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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.

№ 808.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 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.

THE WAR CLOUD IN THE NEAR EAST.

Sensational events occurring in other quarters of the globe during the past few months have diverted attention from a very serious development of the situation in the Balkans. We refer to the arbitrary seizure by Bulgaria of that section of the Oriental Railway which passes through Roumelia, and the curt refusal of the Principality to withdraw its troops from the vicinity of the line. The action of Bulgaria has naturally aroused much indignation in the Ottoman Empire, where it is generally believed that Bulgaria is taking unfair advantage of the temporary confusion engendered by the introduction of a Constitutional régime in Turkey to exert pressure on the Porte for her own aggrandisement. Bulgaria is certainly displaying a reprehensible amount of self-assertiveness and recklessness in connection with the Oriental Railway incident; in fact, it is quite patent that a resort to arms on the part of Turkey would exactly coincide with the unuttered desire of Prince Ferdinand's Government. At first sight it might be thought that Bulgaria was practically inviting national annihilation by thus boldly defying the power of the Ottoman, but an investigation of the circumstances shows that, on the contrary, so far as military power is concerned, the Principality has little reason to fear its imposing neighbour. The Bulgarian army is said by experts to be a model of general efficiency; the spirit of its officers and of the rank and file is characterised by intensely patriotic ardour and strict adherence to duty; its equipment is the best that money and experience can produce. Furthermore, the army possesses a great advantage over the Turkish military forces, in as much as it can be mobilised and concentrated at any point on the frontier within a remarkably short space of time. In contrast to this, the Turkish army cannot be brought up to full war strength in a shorter period than four months. An experienced Balkan traveller, writing of the Bulgarian army says: "The zeal of the officers, which had its root in a patriotic idealism that bore a strong likeness to religion, was intense. Not only did they feel themselves braced to put forth a heroic effort on an emergency, but they were buoyed up against the tedium of sameness, that stirs no fibre of imaginative sensibility, and the dejection and spiritual dryness engendered by oft-deferred hope. They watched and waited, and made themselves daily better equipped for the work which they fervently trusted they would soon be called upon to perform. Drill was frequent, and was gone through with the ardour of a revival service. Measurements and plans were made on either side of the frontiers, maps were studied, lines of outposts drafted, entrenchments were thrown up, reports from Turkey were received and discussed; in a word, the tactics adopted by the Prussians before the war with France were imitated and improved on."

The key to all this feverish military activity in the Principality is to be found in those secret hopes and ambitions that have a place in the heart of every patriotic Bulgar. In no country in the world has history such an influence on the mind of the people as in that hill-bound territory where Prince Ferdinand holds sway. The Bulgarians remember how time and time again their efforts to expand and develop into something more than an obscure people have been nullified by Austria, by Turkey, and even by friendly Russia. Now they believe the psychological moment to have arrived, and there is very little doubt that the seizure of the Orient Railway is to be interpreted as a direct challenge to the Porte. Unfortunately for Bulgarian hopes, however, the Porte shows a singular disinclination to decide the vexed question by the arbitrament of war. The Young Turks realise perfectly well that a war at the present juncture would not improbably work havoc with the extensive and intricate schemes for the political and administrative regeneration of Turkey. If there is any strength left in the reactionary party, the crossing of the frontier by the first Bulgarian soldier might be the signal for the immediate re-establishment of the abhorrent autocratic régime, on the plea that the exigencies of the moment demanded such a measure. Now no observer of ordinary intelligence who has followed the complicated details of Balkan

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policy can fail to see that the inauguration of Constitutional government in the Ottoman Empire will be the death-blow to the prestige so laboriously acquired in those regions by certain of the great European Powers, since their representatives were known to be in close touch with the Sultan, and, therefore, in sympathy with the clique which for years had maladministered the affairs of the Empire. The Young Turks have already given evidence of their determination to cut all European leading-strings, and, consequently, those Powers who flourished most under the late régime will be left severely in the cold by the new order. It is, therefore, obvious that any movement likely to abolish, or even delay, the inauguration of Constitutionalism in the Sultan's realms would have the whole-hearted secret support of the certain Powers to whom we have referred. It is plainly to their interest to incite little Bulgaria against the Turks, to use her as a cat's-paw for the promotion of their ulterior policies. As we previously remarked, Turkey is unreasonable enough to delay her declaration of war on the upstart Principality who is goading her so truculently. The Porte has contented itself with appealing to the Powers to exert pressure on Bulgaria and induce her to yield up the stretch of railway she has so piratically seized. Against such pressure the Principality must perforce abandon her present aggressive attitude, but it is open to question whether the said Powers will use their influence in a disinterested manner. Many competent writers aver that war in the Near East is inevitable and imminent. We do not know if these assertions are completely justified, but the data available suffice to render them by no means improbable.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH'S RETIREMENT.

Lord Tweedmouth, who, as we reported yesterday, has retired from his office as Lord President of the Council, did yeoman service to his party as Mr. Marjoribanks in the position of Chief Whip, and it was quite expected when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was forming his Cabinet that Lord Tweedmouth would be chosen for one of the principal offices carrying Cabinet rank. He went, it will be recalled, to the Admiralty in the capacity of First Lord. Towards the close of his period there the incident of the exchange of letters with the German Emperor caused a considerable stir in the political world, and when, on Mr. Asquith succeeding Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as Prime Minister last April, the Cabinet changes then made included Lord Tweedmouth's transfer from the Admiralty to the office of Lord President, there

were not wanting those who traced a connection between the incident of the letters and the change in his official position.

It is, however, practically certain that Lord Tweedmouth's breakdown of health, or threatened breakdown, was known to his intimates long before it became public property, and that the new Premier decided to place him in a position where the lightness of his duties would ensure him comparative rest and assist him to recuperate, if improvement was possible. Unhappily, the hopes of his friends have not been realised, and his resignation has accordingly been tendered and accepted.

During the greater part of his illness Lord Tweedmouth has been living at a villa in Wimbledon, where he has been the object of every care and attention on the part of members of his family, particularly his sister, the Countess of Aberdeen. It is understood that the patient is to stay for a time with her ladyship in Ireland, in the hope that the change of air and scene may help to bring about an improvement.

THE STEAM YACHT CATASTROPHE.

With reference to the wreck of a steam pleasure yacht (the bare details of which we published in yesterday's issue) the following details are now to hand:

The well-known steam yacht "Argonaut," under the management of Dr. Lunn, left Tilbury on Monday night for a cruise in the Mediterranean, her first intended port of call being Lisbon. She had on board 120 passengers, many of them of social rank, and a crew of the same number. After rounding the North Foreland the "Argonaut" ran into a thick fog, which prevailed all night, but she slowly made her way past the Downs and Dover, and at half-past eight on Tuesday morning was off Dungeness. Here, without any warning, she was run into by a tramp steamer, the "Kingswell," from the Tyne, which cut the "Argonaut's" bow, causing a great rent under the water-line. The vessel was at once seen to be in a perilous condition, and the boats were quickly lowered. Most of the passengers were at breakfast, but some had not left their cabins, and all had to be hurried on deck and placed in the boats. This was carried out in good order and without a sign of panic, though the alarm was so sudden that most of the passengers only got away with the clothes they were wearing, some not even securing a hat. After the passengers the crew left the yacht, the captain being the last man to abandon the vessel, which sank shortly afterwards. The boats at once made for the "Kingswell," which was standing by, but it was then found that this steamer was also in a very dangerous condition, and it was impossible to take the rescued persons from the "Argonaut" on board. They therefore, had to remain in the boats in scant clothing and in the deep fog for some three or four hours, when they were picked up by the London steamer "Southmoor," which towed them into Dover, where they landed at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

BRITISH REVENUE DECLINING.

London, September 30.
The returns show a further falling-off in the public revenue of £2,081,293 in the last quarter, as compared with the same period last year.

DIAMOND INDUSTRY REVIVING.

Kimberley, September 30.
The De Beers diamond mines, which have been worked on shortened time since July 1, will resume full time six days a week from October 3.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. BRYAN.

New York, September 30.
President Roosevelt declines to answer Mr. Bryan's last letter, as further correspondence on the subject would be apt to become personal.

ELECTION BETTING.

New York, September 30.
The betting yesterday on the result of the Presidential election was five to two in favour of Mr. Taft, and several extensive bets at those odds were made in this city. It is reported, however, that

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Osmán Pasha Nizami, the newly appointed Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, left Constantinople by the Orient express yesterday to take up his duties. He was accompanied to the railway station at Constantinople by the German Chargé d'Affaires.

Comparatively little has been heard of the Pan-Germans of late, and of their ambition to swallow up all the German-speaking countries on the borders of the Empire. Somehow the Young Turks and the recrudescence of Islam appear to have given them a check, for expansion towards the East no longer seems as easy as it formerly did. The Pan-Germans were the creation of Prince Bismarck's policy, and since his time they have not had much real influence, although they have continued to make a great deal of noise on occasion. A Berlin correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* points out that they are exclusively a Protestant party, and that they number no Roman Catholics at all in their ranks, which are made up of retired officers, Government officials, professors, magistrates, and farmers. The great mass of the people have never paid any attention to them, because everyone is hard at work in Germany trying to make money, or at any rate to earn a comfortable living, except the professional politicians. In fact, a contemporary describes the Pan-Germans as officers without an army, and in their own country they are recognised for what they are. Abroad they are spoken of as if they really were a power in the land, and as if the Government gave in to their demands against their will. In reality the Government makes excellent use of them, and only finds trouble in inducing them to keep silence at the right moment. Real public opinion in Germany counts for much, and the harm that the noisy handful of Pan-Germans does is to deceive Europe by posing as the opinion of the people, and thereby giving an appearance of national sanction to the diplomacy of the authorities in Berlin. Pan-Germanism is a relic of the Bismarckian times, and its place is now taken by the desire for commercial expansion.

Conferences are being held, in consequence of the accident on the elevated railway, between the Directors of the Railway Department and the engineers of the elevated line. Measures have already been taken to ensure the safety of the traffic. The Minister of Railways was present at the funeral of Frau Dr. Rosenthal on Wednesday.

Inspired by the recent Mozart season, a German journal makes some reflections on the way the Master and other composers were treated by their contemporaries. Mozart died poor, although the number of his works gives the stupendous total of 626. During his life-time he received a shameful price for them. For "Don Juan" he obtained 225 florins, for "The Marriage of Figaro" 100 ducats, and less still for "Die Entführung aus dem Serail." Schubert fared worse. He had not the wherewithal to buy bread.

Beethoven and Weber were in comparatively comfortable circumstances at the end of their careers, and Beethoven was placed beyond want by a small pension, which he owed to the interests of friends. Weber received for "Der Freischütz" about £65.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

other stakes have been laid at two to one against the Democratic candidate. The odds on the result of the election for Governor of New York State, for which the Democratic and Republican candidates are respectively Lieut.-Governor Lewis Chanler and Governor Hughes, are, however, much closer, and yesterday a bet was made between two prominent City financiers, of \$24,000 to \$20,000 on Mr. Chanler.

THE ELECTION AND THE RAILROADS.

Writing from New York on the 21st inst., Mr. J. Arthur Joseph, of the Financial Press Bureau in that city, who is very clever at forecasting the course of Wall-street prices, said: "We are in a political market. The ups and downs will be decidedly rapid, but by the middle of October we shall begin to discount Taft's election, and we shall have booms that will run right up to the second of November, after which date there may come a surprise. In any event, make note of this prophecy: On any boom on November 4 one should sell the market, because within a week of the elections prices will be down from \$3 to \$10 a share." Referring to the improving prospects of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the same correspondent says that hitherto it has been the monopoly of the New York Central Company to bring its passengers into the heart of that city. Within a year the Pennsylvania will be conveying its traffic into 34th Street, and then the revenue will be enormously increased.

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At its fiftieth performance, which brought to the Royal Opera House £4,500, the directors offered him £15. Of the unfortunate Lortzing, who showed displeasure when the Hamburg directors offered him £20 for "Undine," one of his contemporaries wrote that "all Germany ought to blush for shame," seeing that he died in dire distress.

On the other hand, the lives of Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, and Liszt were passed under better conditions. Brahms' honorariums were good, and for his third symphony he received £1,600. Richard Wagner, although he had known what it was to struggle in his early days, enjoyed the fruits of his labours before the time of the Bayreuth Theatre. Forty-five representations of his works at Vienna show a return of £10,000, and of this he received his share.

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BABY.

Recently Mr. M'Garvie, manager of the representation of the "Johnstown Flood," which is attracting so much attention at the Franco-British Exhibition in London, received the following letter from a lady:—"I visited your exhibition of the 'Johnstown Flood' one day last week, and was highly pleased with the excellent performance. I thought it would interest you to know that there lives in South Wales—not far from Glynneath—a young man who was born in the top storey of a floating house in the Johnstown Flood. In memory of the event he was christened Moses Flood Williams. When sufficiently recovered his mother returned to Wales with the baby, who, although very delicate when young, is now a sturdy farmer."

A POPULAR UNIVERSITY.

One of the most popular universities in the world is that of Tokio. According to a Paris contemporary it possesses six faculties—Law, Medicine, Science, Literature, Philosophy, and Agriculture. There are enrolled about 5,000 students, of whom 1,968 belong to the faculty of science, 714 to medicine, 165 law and other sciences, 590 to literature, 164 to philosophy, and 583 to agriculture. There are about 300 professors, of whom a dozen are Europeans.

CHOLERA AND THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

The report that owing to the prevalence of cholera the U.S. Navy Department had ordered the battleship fleet not to visit Manila is not yet confirmed officially, but there is good reason to believe that some such action will be taken without delay. It is no longer denied that the disease is raging virulently at Manila and other places in the Philippines, and it is contended that it would be tempting Providence to send the fleet there, as all the precautions that it would be possible to take would not ensure immunity against contagion.

There is reason to believe that cholera is even worse at Amoy than at Manila, but the arranged visit to the Chinese port has not yet been cancelled. The officers and men of the fleet, of course, have friends and relatives all over the country, so that the interest in the cholera question is very widespread and real. Representations on the subject are reaching the Navy Department by mail and telegraph in ever-increasing numbers, and if official action be not taken before long, it is probable that the question will be made a political one, as the Democrats are already beginning to talk about the "callous apathy" of bureaucrats who give no thought to the saving of men's lives.

Latest reports received in New York by cable, and transmitted to a London contemporary by its correspondent, suggest that the epidemic is abating to such an extent that the danger may have disappeared by the time the fleet is scheduled to reach Manila. Experts, however, dismiss the suggestion with contempt. They declare that a cholera-infected place cannot ever be safely clean until weeks after the last recorded case has been taken

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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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. SCHWABACH. 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.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Symphony Concert	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Rabensteinerin	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Paragaphen-Schuster	8
Deutsches Theater	King Lear	7.30
" "	(Kammerspiele) Terakoya. Kimitiko	8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	8
Berliner Theater	Der Traum ein Leben	8
New Schauspielhaus	Die Kinder der Exzellenz	7.30
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	8
Comic Opera	Die Fledermaus	8
Residenz Theatre	Das Glück der anderen. Der selbige Octave	8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	7.30
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Julius Caesar	8
" Charlottenburg	Das Stiftungsfest	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Grossmama	8
Luisen Theatre	Aennchen von Tharau	8
Bershard Rose Theatre	Der Theaterentel	8
Gebr. Herrndorf Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
New Theatre	Wahrheit	8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Apollo Theatre	Vers Violetta. Trilby & Svengali	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche	8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschatz. Die lustige Witwe	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Das Rosenkind	8
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc	8
Parodie Theatre	Cavalleria rusticana. Raub der Sabinerinnen. Berlin steht Kopf	8.3

to hospital. As to the Philippine towns infected, they are said to be admirably adapted to retaining and developing the disease, owing to the neglect of sanitary arrangements by the new municipalities, in which, thanks to recent sentimental legislation, the Filipinos are in the majority.

END OF THE LONG DROUGHT.

New York, September 30.
Copious rains have fallen in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, practically ending the drought, and quenching the majority of the forest fires. Dangerous fires, however, are still burning in the Adirondacks, devastating valuable timber and pulpwood districts.

RACE RIOTING IN GEORGIA.

New York, September 30.
Advices from Atlanta (Georgia) state that serious racial troubles have occurred owing to the lynching of a negro who had been convicted of an assault upon a white woman. The friends of the man, who asserted his innocence, made some minor reprisals, which stirred up the white population against them. Bands of nightriders rode through the district on Sunday night and burned thirteen negro churches and school houses, in addition to many private houses. Further reprisals are threatened, and the negroes are in a state of panic, and are fleeing from the district.

END OF THE C. P. R. STRIKE.

Winnipeg, September 30.
The strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway is at an end. (Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

Preparations are in progress for the reception of King Alfonso of Spain and his young and gracious consort, Queen Victoria, who are expected to arrive in Dresden on Monday next. In conjunction with this visit it is interesting to recall the amusing experiences the King had during his recent sojourn in Paris at the hands of the ubiquitous Pressmen. The monarch of Spain, like King Edward of England, dislikes to be made the object of a popular manifestation every time he visits a foreign city. But to dodge the lynx-eyed newspaper reporter and camera man an infinity of ingenuity is requisite. It is said that while in Paris last week the young King resorted to all manner of devices to shake the Pressmen off his trail, and he generally succeeded in doing so. On one occasion a wild automobile race along the Champs Elysées took place, the contestants being King Alfonso, in a powerful four-cylinder car, and a delegation of reporters, in a less speedy vehicle. The royal car got a good start, and soon left its pursuers far behind. Spectators say that the King thoroughly enjoyed the race. It remains to be seen whether King Alfonso will have cause to complain of too much popular enthusiasm in Dresden.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria, who has been entertaining the King and Queen of Spain, has attained the patriarchal age of 87. He is, nevertheless, remarkably hale and hearty, and bathes in the lake at his summer residence at Hohenschwangau. It is necessary to prohibit boats on the lake during his bathing hour, as the tourists persisted in rowing up to stare at the old gentleman. It is now 22 years since Prince Luitpold took over the regency of the kingdom.

In 1886 Ludwig II., Wagner's patron and builder of marvellous castles, was found drowned in the Starnberger See, beside the swan boat wherein he posed as Lohengrin. His brother, Otto, who became King, had been insane for many years, and still drags out his life in an asylum. The succession thus passed to another branch of the family, of which Prince Luitpold was the head. His rule has been benevolent and wise, and the people of Bavaria revere the last survivor of the Princes who took part in the establishment of the Empire.

Prince Luitpold's eldest son, Prince Ludwig, who will one day wear the Bavarian Crown, is married to an Austro-Italian lady, who, in the eyes of the legitimists, is Queen of England. Their eldest son, Prince Rupprecht, the legitimist Duke of Cornwall, represented his country in London at the Diamond Jubilee. It is Prince Rupprecht who recently resigned his position as patron of the Bavarian branch of the German Navy League, owing to the anti-Catholic tactics pursued by that body, and was denounced by the firebrands as "somebody in Munich."

Sensational developments are, according to a report from Vienna, understood to be likely as the result of investigations which the police are making into certain grave scandals reported from Marienbad, Karlsbad, and other inland watering towns.

The statement of a student to the police that at a "club" in Franzensbad he lost all his money, including a cheque for 12,000 kronen, has led to the discovery of gambling resorts, in the management of which it is alleged that personages of the high nobility and army are concerned.

The inquiries so far made show that these shady establishments exist under the guise of "social clubs" in practically all the leading watering-places, and that their chief patrons are English and American visitors, who frequently lose vast sums, but prefer to say nothing about it. Several prosecutions are imminent.

The new garrison of Freiberg, consisting of the third battalion of the XII Infantry regiment No. 177, marched into the town at noon yesterday. The streets through which the troops passed were festively decorated. At the upper market the Bürgermeister was waiting with an address of welcome on the part of the citizens, to which the Commander of the battalion replied; and in the afternoon the men were entertained at the cost of the town.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101, whose band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p.m.



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MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The young Hungarian violinist Kun Arpad will play several pieces at the concert in the hall of the Exhibition Palace this evening and tomorrow. His programme yesterday evening, which reached us too late for insertion, included Spohr's 8th Concerto and Paganini's Moses Fantasia on the G-string only, besides other pieces. All who are interested in violin music, particularly Spohr's, should make a point of hearing him.

The fountain intended for the Rathaus at Leipzig, and which is exhibited in the Guilds Room in the Grand Art Exhibition, was designed by Professor Wrba, of Dresden, and cast in bronze by the Dresden firm of Adalbert, Milde, and Co. Only the upper part of the fountain is to be seen here; the foundation works, which were completed at the same time, having been placed in the position they are to occupy over one of the basement entrances to the Leipzig Rathaus, formerly known as Fort Pleissenburg. Good judges who have seen both parts of the fountain say that the design is cleverly adapted to the corner of the Rathaus where it is to be set up, and that an admirable effect has been obtained, less by great masses than by decorative details in keeping with the architectural features of the new building. The central stem of the part of the fountain to be seen at the Exhibition is in the form of a column, whose capital is adorned with four heads of animals. On the top stands the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," and the bronze rim of the fountain recalls the incidents of the legend. In all, 140 streams of water will flow from the fountain, in a fine tangle of silver threads and jets, when it is in full play. The task of designing the fountain was entrusted to Professor Wrba by a syndicate of Leipzig citizens, and he has acquitted himself of it very much to their satisfaction.

THE MALLINSONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following communication was recently addressed to the Editor of the *Wanganui Chronicle*, New Zealand:—

Sir,
Will you permit me in this way to notify that there will not be any practice on Monday night, as had been arranged for the ladies of the Choral Society. I should not be justified except on the very strongest grounds in withholding from any member of the Choral Society the privilege of hearing the great artists who, on Monday night, are giving their second song recital here. Mr. Mallinson is perhaps the greatest living song writer. There are certainly not a few of the greatest critics in Europe who think so. My own appreciation of his genius is perhaps of little

value. I may, however, be permitted to say that I have never heard songs of such beauty before—nor any songs given as Mallinson's songs were sung by his talented wife and played as he plays them. Can true gems be mistaken for anything else? I should regret that any lovers of art in Wanganui should not know of the opportunity now before them of enjoying things of rare beauty. Mallinson distils from words the very spirit of poetry, and allies that with the kindred genius of music in a perfect association. I hope that the Dominion will do him honour.—I am, etc.,
Louis Cohen.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Der Bajazzo.
Drama in two acts with Prologue. Book and Music by Leoncavallo.

Cast:
Canio, Leader of a village Comedy troupe (Bajazzo) Herr Burrian.
Nedda, his wife (Colombine) Frau Wedekind.
Tonio, comedian (Taddeo) Herr Plaschke.
Beppo, comedian (Harlekin) Herr Rüdiger.
Silvio, a young peasant Herr Trede.
Two country-people (Herr Löscheke, Herr Büssel).

PLOT. Canio, head of a band of travelling actors, is very jealous of his wife Nedda. Nedda repulses Tonio the fool, and meets her lover Silvio, a peasant. Tonio fetches Canio, but he is too late to see Silvio's face; he is about to stab Nedda, but Beppo the harlequin intervenes. The actors give their little play to the villagers. Nedda is supping with her lover, when Taddeo (Tonio) announces the approach of her husband Bajazzo (Canio). Nedda who is only acting, refuses to tell the name of the man who supped with her, but Canio grows more and more serious and finally, in a fit of passion, stabs Nedda; and hearing Silvio's name on his dying wife's lips he kills him too, when he rushes up.
Composer: Leoncavallo, born 1859.

Sizilianische Bauernehre. (Cavalleria rusticana.)

Opera in one act. Music by Pietro Mascagni.

Cast:
Santuzza, a young country-woman Fräul. Zoder.
Turiddu, a young peasant Herr Sembach.
Lucia, his mother Frau Bender-Schäfer
Alfio, a waggoner Herr Scheidemantel.
Lola, his wife Fräul. v. d. Osten.
PLOT. Turiddu, a Sicilian, on returning from military service finds his former sweetheart Lola married to the rich Alfio. He consoles himself with Santuzza, who adores him. Lola flirts with Turiddu, rousing Santuzza's jealousy. She appeals to Turiddu in vain and then denounces him and Lola to Alfio, who after challenging him to a duel in the Sicilian fashion, by biting his ear, kills him. Santuzza falls fainting to the ground.
Composer: Pietro Mascagni, born 1868.

Saturday night Fidelio at 7.30
Sunday night Die Fledermaus " 7
Monday night Acte " 8

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight Der Schwabenstreich at 7.30
Saturday night Der Erbförster " 7
Sunday night Herodes und Mariamme " 7.30
Monday night Flachsman als Erzieher " 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight Die Schützenlied at 7.30
Saturday night Das Ungeheuer " 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 11-2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9-5 .A 0.50. Mondays 9-1 .A 1.50.
Royal Kupferstich 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 1-3 free entrance.
Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-12, Sundays 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 .A 0.50, Saturdays 9-2 .A 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 .A 0.25.
Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 13, I. (Cosel-Palais). In the week (except Saturdays) 9-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance.
Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9-2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9-1 and 2-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 .A 0.50.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE DISTURBANCES IN PARAGUAY.

Buenos Ayres, September 30.

A report from Asuncion states that the state of siege there is to continue until the 31st of March 1909. It was proclaimed in consequence of a conspiracy having been discovered.

ISLAND TRAGEDY RECALLED.

Boston (Mass.), September 30.

Yesterday, with full religious rites, the bones of a humble British sailor who died in utter solitude on one of the Galapagos islands were interred here. The remains are those of Thomas Levick, who was marooned on these lonely islands forty years ago. They were discovered by a party of American scientists who visited the group to study their geological nature, and who have just returned to Boston. The British Consul was present at the ceremony.—*Globe*.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Washington, September 30.

At this afternoon's sitting of the Tuberculosis Congress, Professor Koch repeated the opinion he expressed at the Congress in London,—viz., that cattle tuberculosis is not transferable to human beings. Up to the present, he said, investigation had confirmed that theory. The Professor said further that he considered the methods adopted by the New York Department of Health for combating tuberculosis to be quite perfect, and he hoped they would soon be copied in Germany, particularly the strict regulations for securing the reporting and isolation of all tuberculosis cases.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP READY.

Friedrichshafen, September 30.

The King of Württemberg will arrive here on October 3, in order to witness the trials of the reconstructed Zeppelin airship (No. 1).

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE WILBUR WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

Chalons-sur-Marne, September 30.

Mr. Farman had to descend and land again today in consequence of a defect in his aeroplane, after he had flown 36 kilometers (22½ miles) in 37 minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

Florence, September 30.

The Congress of the Institute for International Law passed a resolution today concerning the international legal status of persons engaged in the civil or military service of one of two belligerent States of other nationality than their own. The resolution affirms that to such persons the same military law applies as to the subjects of the State in whose service they are engaged.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, September 30.

The cholera returns for the twenty-four hours ending noon today show 223 new cases and 93 deaths. The total number of patients under treatment is 1,836.

RUSSIAN ROYAL VISIT TO ITALY.

St. Petersburg, September 30.

The Court physicians having urged the importance of a sojourn in Italy for the recovery of the Czarina's health, it is probable that Her Majesty will go there, and that the Czar will accompany her. A meeting of their Majesties with the King of Italy at Venice is expected.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES AGAINST SERBIAN MONARCH.

Vienna, September 30.

The *Oesterreichische Rundschau* publishes an article containing disclosures concerning the Serbian propaganda. King Peter is accused of having had early knowledge of the conspiracy against King Alexander and of having bound himself not to punish the conspirators. The bombs were supplied from the arsenal at Krajujevna; and 15,000 Servian Mauser rifles were kept in readiness on the Bosnian frontier to support the rising in Bosnia.

140 DROWNED NEAR SMYRNA.

Smyrna, September 30.

A steamer belonging to the Turo-Haireh Company came into collision with a steam-ferry, sinking it. No fewer than 140 people were drowned.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

London, September 30.

It is understood that the British Government has notified the Bulgarian Government that it considers the seizure of the Oriental Railways line by Bulgaria to be unjustifiable.

DRESDEN

Wanted, an English lady housekeeper in a German family. Address **W. 118, Daily Record office.**

Pension with excellent table offered by North German family, with best opportunity to learn German. Please apply from 1 to 4 p.m. at **Rabener Strasse 13, I. r.**

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, October 4th. *16th Sunday after Trinity.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, October 4th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. First meeting of Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and organ recital 5.30 p.m.
Friday, October 9th. Litany 10.0 a.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion on the third Sunday in October, January, March, and June.
Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

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

The Turkish Ambassador called at the Foreign Office yesterday and had a long conference with Sir Charles Hardinge, the Permanent Under-Secretary. It is understood that if the difficulty is not settled in consequence of Turkey's appeal to the Powers, Turkey will offer to submit the matter to the arbitration of The Hague Tribunal.

Upon inquiry in Turkish official circles today, the Exchange Telegraph Company was informed that the situation with regard to the dispute between Turkey and Bulgaria remains practically unchanged, and that no further communications have been received in London today from Constantinople. So far as is known, the reply of the Bulgarian Government to the Turkish note has not yet been delivered, but, in any case, this communication would go direct to Constantinople. Nothing is known officially in regard to the willingness or otherwise of Turkey to refer the questions in dispute to The Hague Tribunal, but hopes are still entertained in diplomatic quarters of an amicable settlement.

THE CASABLANCA INCIDENT.

Paris, September 30.

The *Echo de Paris* states that it learns from a well-informed person that during his interview with M. Pichon, Baron von Lancken, the German Chargé d'Affaires, communicated a version of the Casablanca incident which differs essentially from the official reports received by the French Government. M. Pichon demonstrated to Baron von Lancken the great importance of hearing from both sides the exact material facts, especially with regard to the question of from which side the insults and acts of violence came first. Although the German Chargé d'Affaires, acting on instructions from his Government, lodged an objection in the most courteous of terms to the tenour of Gen. D'Amade's telegram, he declared that he took no exception to the official inquiry which has been ordered. He added that he would at once inform his Government of the instructions sent to General D'Amade to dispatch to Paris a detailed telegraphic account of the matter. M. Pichon declared his desire that the German Representative should confine the incident to a local affair, and that they should dispose of it as quickly as possible, but he did not conceal from Baron von Lancken his astonishment that the German Consul at Casablanca should indulge in manoeuvres tending to encourage men of the Foreign Legion to desert. This was shown by the fact that in addition to the three Legionaries of German nationality whom the Agent of the Consulate wished to help to escape, there were also a Russian Pole and an Austrian, who could not lay claim to German nationality. Baron von Lancken has transmitted to his Government the reply of M. Pichon, with whom he will doubtless have another interview during the week.

Paris, September 30.

The *Matin* publishes the following telegram from Tangier:—The French and German Ministers have already had several interviews regarding the Casablanca incident, and the two Governments are conducting inquiries simultaneously and on parallel lines. The fact which places the German Consulate of Casablanca in a very false position and gives it the character of a desertion agency is that of the six deserting Legionaries three only were German. These deserters, who were escorted in one group by an agent of the Makhzani of the German Consulate, showed a document from the German Consulate to the Customs officials to enable them to pass. The French Legation in its inquiry is endeavouring to ascertain the exact contents of this document.

INFORMATIVE ITEMS.

TWO EVANGELISTS.

The value of the work of the late Ira D. Sankey is remarkably illustrated in its influence on the lives of the principals of many English philanthropic institutions. Prebendary Carlile, founder of the Church Army, was occasional organist at Moody and Sankey's great Mission at the Agricultural Hall, while at the South London Mission at Camberwell he was asked to select and train the choir. Mr. Carlile declares that the influence of those days has never left him, and that his experience at Sankey's Missions have helped him in guiding the fortunes of the great society of which he is the chief.

MARRIAGE BY SORTILEGE.

Every year in the Rumi country, in India, a marriage lottery is held, usually in October. The names of all the marriageable girls and of young men desirous of matrimony are written on slips of paper and thrown into separate earthen pots. One of each kind is drawn out at a time by a wise man. The youth whose name is drawn out obtains a letter of introduction to the young woman whose name accompanies his, and then all that remains for him to do is to start his lovemaking at once. The majority of these fortuitous courtships turn out admirably in every way.