocturno für Violine mit Orchester, Chopin. (7) Tonbilder aus "Rigoletto," Verdi. (8) Overture, "Der Bettelstudent," Millöcker. (9) My old Kentucky home, Volkslied, Förster. (Für grosses Orchester bearbeitet von A. Kranich.) (10) Les Manestrells, Valse, Rost. (11) Schlaraffenmarsch, Kempter.

At the Central Theatre, as the month of September is drawing to a close, only seven evening performances of the grand opening variety programme of the season remain to be given. There may never be another opportunity of seeing such phenomenal feats as those which Paul Conchas, the German military Hercules, achieves without any apparent exertion; such beautiful performances as those of La Belle Alexia and the graceful Lalla Selbini, interspersed among other attractive turns by Resisto, Siegwart Gentes, Paul Jüllich, and others. The performances begin every evening at 8. The ticket office is open daily from 10 o'clock.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear next week:
Vol. 4,069: "Cousin Cinderella," a new novel by Mrs. Everard Coles (Sara Jeanette Duncan).

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

Oberon, King of the Elves.

Romantic opera in three acts. Music by C. M. v. Weber.

Cast:

Oberon, King of the Elves	Herr Rädiger.
Titania, his wife	Fräul. Wenzel.
Puck	Frau Bender-Schäfer
Droll	Fräul. Sachse.
A mermaid	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Harun al Raschid, Caliph of Bagdad	Herr Büssel.
Rezia, his daughter	Frau v. Falken.
Fatima, her confidante	Fräul. Seebe.
Babecan, Persian Prince	Herr Eri.
Almansor, Emir of Tunis	Herr Patltitz.
Roschana, his wife	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Abdallah, a pirate	Herr Nebuschka.
Two gardeners	Herr Hahn.
	Herr Ernst.
The Emperor Charlemagne	Herr Holder.
Hüon of Bordeaux, Duke of Guienne	Herr Sembach.
Scherasmin, his esquire	Herr Trade.

PLOT. Oberon has quarrelled with Titania, and they have vowed not to be reconciled until they find a pair of lovers faithful in adversity. Oberon's servant Puck, wandering to find what his master needs, hears of Hüon of Bordeaux who, having slain Charlemagne's son in a duel, has been ordered to go to Bagdad to slay the favourite sitting on the Caliph's left and to wed the Caliph's daughter, Rezia. Puck makes Hüon and Rezia see each other in a vision and fall in love with each other. Oberon gives the former a magic horn and to his esquire, Scherasmin, a magic cup. Rezia is to marry Babecan, but she has hated him ever since she saw Hüon in her dream. Fatima, her maid, hears of Hüon's arrival in Bagdad. At the beginning of the second act the Caliph is about to celebrate his daughter's nuptials, but Hüon, recognising Rezia as the maiden of his dream, kills Babecan. The Turks attack him, but Scherasmin remembers the horn in time and on his blowing it, Oberon transports the lovers to the sea shore where, together with Scherasmin and Fatima, they embark on a ship. Oberon, to make trial of their mutual love in adversity, bids Puck raise the spirits of the storm. They are shipwrecked. Rezia is captured by pirates and Hüon, attempting to rescue her, is wounded and left senseless on the beach. Scherasmin and Fatima are sold as slaves to the Emir of Tunis. Hüon has been thrown into a magic sleep by Oberon and, on waking after seven days, finds himself in the Emir's garden. Fatima discovers that Rezia is in the Emir's harem. Hüon receives a message bidding him come to the myrtle tower at night, but is horrified to find the lady who meets him is Roschana, the Emir's wife, who has fallen in love with him. The Emir discovers the pair and orders Hüon to be burnt and Roschana to be drowned. Rezia begs for Hüon's life, but the Emir will not listen and orders her to be burnt with her lover. Scherasmin is in despair, but finding the horn, blows it and all the Emir's slaves find themselves compelled to dance to its strains. Oberon appears with his reconciled wife Titania, and conveys the lovers to Paris, where Charlemagne welcomes Sir Hüon and his bride.
Composer: C. M. v. Weber, born 1786, died 1826.

Friday night	Hänsel und Gretel. Slav. Tänze aus The Women of Fogarass	at 7.30
Saturday night	Undine	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Folkanger	" 7.30
Monday night	Margarethe	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Der Erbforstar	at 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

Residens Theatre.

Tonight	Hotel Eva	at 7.30
Friday night	Die Schützenlied	" 7.30
Victoria Salon	Variety Performance	at 8
Central Theatre	Variety Performance	" 8

Museums &c.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—3 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—5. Mondays 9—1.4.50.

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

Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—2 free entrance.

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

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

Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—2.4.0.50, Saturdays 9—2.4.1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2.4.0.25.

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

Kürner-Museum (Kürner Strasse 7). In the week 9—2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9—1 and 2—5, Sundays and Holidays 11—2.4.0.50.

Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9—2 and 4—8 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.

Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse). Picture exhibition German artists. Open daily 10—5, Sundays 11—2. Entrance fee 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays 1.0.50.

Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. German picture exhibition

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Belfort, September 23.
The Sub-Prefect of Sémus-Grosjean and his chauffeur, while driving in an automobile, fell into the Rhine-Rhone Canal and were drowned.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD A CRUISER.

Toulon, September 22.
A gun has exploded on board the cruiser "Latouche Treville." The number of killed and wounded is considerable, and some of the bodies are unrecognisable.

Later telegrams state that the explosion took place near Salins d'Hyères, from 9 to 13 men being killed and 2 fatally injured. The Minister of Marine, on hearing of the accident, at once left Paris for Toulon.

The Marine Prefect of Toulon opened an enquiry yesterday as to the cause of the explosion, and evidence was given that it resulted from the ignition of a cartridge, as happened on board the "Couronne" training ship. In that case, too, as in the one now under enquiry, all the victims were natives of Brittany. A great crowd assembled yesterday on the shore, clamouring for information from the Marine Prefect. As he declined to give any or to make known the names of the victims, noisy demonstrations occurred, and loud complaints of his reticence were uttered.

THE CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, September 22.
417 new cases of cholera and 176 deaths are recorded today. The total number of cholera patients is 1,561.

FATAL PANIC AT A BULL FIGHT.

A great bull fight which had been arranged to take place at Moita (says a *Morning Leader* message from Lisbon) has been attended by a terrible panic and a serious loss of life through the savage bulls getting loose before the show began and trampling on and goring the waiting crowds.

While some 2,000 intending spectators were waiting at the entrances to the bull ring for the doors to open, some reckless beings, evidently intent upon a practical joke, opened the gates of the paddock in which 22 fierce Spanish bulls were being kept in readiness for the great spectacle in the arena. The angry brutes at once rushed out and in among the crowds of spectators, who fled in all directions in the wildest terror. The panic-stricken people were pursued through the streets of the little town by the bellowing animals, which tossed those who fell in the stampede or were thrown over in the wild rush for safety. Nearly all who were unable to reach places of safety were either gored or trampled over by the maddened bulls. Finally the authorities called for the assistance of troops, and a detachment of cavalry was called out. Then a regular bull hunt began, but the endeavour to round them up was not very brilliant. Ten bulls were killed, but the remaining twelve are still at large. When the casualties were reckoned up it was found that seven people had been killed and 40 wounded, many of them very seriously.

THE TURKISH-BULGARIAN FRICTION.

Constantinople, September 22.
The Porte has taken steps in Bulgaria to prevent the occupation of the Bulgarian portion of the Orient railway by Bulgarian troops.
It is officially announced that Russia has recommended a settlement of the Geshov incident both to the Turkish and to the Bulgarian Governments.

EXPLOSION IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Hague, September 22.
An official report has been received of an explosion in a powder magazine at Karang-Assim, on the island of Ball in the Dutch East Indies, whereby five European and eight native soldiers were killed, and six European and seven native soldiers wounded.

SEAWEED AS FOOD.

According to Sir William Crookes, in 1931 the production of wheat will be unequal to the increase of the world's population and the world will find itself face to face with a condition of things on which Malthus based his great argument, if there is not some compensatory influence. A Transatlantic writer now suggests that we should take more advantage of the reserve of food in the sea and use to a greater extent edible weeds. In the suggestion as to eating these weeds there is not much new, for Asiatics have for centuries availed themselves of the supply offered by the sea. Seaweed found of the coasts of Scotland and Ireland has been utilised for food purpose, that is to say, after they have been manufactured.

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MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven September 22nd.
"Scharnhorst," from Japan for Hamburg, left Flushing September 22nd.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York September 22nd.
"Roon," from Australia for Bremen, passed Algiers September 22nd.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, left New York September 22nd.
"Neckar," from New York for Baltimore, arrived Baltimore September 22nd.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Bremen, left Naples September 22nd.
"Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Genoa September 22nd.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
No change in the weather.

AN INDIAN "CAPTAIN OF KOEPIENICK."

(Concluded.)

No sooner was the wish uttered than a deputation of noble retainers was sent to Bombay to arrange an interview, and a day later the genial Rajput—under honourable escort from the Court of the Gaekwar—stood face to face with Scindia.

Lulled into a false sense of security by the popular success of his venture at Baroda, Bhagwant had overlooked the contingency that the Central India potentate might be acquainted with the real Maharajah of Jodhpur. As it happened, the two rulers are personal friends. Therefore, when the Baroda nobles assayed to introduce the luckless Bhagwant, the *dénouement* was prompt and flattening. Scindia repudiated him on sight, and mercilessly exposed him; and the uproar that ensued was orientally magnificent—in every respect adequate to the immensity of the scandal. The sequel to that escapade was the same as that to many others. Bhagwant was arrested and sent back to Baroda, where—on the very day that his European emulator was making history as the Captain of Koepenick—he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The Koepenick affair, however, was a mere flash in the pan—a solitary spasm of brightness in a career otherwise bare of entertaining incident. Bhagwant's achievement, on the other hand, was an incident in a long chain of perilous vicissitudes of genius.

It was as a precocious urchin of ten that, in 1895, he first courted notoriety by turning up one day in the town of Wadhwan, and proclaiming himself a close but unfortunate relation of the Rajah of Nandod—unfortunate inasmuch as that he had been enticed away from home by Bawas, or native friars. This tale brought him much sympathy and a fair pocketful of rupees, with which he proceeded to Chota Udaipur, near Ahmedabad, where the same story—slightly enlarged upon—gained him more cash and an escort of two servants to take him back to his alleged home. At Nandod, however, he escaped from these guardians; but shortly afterwards fell into the hands of the Nandod police and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. A month after his release he was again duping people with the same story; but he was only once again arrested between that date and 1898—being apprehended at Rajpipla for fraudulent personation, but was not further proceeded against.

In 1898 he first assumed the character bearing the name which clung to him as an alias ever afterwards. He turned up in Alwar, where he claimed to be the Thakore Bhagwant Singh, of Varcha, in the Gondal State; and—his true identity being discovered—he was arrested and sentenced to a term of eighteen months. A few weeks after his release, being then fifteen years of age, he tried to compensate himself for his sufferings in Alwar by passing himself off in Bombay as the Rajah of that territory; but he was again apprehended, and barely escaped from another severe sentence by skipping his bail. He then posed as the Maharajah of Jodhpur and various other potentates, in various other places until November in the same year, when he came to grief at Ahmedabad while personating the Maharajah of Jodhpur. He was then only in his 'prentice days in the personation of that exalted character, which subsequently became a favourite of his, though fraught with untold worries and invariable disaster.

When his sentence at Ahmedabad expired, the luckless adventurer was sent off to Bombay, still in custody, and was there sentenced to an additional two years, on account of his old offence of personating his Highness of Alwar, the consequences of which he had evaded in 1900 by the aforementioned process of jumping his bail.

Still nursing his grudge against the house of Alwar, he proceeded to Surat in January, 1905, where, by again allying himself to the Rajput chieftain, he secured pleasant pecuniary "loans" and swagger raiment from the Dewan of Sirohi, an incident that eventually brought him before the city magistrate of Surat, and earned him another eighteen months in gaol. It was after his release from this term of duration that he planned his ultra-Koepenick coup at the Court of the Gaekwar which ended in the horrid *dénouement* with the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, and its resultant sojourn of a couple of years in the Baroda Gaol. That sentence—curtailed by a couple of months through the prisoner's good behaviour—has now expired, practically at the same moment as the unexpected release of the cobbler Voigt, the Captain of Koepenick. The latter has found fortune as well as fame by his one exploit; whereas Bhagwant, alas! with all his many achievements, has so far arrived at neither.

Meanwhile, despite the obviously superior merits of the Rajput, the German cobbler flourishes and fattens in the light of fame, whilst Bhagwant languishes, unhonoured and unsung, and unknown save to a few police and potentates in that Purple Orient which he adorns. An indiscriminate world has given all the glory to the Captain of Koepenick.