

Office:
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1755.

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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MORE FRICTION IN MOROCCO.

The apparently eternal Morocco question is as far from solution as ever. A few weeks ago optimists everywhere were confidently predicting peace and tranquillity in that troubled land as a consequence of the recognition of Mulai Hafid. The momentary unrest created in Europe by certain developments of the situation died a natural death, and already the French War Ministry were understood to be making arrangements for the early withdrawal of the army of occupation. But, contrary to expectation, confusion has now become worse confounded; Mulai Hafid's assurances to Europe of his intention to adhere to the Act of Algeciras have alienated a large number of the fanatics whose efforts gave him the throne, and who looked to him to wage unremitting warfare against the hated Frank. The newly fledged Sultan is thus on the horns of a dilemma. Concessions to Europe will inevitably generate further animosity between Mulai and his fierce adherents; defiance to Europe can only mean an indefinite continuance of the costly and peculiarly futile military operations which France has been carrying out in Morocco for the past twelve months. It will thus be seen that the situation was delicate to a dangerous degree without the appearance of further untoward incidents; but the evil genius who seems to dog the footsteps of everybody involved in the Morocco imbroglio has introduced another most serious phase into the problem. The bare details of the regrettable incident at Casablanca have already been published in these columns, but more detailed despatches since to hand indicate a seriousness attaching to it that at first was not recognised. The facts of the case, as gathered from our telegrams and other sources, are as follow: Five German deserters from the Foreign Legion, who had taken refuge in the German Consulate, were being sent by the Consul, accompanied by a secretary and a soldier of the Consulate, to be embarked on the German steamer "Cintra," which was about to leave for Tangier. Some gendarmes, however, tried to prevent the embarkation of the deserters, who threw themselves into the water and began swimming towards the "Cintra." They were instantly followed by the gendarmes, and a regular swimming match took place. Finally, before they were able to reach the German boat, the deserters were arrested, in spite of protests on the part of the German consular secretary. In the course of the dispute it appears the consular official and the guard were roughly handled by the French gendarmes. On learning what was taking place, the whole of the German colony rushed to the port, but the water-gate was shut by the French marine guard, and communication between the town and the port was interrupted for some time. The Germans then proceeded to their Consulate, where they lodged a strong protest with the Consul. Nobody in Casablanca conceals the extreme gravity of the acts committed by the French gendarmes. Tense excitement is said to prevail in the city. The German Consul has wisely recommended his compatriots to observe the greatest prudence, and hopes that the affair will be satisfactorily settled. On the other hand, the Moroccans are delighted to witness such incidents as these between Europeans, since they

demonstrate very forcibly the lack of unity existing between the various infidel Powers.

What the ultimate effect of this deplorable scrimmage will be, it is impossible to forecast at this juncture. The laudable reserve displayed by both German and French organs in connection with the incident is, however, a highly favourable augury of an amicable solution. It would appear that the entire question is one of international law, whose remarkably elastic statutes do not definitely state whether the German Consul was justified in according official protection to the deserters. According to German law, he was; but the French authorities claim that whatever the nationality of the deserters they were acknowledged to be serving under the French flag and were, therefore, subject to the same discipline and regulations governing other French soldiers. The best that can be hoped is that the matter will be submitted to a commission composed of neutral parties, pending whose decision the extremist organs of both countries should restrain their fulminations. But to deny that the incident has happened at a most inopportune moment, or that it can have no detrimental effect on international amity, would be to fly in the face of the facts. The devoted army of peace enthusiasts may well cry, with respect to Morocco, "How long, how long!" for that insignificant country has earned the unenviable reputation of being a veritable powder-mine, and the sparks engendered by this perpetual friction are today falling perilously near.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR.

London, September 30.

The new Lord Mayor of London is to be Sir George Wyatt Truscott, a son of the late Sir Francis Truscott, who was Lord Mayor in 1879-80. Sir George was born in 1857, and is therefore only 51 years of age.

THE NEWCASTLE ELECTION.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 28.

Since the memorable contest in Mid-Devon, no bye-election has aroused so much interest throughout England as that which has just taken place in Newcastle. The Unionists may well be pardoned their elation over the result, for the turnover of votes is little less than astonishing; while Mr. Renwick, the successful Unionist candidate, has polled 1,921 votes more than did Sir W. Plummer at the General Election, the decrease in the Radical vote amounts to 6,703. The total poll was considerably smaller than in 1906. This may most probably be accounted for by the abstention of Irish voters. While these latter refused to cast their votes for a Government which, in their opinion, acted tyrannically and unjustly in the matter of the Roman Catholic procession in London, it was quite another thing to actually vote for a Tory candidate, who openly avowed his intention of doing all in his power to defeat any proposed measure of Home Rule for Ireland.

Mr. Shortt, the defeated candidate, ascribes his reversal to misrepresentations by his opponents and to the fact that a third candidate, a Socialist, polled votes all of which ought to have been cast for the Government candidate. But while it is perfectly true that had the 2,971 votes cast for the Socialist been added to Mr. Shortt's total he would have been elected by a majority of about 800, it is going very far to claim that but for Alderman Hartley's participation in the contest they would have gone to swell the Radical total. All those who voted Socialist were against the Government, which they accuse of sapineness in the matter of labour questions; and they would most probably have abstained altogether had not a candidate whose views coincided with their own made his appearance. The fact is that Mr. Renwick's success is entirely due to two causes,—viz., the bitter feeling which has been aroused among a large and interested class by the Government's Licensing Bill, and the growing favour which is being attached to tariff reform. Mr. Renwick, in his speeches, did not devote much attention to the possible iniquities of the Licensing Bill, but none the less the publicans and all connected with the brewing interest were loud in their denunciations of it and supported the Unionist candidate to a man. The new M. P. himself ascribes his victory entirely to the fact that he hammered tariff reform into the ears of his auditors at every meeting of the campaign. There is already, unfortunately, a large amount of unemployment in the country. From every large city comes the same story,—a terrible shortage of employment; and both in Glasgow and Manchester serious disorder has resulted. Only two remedies for this regrettable state of things have been suggested,—viz., Socialism or a change of the existing fiscal system. That the former does not meet with any very great amount of sympathy may be gathered from the fact that barely one-eighth of the votes polled at Newcastle were thrown into the Socialist urn. But close on 14,000 votes showed themselves in favour of Tariff Reform, a fact which may well give the Premier cause to think before he again announces that Protection is dead as a door-nail. As a matter of fact, in the nine bye-elections in which the Unionists have wrested seats from the Government, and in which increase in the Unionist vote has been 19,314 as against a decrease of 20,000 odd in the Radical vote, tariff reform has been the chief plank in the victors' platform. With the flowing tide of the bye-elections continuously against them, the Government appear to be riding for a fall by persisting in pressing the Licensing Bill through the Commons; but if, as appears likely, Mr. Asquith decides to appeal to the country next summer, much as the Radicals will dislike it, tariff reform will of a certainty be the burning question of the elections.

PREMATURE END OF A PLEASURE CRUISE.

[London, September 29.]

The steamer "Argonaut," outward bound from London on a pleasure cruise to the Mediterranean, came into collision with another steamer in a fog off Dungeness, and sank. The passengers, 118 in number, and the crew were saved in boats, but lost all their effects.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

The Empress has charged the Police President of Berlin to express her deep sorrow at the fatal disaster on the elevated railway, and to convey her sincere sympathy to the injured and the bereaved.

Sir Vincent Corbett, whose appointment as British Minister Resident at Caracas has just been gazetted, entered the diplomatic service in 1884, and held positions at Berlin, Rome, Constantinople, Copenhagen and Athens. Five years ago he was appointed British Commissioner of the "Caisse de la Dette Publique" of Egypt, and a year later became financial adviser to the Egyptian Government.

Nothing further has yet transpired with regard to the alleged quarrel between Count Zeppelin, of aeronautic fame, and Major von Gross, the head of the military balloon department. In Berlin on Saturday it was currently rumoured that a duel had been arranged between these two gentlemen, but in view of Count Zeppelin's departure from the capital this story would appear to be unfounded. The alleged quarrel is believed to have arisen out of a remark made by Major von Gross, to the effect that a deceased Swiss engineer, named Schwartz, was actually the original inventor of the rigid system for balloons, with which the name of Zeppelin is now inseparably connected, and it is said Count Zeppelin travelled specially to the capital last Friday to vindicate himself on the field of honour. Last Saturday evening one of our Berlin contemporaries called up Major von Gross on the telephone, asking for his version of the matter. The officer denied the story in toto, but newspaper reporters quickly ascertained that there was, nevertheless, negotiation of some sort proceeding between the friends of both the Count and the Major. On Sunday morning, however, a statement was issued by the War office that the military authorities were unaware of any such dispute, and that Count Zeppelin came to Berlin for the sole purpose of talking with the Minister of the Interior about the purchase of his balloon. Since then the sensational rumour of an impending sanguinary duel appears to have died a natural death.

Up to yesterday morning the required permission for the burial of the bodies of the victims in the accident on the elevated railway had not been given. It was supposed that a general official inspection of the bodies has yet to be made.

A tug steamer, says an Emmerich telegram, has been run into by another steamer and sunk. One of the tug's crew, his wife, and a child, were drowned.

German circles interested in aerial navigation have hitherto kept the aeroplane rather at bay. However, several members of the Silesian Society for Aerial Navigation have just established at Krietern in Silesia the first German works for building aeroplanes. These works, says a contemporary, have been built on the exact model of the works belonging to the Voisin brothers. Several aeroplanes are already being built in the new German works.

A catchy title is half the battle in journalistic enterprises. This is fully recognised by a new periodical in Berlin; and it is, therefore, entitled

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

MISSING SOMERSET HOUSE CLERK.

London, September 29.

The body of Mr. F. S. Boot, the Somerset House official who disappeared from Bagnères-de-Luchon (Pyrenees) on September 3, was discovered at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon in a dangerous spot on the Spanish side of the frontier, about 300 yards from the Pic de Sauvage, by three guides who were searching for traces of Mr. Boot. *Reuter* states that the head and arms had sunk right into a heap of stones. Everything points to the body being that of Mr. Boot, but the identity cannot be definitely established until the Spanish authorities have seen the remains. Death would appear to have been accidental and caused by a fall.

CONSCRIPTION FOR AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, September 29.

The Commonwealth Government has laid before Parliament a Bill providing for compulsory military service, and for the enrolment of cadets between 12 and 18 and a national defence corps composed of men between 18 and 26 years. The compulsory periods of service will be either one hour a week or eighteen days a year. In case of war the enrolled men are divided into reserve brigades or battalions. Similar measures providing for naval service are in contemplation. Employers who place difficulties in the way of their employés fulfilling their military duties will be liable to a fine of

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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.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Tannhäuser	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Jäger	" 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Schillersaer. Paragaphen-Schuster	" 8
Deutsches Theater	Kabale und Liebe	" 7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Lysistrata	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Gosposter	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Merendot	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Der Damkkopf	" 7.30
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Comic Opera	Das Glück der anderen. Der selige	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Octave	" 8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	" 7.30
Schiller Theatre O.	Julius Caesar	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Ein Teufelskerl	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Grossmama	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Helga	" 8
Bernhard Rese Theatre	Der Teufelstempel	" 8
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
New Theatre	Wahrheit	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walsertraum	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	" 8
Lertzing Theatre	Zaza	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Trilby & Svengali	" 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche	" 8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschaus. Die lustige Witwe	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Das Rosenkind	" 8
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc	" 8

"Germany to the Front in the Empire of the Air." That is the English translation. How easily it rolls off the tongue in the vernacular can be left to the imagination.

LONDON THEATRES.

(From a special correspondent.)

The cry is still they come, and last week saw the reopening of four more of the West End theatres, two with new plays, two with revivals of old favourites.

Mr. Martin Harvey opened at the Adelphi with the "Corsican Brothers." The dual rôle of the brothers doubtless appeals strongly to an actor of Mr. Harvey's romantic temperament, and his performance, if somewhat too strongly reminiscent of that of Sir Henry Irving, is none the less distinguished. The play is preceded by a strong one-act drama entitled "The Conspiracy," in which certain conspirators are interrupted by a visit from the king whose death they are discussing. The king announces that he has been deposed by the people, whereupon the conspirators, somewhat inconsistently, decide to espouse His Majesty's cause and make war on his rebel subjects.

In "The Duke's Motto," a new version by Mr. Justin McCarthy of an old French melodrama, Mr. Waller, that prince of swashbucklers, has a part after his own heart. How many people he kills in the course of the play, I know not; I lost count. But nine fell before his deadly blade in the first act alone. Mr. Waller has an enormous body of faithful admirers, and they scream with delight as their idolised hero stamps his foot and hacks his way through the evening.

At Wyndham's Theatre "The Early Worm"—why early, goodness only knows—serves as a vehicle for the return of that very popular comedian Mr. Weedon Grossmith. In this amusing farce the "worm" is a little cad to whom the heroine pretends to transfer her affections when her betrothed, the Duke of Zaccaster, goes off on a spree. The "worm," at Sybil's instigation, begs the Duke's yacht, and all the characters meet there in the second act. The "worm" gets somehow or other locked up in the saloon, and as Mr. Grossmith is at his funniest when doing things of that kind, the curtain falls amid roars of laughter. The third act is purely conventional, the lovers being reunited in the usual way. The whole play is bright and amusing, if not strikingly original.

One of the best plays that America has sent us for a long time is "Paid in Full," which after a successful career in the States is now being "presented" at the Aldwych. An unspeakable cur of a husband robs his employer; the wife offers to yield herself to the said employer as the price of her husband's forgiveness; but the employer, who is not as black as he is painted, magnanimously declines to take advantage of the woman's offer and forgives the husband gratis, so to speak. The latter, a surprising villain, seems quite surprised when his wife informs him he is too vile to live with. Of course, this brief resumé gives no idea of the strength of the play, and very strong it is. Mr. Calvert as *Capt. Williams*, the employer, was excellent, and his scene with Miss Hilda Anthony immense. Mr. John Arthur, as a Japanese valet, was most amusing.

£100. Any contravention of the military service law will entail loss of the franchise, withdrawal of old-age pension, and loss of the right to any post under the Commonwealth Government.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. REDMOND IN NEW YORK.

New York, September 29.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., and Mr. Devlin, M.P., were given an enthusiastic reception at the National Irish League meeting here. Mr. Redmond, in a lengthy speech, outlined the reforms accomplished in Ireland by means of the aid extended from America and other parts. The speeches were punctuated with applause, and several thousand dollars were subscribed.

Over 5,000 dollars were subscribed at the reception. Mr. J. D. Grimmins gave 1,000 dollars.

AERIAL PROGRESS IN AMERICA.

(From our New York correspondent.)

The interest displayed by the American army administration in the question of aviation is shown by the fact that Brigadier-General James Allen, chief of the signal corps of the Federal army, has set out for Europe in order to study in detail the progress made recently in France and Germany in the domain of aeronautics. The informative material collected is to be examined in an establishment for which General Allen, as head of the signal corps, has been vigorously agitating,—viz, an

aeronautic section of the War Department. An application will be made to the next Congress for a substantial grant to finance the scheme. For some time past there have been taking place daily on the large drill-ground near Fort Myer, in Virginia, numerous attempts at flight with various dirigible balloon systems in the presence of representatives of the signal corps. The dirigible balloon built by Captain Baldwin has already been accepted by the Government, and the intention is to acquire a number of other balloons should their inventors fulfil the Government stipulations in respect of speed and duration of flight. General Allen has signified his intention of being present at the international balloon contest in Berlin. Unfortunately, Lieut. Frank Lahm and Captain Charles de Forest Maudler, of the signal corps, will be unable to take part in the contest as representatives of the American War Department. General Allen declares that America has so few aeronautic experts that the Government cannot spare the services of these two experts at present, since they are supervising the flying experiments at Fort Myer. Shortly before his departure General Allen informed newspaper representatives that, should the next Congress refuse a sufficient grant for the construction of aeroplanes and other aerial craft, America would be so outailed in the domain of airships that it would become difficult to later overtake the advantage thus lost.

(Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

An ingenious note on the English character is contributed to the *International Journal of Ethics* by Mr. George Unwin. It was suggested to him by the lack of eulogy in the German Press on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's death. The *Zukunft* pronounced him a quack and a hypocrite. Mr. Unwin says that the central feature of the English character, as seen by the intelligent foreigner, is hypocrisy. Why? He says it cannot be by mere accident that the works of Thackeray, Dickens, and George Eliot are so full of hypocrites. Mr. Gladstone and Oliver Cromwell, two of the greatest of Englishmen, two typical Englishmen, were both men of action, both essentially religious, and both have been regarded as hypocrites. This is Mr. Unwin's solution of the problem which he raises:—

It is harder to connect Mr. Gladstone's theology with his budgets than it is to conceive how the Lord General wrestled in prayer before he dismissed the Rump. Nevertheless, the art of living the great life lies in keeping up this connection; not by logic—that is impossible—but by faith—the confidence acquired in long practice. So, too, by continuous practice is acquired the power to connect an ever-lengthening chain of subtle moral perceptions. And the peculiarity of the English character is that it is based on a much longer continuous practice than that of any other people. It has thus acquired the psychological dexterity by which the power of a distant ideal is brought to bear through hidden, subtle, and devious channels on the affairs of daily life. To the outsider—the unfriendly and unsympathetic critic—the obvious incongruity of our professed aims with our practice presents itself as sheer hypocrisy. Into hypocrisy indeed it may all too easily slide. For the conditions I have described, while they render possible a great elevation of character, bring with them the risk of a disastrous fall.

The great word with the Germans is "Foresight"; you rarely see a German go out without his overcoat. With foresight you may go safely but not far; and Germany is the land of moral mediocrity. The basis of English morality is Insight. With insight you may go far and do great things; but you must walk by faith. England therefore is the land of moral extremes. "For if the light which is within you be darkness, how great is that darkness."

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry Regiment No. 177. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

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.

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MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The artists engaged for the month of October at the Central Theatre include: Bernhard Moerbitz, a humourist well-known and very popular in Dresden; Dr. Jules Angelo's "Living Porcelains," who cause a sensation wherever they appear; "Les Marquards," comic dancers whose performances are often copied but never equalled; Signora Ada Pagini, a wonderful lady violinist who made her debut at this theatre with great success three years ago; the Codlevski troupe, a company of renowned Polish dancers and singers who, in their national costumes, form a brilliant group on the stage; Mlle. Bresina, a Paris *chanteuse*; Mr. Rebla, an eccentric juggler;

Max Lauer, "the King of Whistlers"; and other talent. Each performance will conclude with an exhibition of "living photographs" by the *Deutsche Bioscope Gesellschaft*; the first performance takes place this evening.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10
Samson und Dalila.
Opera in three acts and four pictures.
Music by C. Saint-Saëns.

Cast:
Dalila Fräul. Tervani.
Samson Herr v. Bary.
Highpriest of Dagon Herr Scheidemantel.
Abimelech, Satrap of Gaza Herr Puttlitz.
An old Hebrew Herr Rains.
A messenger of the Philistines Herr Lösecke.
First } Philistines (Herr Trede.
Second } (Herr Büssel.

PLOT: Abi Melech, satrap of Gaza, derides the captive Israelites, till in fury, led on by Samson, they kill him and rout the Philistines. The rejoicing Israelites are welcomed on their return, even by Dalila, the Philistine maid, who once before had ensnared Samson by her beauty. Angry at his having deserted her she promises the High Priest of Dagon to put Samson into his hands. Samson comes to her, and though at first obdurate, finally reveals the secret of his strength and Dalila cuts off his hair, and the Philistines easily overpower him. He is blinded and imprisoned and finally, led away to a banquet of the Philistines, where Dalila mocks and derides him. Clasp the pillars of the hall, he invokes the God of Israel, who gives him strength, and he tears down the pillars, burying the Philistines with himself in the ruins of the Hall.

Composer: Saint Saëns, born 1835.

Friday night Bajazzo.—Sicilianische Bauern-ehre at 7.30
Saturday night Fidelio " 7.30
Sunday night Die Fledermaus " 7
Monday night Acte " 8

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Tonight Wilhelm Tell at 7
Friday night Der Schwabenstreich " 7.30
Saturday night Der Erbfürster " 7
Sunday night Herodes und Marianne " 7.30
Monday night Flachsmann als Erzieher " 7.30

Residenz Theatre.
Tonight Ein Walzertraum at 7.30
Friday night Die Schützenliesel " 7.30
Saturday night Das Ungeheuer " 7.30

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

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

WIDESPREAD DISTRESS IN NEW YORK.

(From our own correspondent.)

The economic crisis prevailing in America is reflected in New York by the unusually large number of persons who every evening repair to the municipal asylum for the homeless, which is nightly filled to overflowing. Many persons pass the night in the open air in the parks, if the weather in any way permits of it. Last week there were several cold and wet nights. A larger number of homeless individuals than ever before thronged at an early hour to the asylum. But as every place in the building was occupied and the management did not wish to turn away any of the homeless women, they quickly determined to prepare beds for 200 persons in the municipal mortuary, whither all unidentified corpses are brought. The homeless accordingly passed the night amid the corpses.

RECORD COKE OUTPUT.

(From our New York correspondent.)

According to an official report, in the year 1907 no less than 40,779,564 tons of coke, to a value of 111,539,126 dollars, were produced in the United States, a total which puts all former records in the shade. It is nearly twice as large as the output in 1900, and twice as great as that in 1897. The increase as against 1906 amounts to 4,378,347 tons.

MORE ELECTION PYROTECHNICS.

"Let President Roosevelt give us rest," said an editorial in an influential New York Republican newspaper on Friday last, and tens of thousands of worthy Republicans of the rank and file have been saying the same thing for days past. But no sign of peace is given from the White House, whence the Chief Magistrate of the Republic continues to fulminate against his political adversaries with what one of them has described as "a vehemence and lack of dignity and self-control almost without precedent in the history of American party strife."

The newspapers give blazing prominence to a long and strongly worded rejoinder by Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Bryan's indictment of the present Administration. Presumably Mr. Bryan will in due course publish a reply to this rejoinder, and to all appearance the fierce shrill controversy will go on until the eve of the Presidential election. What the respective party advantages will be from the President's personal intervention in the fray, says a contemporary's New York correspondent, it is at present impossible to forecast.

Mr. Perry Belmont, a prominent business man, and respected Democratic leader in New York State, declares that there is not the slightest doubt that the President's action has greatly increased Mr. Bryan's chances of election. Mr. Belmont draws attention to certain novel methods of political controversy recently introduced here, and suggests that their authors ought to be prosecuted at law.

There is indeed a good deal of talk about the law on all sides just now. Governor Haskell has

announced that he will bring actions for libel against President Roosevelt, several members of his Cabinet, three Wall-street brokers, and, of course, Mr. Hearst. Mr. Bryan is said to have taken the preliminary steps for a similar action against a leading Chicago newspaper, and Mr. Hearst has promised to set the criminal law in motion against quite a distinguished crowd of so-called "grafters." It is not likely that anything will be heard of these actions after the Presidential election. They usually form part of the political game. It must be confessed that during this election campaign a good deal more has been heard of the majesty of the law than usual, but that has not prevented the law from being flouted on all sides.

The *London Times* publishes the text of the letters which Mr. Hearst has read to an astounded public. Nothing more damning could be imagined. All are brief and, as indication of their tenor, it is sufficient to quote the first. It was addressed to Senator Foraker by Mr. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, in March, 1900, and contains but one sentence, which is as follows, "In accordance with our understanding, now beg to enclose you certificate of deposit in your favour for \$15,000." That is all, but it is quite enough to explain the unanimity with which the American Press regards Senator Foraker's career as at an end. Mr. Foraker can only maintain that after he entered the Government he ceased to be a paid servant of the Standard Oil Trust. It is, says the *Globe*, an interesting

(Continued on page 4.)

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

commentary on the purity of American politics that such a denial should be necessary. The Senator goes on to insinuate that Mr. Taft himself has had dealings with the Trust, and Mr. Taft has found it necessary to deny the charges seriatim. Mr. Hearst's charges have undoubtedly gone home, and both parties are equally hard hit. Mr. Bryan's Campaign Committee finds itself deprived of the services of Governor Haskell, and the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican National Committee has lost its Chairman, Senator Dupont of the Powder Trust. It is, perhaps, worth while recalling that at the outset of the campaign, both sides announced their intention of publishing the list of subscribers to their funds, as proof of their absolute independence. The publication will fall a little flat nowadays. It is also worth noting that everyone believes there are plenty more letters in existence of an equally discreditable character, and the only question is whether Mr. Hearst has got hold of them.

New York, September 30.

In his reply to the President's last letter, Mr. Bryan says that his past is a sufficient answer to the imputation that he is in close touch with the Trusts or dependent on them. As a proof of his independence of them he declares that, if elected, his object will be to make the anti-Trust laws more stringent and not by fits and starts, but perseveringly and consistently.

RIVER ACCIDENT: SEVEN DROWNED.

Chicago, September 29.

While proceeding down the Calumet River yesterday, a launch containing a number of people struck against one of the arches of the bridge and was capsized. The accident was witnessed by a large number of persons, but despite their efforts seven passengers were drowned before help arrived.

FOREST FIRES.

Utica (New York), September 29.

Forest fires in the Adirondacks, fanned by a strong wind, have got beyond the control of the men fighting the flames. Several small villages and camps have been destroyed. Long Lake West, a village of 100 inhabitants, was burned on Sunday afternoon, but fortunately there were no fatalities. The heat has twisted the rails of the New York Central Railroad, compelling the line to be abandoned.

RIOT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria, B.C., September 28.

A lacrosse match at New Westminster yesterday between a local team and a team representing Vancouver ended in a serious riot. The spectators broke on to the field with the intention of attacking one of the visitors, whose play they considered unfairly rough. The trainer of the Vancouver team, a coloured man, thereupon fired a pistol into the crowd. The mob then turned upon him, raising cries of "Lynch him," and it was only with much difficulty that he was rescued by the police.

FLEET FESTIVITIES AT SAMOA.

New York, September 29.

A telegram from Apia says that there were great rejoicings there in honour of the visit of the four American ships of war. A general holiday was proclaimed. The Governor gave a banquet to the officers. The streets were gay with American and German flags and other decorations, and the Bismarck bridge became an avenue of arches and festoons. The American warships have sailed for Pago-Pago.

THE ABRUZZI MARRIAGE.

Rome, September 29.

The *Vita* states that the Duke of the Abruzzi will shortly leave Italy for the United States, where his marriage with Miss Elkins is to be celebrated in November. The Duke desires that the marriage is to be as quiet as possible, but it is asserted that on his return voyage to Italy he and his bride will be escorted by several Italian warships.

BOMB OUTRAGE ON A GERMAN CONSULATE.

Paris, September 30.

Several of the morning papers publish a report from Bordeaux that a bomb exploded last night on the sill of one of the windows of the German Consulate offices, which are on the first floor of the house occupied by the Consul. The bomb was only charged with ordinary sporting gunpowder, and the explosion caused no more serious damage than the breaking of most of the windows nearest to it. The German Consul believes that it was conceived and carried out in a spirit of mischief rather than with any deadly intent.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, September 29.

In the 24 hours ending at noon today, 222 fresh cases of cholera were reported and 98 deaths occurred. The total number of patients is 1,833.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERS ARRESTED.

Wilna, September 29.

A band of 39 robbers who lately attacked a train at the Berdany station have been arrested. Most of the men were wearing railway uniform. The leader attempted to shoot the gendarme who arrested him, but was disarmed. Among the valuables in the train were bonds to the amount of 1,800,000 roubles, which had been paid off and were being returned to St. Petersburg; these the robbers left, as well as the silver coin. The amount they carried off is not yet known.

THE INCIDENT AT CASABLANCA.

STATEMENT BY GEN. D'AMADE.

Paris, September 29.

The *Matin's* correspondent at Casablanca says that the enquiry into the desertion of foreign legionaries is being carried on with the utmost secrecy. According to information obtained by the correspondent, an actual agency for desertion has been in existence for some time in an undesirable establishment, where a young German has been living. The six legionaries who were captured on Saturday were influenced by this agency.

Gen. d'Amade, when asked the value of Germany's protest asking for the restitution of the prisoners, replied: "We are here in a territory of occupation, and in a state of siege. The Military Code says that outposts of lines shall fire on deserters. We took them prisoners, and have therefore only used the minimum of our rights."

The telegram continues: "The arrested legionaries were at once placed in prison. They seem to regret their act today, and violently accuse the Germans of having egged them on to desert. As the outcome of this affair animosity between French and Germans is at its height, and it is to be feared that regrettable incidents may occur."

STRIKE AT AN AUSTRIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

Triest, September 29.

All the pupils of the training school for teachers at Capodistria have been on strike since last week, because some of the principal subjects are taught to the Italian and Slovene pupils in the German language.

THE CULLINAN DIAMOND.

HOW THE STONE IS BEING WORKED.

In the course of one of his reports to the Washington Bureau of Manufacturers, Mr. Henry H. Morgan, the United States Consul at Amsterdam, gives some particulars concerning the polishing of the great Cullinan diamond, to which, by reason of the great secrecy observed in the process, special interest attaches.

It was necessary in the first instance to cleave the stone in three pieces, in order to remove two very bad flaws. This cleaving is done by first making an incision into the stone with a diamond cutting saw at the point where it is to be cleaved, and following the grain (since all diamonds have a grain as wood has) to a depth of one-half to three-quarters of an inch. Before this cleaving operation was undertaken crystal models were made and cleaved, in order to ascertain, as far as could be known, just what would happen when the same process was applied to the real stone. After the incision was made the cleaver inserted into the slit a specially-constructed knife blade, made of the finest steel, and then, with a thick steel rod, struck it a hard blow and cut the stone in twain, exactly at the point where it was proposed it should be cut. It was an exceedingly well-executed piece of work.

The stone having been successfully split, the next and final operation is the polishing thereof, and this process is now being carried on.

It has not yet been positively decided in what shape the stone will be finished, but the general impression is that it will be pear-shaped. It will be, when polished, many times larger than the Excelsior, which was, up to the discovery of the Cullinan, the largest diamond in the world. The Cullinan weighed, in its rough state, 3,027 carats. The part of the stone which is on the mill will possibly be given 58 facets, which is the number given to all other diamonds, of whatever size, and it will weigh, when finished, between 500 and 600 carats. The actual commercial value of the completed stone will be about £500,000, but its unique character will possibly make it priceless.

INFORMATIVE ITEMS.

AN ART DISCOVERY.

A German art review announces that in the museum of Valentia in Spain is a picture by François Ribalta containing a fine portrait of Michael Angelo. It was done about a half-century after the death of the painter of the "Last Judgment," and represents St. Luke painting the Madonna. That François Ribalta should have used Michael Angelo's head to represent the saint-physician is somewhat strange, seeing that the Spaniard was one of the few artists of the period

that did not fall under the influence of the creator of St. Peter's.

AMERICAN SKYSCRAPERS.

An American scientific review has been discussing the question as to the maximum height which New York skyscrapers will attain. It arrives at the conclusion that two thousand feet is the limit—more than twice the height of the Eiffel Tower, and such a building would have no fewer than 150 storeys. This may never become an accomplished fact, but we are reminded that the celebrated American caricaturist Nast, in 1888, when the first six-storey house was constructed, ridiculed in numerous cartoons a building of 32 storeys. It is only 20 years since then, and already in Broadway, New York, there is a building of 42 and another of 46 storeys.

TOOTH IN COLT'S EAR.

Mr. Pyle, of Mortonville, near Coatesville, Pennsylvania, had a colt operated on a few days ago for a very peculiar growth. For several weeks the colt had been shaking its head, as though there was something in its ear. When a local veterinary surgeon operated he found a large tooth growing in the animal's ear. The tooth was removed, and the colt is doing well.

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

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