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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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LIGHTING THE FUSE.

Last week we had occasion to comment in these columns on the ominous outlook in the Balkans, and the manifest desire of Bulgaria to try a fall with her powerful neighbour and foster parent Turkey. We drew attention to the undoubted fact that the armed forces of the Principality were in a high state of perfection, both as regards training and equipment, and that every member of the army, from general officer to drummer boy, was eagerly expecting the signal which would herald an advance through the Shipka Pass. The news to hand on Monday from Tirnovo may or may not be this signal; but in any case it presages a period of extreme tension in all the European cabinets. From a moral standpoint and a legal, the Bulgarian declaration of independence cannot be condoned. It is a direct infringement of the treaty of Berlin, under the terms of which the Porte exercises a suzerainty over the Principality. But it must not be forgotten that the Bulgars are an ambitious, high-spirited people, who have for many years been chafing under the restraint put upon them by one great Power after another. The conditions that existed in Turkey prior to the downfall of Hamidian autocracy rendered it impossible for Prince Ferdinand and his advisers to openly declare that independence which they mentally assumed. The slightest move in such a direction would, they well knew, have precipitated combat with a united Turkey, with probably disastrous results. Moreover, the attitude of Austria in such a contingency was an unknown quantity, since she certainly could not afford to view with complete equanimity a huge increase of Bulgarian power and prestige in view of geographical and other conditions. Thus Prince Ferdinand and the very able diplomats who form his counsel patiently bided their time, confident that the march of events would sooner or later usher in the long hoped for opportunity. This opportunity duly arrived with the successful coup of the Young Turkish element and the natural confusion prevailing in the Ottoman Empire consequent upon the complete revolution of its home politics. It now only remained to sound Austria's pulse, and it was obviously with this purpose that Prince Ferdinand paid his recent round of visits in the dual monarchy, where he was accorded a reception that must have created unbounded optimism in the heart of every one of his subjects. Was Austrian policy on this occasion dictated by future eventualities, or was the Prince's reception merely an act of good-natured hospitality to a near neighbour? Be the answer what it may, Austria has hopelessly compromised herself in the eyes of disinterested Powers.

Bulgaria has launched her thunderbolt, and it remains to be seen whether Turkey can afford to suspend the work of putting her house in order while she administers chastisement to her unruly vassal. Unfortunately for Young Turkish hopes, it is highly probable that such a suspension would entail the indefinite postponement of that political regeneration of which the Empire stands in crying need. House cleaning is a difficult process at any time, but it is infinitely more difficult when an armed burglar stands at your garden gate. That is Turkey's position today: she has hardly laid her hand to the plough when an impudent marauder threatens to ravage her outlying estate, yet she is fairly certain that, once her hand leaves the plough handle, the restive horses will bolt. Under these circumstances the Porte must fall back upon the Powers, who are in honour bound to remonstrate with Bulgaria for openly violating an instrument to which they set their signatures in Berlin. Austria, however unpalatable the task may be to her, must become a party to this international protest, if only to save her face. Germany has widespread interests in the Near East, but these could not fail to be detrimentally affected by an outbreak of war, and she will therefore not withhold her support to the protest. Great Britain and France are among the most disinterested spectators, who will make it their business to see that Turkey obtains fair play in her present hour of need. Russia, too, would have nothing to gain if Turkey and Bulgaria were at each other's throats. It would therefore appear that no serious obstacles stand in the way of concerted action on the part of the Powers to end the existing situation of perilous tension in the Balkans. Delay in matters of this kind is always dangerous, particularly so in this case. The firebrands in Sofia are liable to get

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the bit between their teeth at any moment, and the curb must be promptly applied in the shape of a firmly worded Note, warning them that a trespass on Turkish territory will be regarded as an act of defiance to the European Concert. There is, of course, another side to the question. There is a very strong probability that a powerful, well-governed, independent Bulgaria would do more to settle the vexed Balkan problem than a century of the half-hearted diplomacy which has so frequently brought Europe to the verge of war over this same question. Certain it is that Bulgaria has given the world good evidence of her ability to take care of herself, and it is not unlikely that Turkey, making the best of a bad job, will signify her willingness to abide by Prince Ferdinand's declaration of independence,—at least until more settled home affairs leave her hands free to settle outstanding claims.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

A MAMMOTH PROTEST.

(From our London correspondent.)
To Mr. Asquith, still smarting under the blow of the Newcastle election, the vast demonstration against the Licensing Bill, for which he is mainly responsible, held in London last Sunday week, must have been anything but palatable. The Radical journals make much capital out of the fact that the fares of most of the demonstrators were paid for them, but it was impossible not to be struck by the unanimity of the vast crowds that surged round the numerous platforms erected in Hyde Park.

London, on a Sunday, is usually the most desolate of cities. One wonders what has become of its teeming population, so deserted are the main thoroughfares. But on the occasion in question all this was altered. From each of the great railway termini were marching towards Hyde Park long processions of men, eight in a row, accompanied by numerous strident brass bands. From Kilburn, Southwark, Kensington, and Chelsea came other still longer processions formed of Londoners, anxious to join their provincial colleagues in protest against the Bill which is so objectionable to brewers, publicans and, be it admitted, to thousands of other people who have no actual connection with the liquor traffic. It was intended that all the processions should have entered the Park by half-past-four, but, admirable as the arrangements were, the resolutions had been put and carried and numbers were leaving when one of the largest of the processions, formed of demonstrators from the north of England who had been travelling all night, was slowly filing past the Marble Arch on its way to the northern platforms. Mere numbers are always imposing, and while there were 75,000 people

in the processions, at least four times that number went to make up the vast crowd that filled the eastern half of Hyde Park. London is fortunate in having so large an arena for crowds of this sort to collect in, and still more fortunate in that the temper of her crowds is proverbially good. Granted that the vast majority of Sunday's multitude was of the same mind, its cheerful good humour was most striking, and the unusually large number of police on duty had a very easy task, since as far as could be seen there was no rowdyism, and the protestants had at least abstained from practical demonstration of their regard for the liquor traffic. Only at one point was there any "booming." The prohibitionist society speakers, with commendable pluck, had set up their banner in a corner of the Park and were advocating the total prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks, while the manufacturers of these drinks or, as one speaker called them, the "hired varlets of the brewers," were pouring in their thousands into the Park.

It may, perhaps, after all be doubted whether such gatherings as Sunday's protest meeting advance their object much. Certain it is that the Government's large majority in the Lower House will not be scared by such a demonstration, and in deference to the demands of the "Nonconformist conscience," will vote as one man for a Bill that many of them cordially dislike. But it is equally certain that the House of Lords will decline to pass the Bill as drafted, and will not be a consenting party to any Bill in which the time limit is put so low as 14 years; and Sunday's great demonstration may well be cited in defence of their action. Licensing Bills have been fatal ere now to Liberal Governments. It may be, therefore, that history will repeat itself, and Mr. Asquith be forced to appeal to the country after stirring up the opposition of that enormously influential body, the brewers and licensed victuallers. None the less, for these latter the evil day will be only postponed. The blow, less violent, perhaps, but for all that a blow, will fall some day. It is more than expedient, it is essential that the British Government should regain control of the liquor traffic; licenses have been granted in many districts out of all proportion to the population in these districts, and many of these licenses must be extinguished. But to do this without compensating their holders, who invested their capital in the public-house business in all good faith, reads too much like robbery and spoliation to the nation at large. But there is a *via media*, and a Bill providing moderate compensation after a reasonable time limit would commend itself to all fair-minded people, unsatisfactory as it might seem to the extremists, those pecuniarily interested in the liquor traffic and the temperance fanatics.

PRESENT-DAY SMUGGLING.

(From our London correspondent.)

According to the annual report of the Customs Commissioners, the practice of smuggling dutiable goods into the United Kingdom is a real "decaying industry." Last year, to the end of March 1908, the total seizures of all kinds numbered 4,926, against 5,497 in the preceding twelve months. As usual, the majority of the attempts to baffle the vigilance of the lynx-eyed Customs officers were made with tobacco and cigars. The seizures included 661lb., 101lb., and 146lb. of tobacco, and 120lb. of cigars, at Colchester, Dublin, Goole, and Glasgow respectively. Another favourite article with the smuggler is saccharin, on which there is a high duty. There were five seizures of this commodity, amounting in all to 371lb. Evasions of the Merchandise Marks Acts, which also came under the purview of the Customs, were, however, more numerous than in the preceding year. There were 1,631 detentions, against 1,479. Of these 629 consignments were allowed to pass as imported, 804 were delivered on the removal or qualification of the marks, 180 were sent back again, and 18 were detained (as against nine in the previous year). The last-named batch included ten cases of infringement of British trade marks. Among the other instances were felt hats from Italy marked "London manufacture," and spirits in bottle marked "Old Scotch Whisky."

The Customs payments into the Exchequer were £32,490,000, a comparative decrease from the previous year of £625,000, due mainly to the abolition of the coal duty. (Continued on page 2)

BERLIN

The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill appearing in a contemporary make highly interesting reading. Mrs. Cornwallis-West's seventh paper deals with society in Berlin and Paris, and is illustrated with quaint old photographs of German Royalties and other celebrities.

Describing Court functions in Berlin, the writer says:—A gala night under the auspices of the German Court is a very different thing from the same function in London. In Berlin the boxes and seats are not sold, and only those who receive a royal invitation may attend, whereas in London it is a case of the longest purse and the highest bidder. In consequence, the audience is anything but representative of London society.

If the Court of the Emperor William I. was somewhat depressing, the magnificence of the existing régime is a great contrast. The present Kaiser William II. rightly wishes to maintain a proper standard, and while condemning extravagance, likes to see a dignified display. It has been reported that he once said, *à propos* of his Court balls, that "men came for discipline, and women for deportment." Permission to dance is given only by royal order, and the privileged have for many days to rehearse the intricate steps of the stately minuets prescribed. Woe be it if they make any mistakes, for a dancing-master sits aloft in a gallery recording the "faux pas" of his pupils. This may sound arbitrary, but there is no doubt that if something similar could be introduced at the Court of St. James's the proceedings would gain in dignity, as it is with difficulty that the majority of people can go through an ordinary quadrille.

The most interesting thing Lady Randolph says about her visit to Prince Bismarck is this:—

Speaking of the country and the long walks he took daily, Bismarck said he loved Nature, but the amount of life he saw awed him, and that it took a great deal of faith to believe that an "all-seeing Eye" could notice every living atom when one realised what it meant. "Have you ever sat on the grass and examined it closely? There is enough life in one square yard to appal you," he said.

Lord Lyveden, who was on the pleasure steamer "Argonaut" with a party when she was run into and sunk by another steamer during a fog off Dungeness on September 29, sent a report of the accident to the German Emperor, who is well acquainted with the "Argonaut" from having often seen her at anchor in Norwegian waters near the Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern." Lord Lyveden, says a London telegram dated yesterday, has now received the following reply from His Majesty: "While congratulating you and your friends on your fortunate escape from great danger, I beg you to convey to the officers and men of the lost ship my highest recognition of their noble behaviour, their courage, and admirable discipline, whereby so many valuable lives were saved. Will you kindly accept fifty guineas for the benefit fund which you have opened."

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

AMAZING EXPLOITS OF A STOAT.

(From our London correspondent.)

"The stoat," says Loudon, the naturalist, "is a bloodthirsty little creature, and so bred that it will attack animals larger than itself," but there are few recorded instances of its attacking human beings, for it usually prefers to shelter on their approach.

A remarkable case has, however, taken place near Wellington, Som., the facts being published by the local press, and their accuracy guaranteed. A young woman was emerging from the gate of Nynhead Vicarage, wheeling a bicycle, when she was suddenly attacked, in broad daylight, by a large stoat, which jumped at her. She knocked it down and kicked it away. Naturally frightened, she mounted her bicycle and rode away, but, on looking round, to her amazement she saw the animal following her, but as her road was downhill she quickly outdistanced it. At the bottom of the hill is a typical rural cottage, and shortly after the cyclist passed this a boy, four years old, whose parents reside in the cottage, was heard to be crying in the road. On the mother running out she was horrified to find the child was being savagely attacked by the stoat, which was making repeated springs at it. The child caught the animal in his hands, and received a severe bite in the fleshy part of the thumb. The mother knocked the stoat down, when it instantly turned on her. She ran indoors with the child, but the stoat followed them into the house, where it was killed. A gamekeeper, 73 years of age, said it was the largest stoat he had ever seen, and added that he had never heard of a stoat attacking human beings before.

The agility of the stoat has often been remarked upon by naturalists. It has been known to outstrip a dog in a short race. Under excitement of pursuit its courage is surprising, for it will attack, seize by the throat, and cling to a grouse, hare, or

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Royal Theatre	Wallensteins Lager. Die Piccolomini	" 8
New Royal Opera Theatre	Der Paragaphen-Schuster	" 8
Deutsches Theater	King Lear	" 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Sozialistische Kräfte	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Die Journalisten	" 8
New Theatre	Wahrheit	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust I part	" 7.30
Kleines Theatre	Lady Frederick	" 8
Comic Opera	Die Fledermaus	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Das Glück der anderen. Der selige Octave	" 8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Das Stiftungsfest	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Der Herr Ministerialdirektor	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Als ich wiederkam	" 8
Leisen Theatre	Aeneben von Tharau	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Kabale und Liebe	" 8
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
Rebhel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	" 8
Luftspielhaus	Die blane Maus	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Theatre des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	" 8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Gehr. Herrnfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands	" 8
Apolle Theatre	Vera Violetta. Ein Sonntagmorgen in Russland. Spezialitäten	" 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche	" 8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschan. Die lustige Witwe	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Der Hüttenbesitzer	" 8
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc	" 8

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THE MONEY MARKET.

The conditions of the money market have undergone little change since last week. It is a remarkable proof of the abundance of funds now at London's disposal, in comparison with the demands of trade and speculation, that the abnormal requirements at the end of the September quarter should have been met almost without aid from the Bank of England, which only discounted a small number of short bills on the occasion. It is a very long time, as one of the experts remarks, since the market has been able to point to such an achievement.—*Economist.*

A TURBULENT AMERICAN.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, who is enlivening the Presidential campaign, is a millionaire and the editor and proprietor of a number of newspapers in New York, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco. The characteristics of these journals are the almost indecent vigour of their style and their habit of intelligently anticipating events before they occur. Mr. Hearst has held a seat in Congress and has stood for various offices, at present without success. He is a notorious hater of Great Britain.

other animal strong enough to carry it off. In the autumn large parties of stoats have on several occasions been encountered on the march, as though undertaking a kind of migration, and at such times they are stated to be actually dangerous to man, as the whole body will, with but slight provocation, proceed to attack anyone who attempts to bar their progress. They have also been observed to combine in hunting rabbits and hares, which they follow by scent like a pack of hounds in full cry.

SHIPPING DISASTER AT LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, October 5.

The passenger steamer "City of Dundee" was sunk off the mouth of the Mersey today by the steamer "Nation." The Captain, the second officer, and a quartermaster were drowned; all the other persons on board were saved.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

SNAPSHOTS FROM THE POLITICAL ARENA.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Contrary to his original intentions, President Roosevelt has himself stepped into the political lists and has broken a doughty lance on behalf of Mr. William Howard Taft. Since Mr. Taft, too, is not, as was his original plan, contenting himself with so-called veranda speeches, speeches, that is, from the veranda of his Cincinnati house, but, following the example of the Democrat opposition candidate Mr. Bryan, has entered on an extended "stump tour," there are searchings of heart in Democrat circles. None the less, however, in that camp this alteration in the Republican plan of campaign is regarded as showing that the Republican leaders are afraid of a Democrat victory at the polls, unless they develop greater activity. It is a fact that the Republican party is compelled to carry on an energetic campaign, for Mr. Bryan's look-out is not so hopeless as it was formerly considered in Republican circles.

In a lengthy campaign letter addressed to an old friend, Mr. Roosevelt describes Mr. Taft as the only proper heir to his policy. The letter is a reply to a remark of Mr. Bryan's that he alone was the legitimate heir of President Roosevelt, since the latter's policy was and is his. The President now says of Mr. Taft: "Since the days of the Civil War, Mr. Taft has been surpassed by no citizen of the United States in the qualification of carrying on a sensible and successful campaign against corrupt influences. The honest man has nothing to fear from him; but the dishonest wealthy man, the man who robs and swindles his fellow citizens, will never dare to defend his misdeeds in Mr. Taft's presence. Taft is a man of unbending justice; he feels the same contempt for demagogues as for corruptionists, and will face the wild threats of a misguided mob with the same calm as the curses of the richest and most powerful corporation people."

Mr. William R. Hearst has inscribed upon his banner the destruction of the Democrat organisation, and has made a violent entry into the arena with his Independence party. He has given Mr. Bryan the most insulting nicknames, and thereby introduced into the campaign, conducted hitherto with rare political dignity—the rival candidates desired to abstain today, as far as possible, from mutual insults in contrast to earlier campaigns—a strong personal bias. Hearst is trying to undermine Mr. Bryan's popularity among the working classes by asserting that some years ago he called them public beggars. On a similar occasion Mr. Bryan is said to have spoken of the capitalists as public thieves.

Mr. Bryan and the Speaker of Congress, Mr. Joseph Cannon, have embarked on a private debate. Mr. Cannon asked how Mr. Bryan obtained his "fortune of millions." Bryan therefore made it his task to give information in public as to his financial circumstances. He said that when he was a member of Congress he was worth 3,000 dollars. When he left Congress in 1895 he had saved between 6,000 and 9,000 dollars. In the ensuing 16 months he gave lec-

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

The King of Spain received the officers of his Saxon regiment, the 18th Ulans, on Monday afternoon, and then paid a visit to Prince and Princess Johann Georg. In the evening Their Majesties King Friedrich August and King Alfonso attended the gala performance at the opera, to which the diplomatic corps and the heads of the civil and military departments had the honour of being invited. After the performance there was a rout at the Hotel Bellevue, in which 90 people participated.

With all the ceremony befitting such an event, the one-year-old son of the King of Spain, the Prince of Asturias, last week at Madrid joined the first company of the first battalion of the King's Foot Regiment. The order required was drawn up duly by the Minister of War and King Alfonso signed it. The "baby-soldier" wore the uniform of the regiment, of which his father is Commander-in-Chief, and he was carried by Queen Victoria. The little uniform was complete in every detail, but the youngest soldier in the Spanish Army wore also the famous Order of the Golden Fleece and the large Crosses of the Order of Carlos III. and Isabella the Catholic. The royal baby signed with a cross the notice of his enrolment, which says that the new soldier is "a bachelor and unable to read or write." The ceremony came to an end when the baby-soldier had succeeded in giving his superior officers the usual military salute, although his little chubby hands performed all kinds of evolutions in doing so.

Educationists and others who are interested in the problems which gather round the moral education of the young, will feel that the recent Congress held in London did little more than accentuate the difficulty of the question. The eminent men of science and educational experts presented some most excellent papers and made innumerable suggestions as to what ought to be done to develop and train the ethical sense in young people, but they cannot be said to have shown the way by which the suggestions are to be carried out, especially in the absence of religious teaching, which was outside the scope of the Congress.

Many who are practically concerned in Dresden with these problems will be interested to know that Rev. T. H. Wright proposes to deliver a lecture on the subject in the Scotch Church on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock.

Mrs. Wright has arranged to be "At Home" in the Manse, Bernhard Strasse, on the first and second Wednesdays in each month, from 4.30 p.m.

Madame Eleonore Duse appeared, after a four years' rest, in Annuncio's "Giaconda" at Munich on Sunday last.

The *Berliner Lehrergesangverein* maintains an honourable position in the competitions which are held annually in accordance with the German Emperor's suggestion for the furtherance of male choir singing. It was therefore a matter of great interest for the music-loving public of Dresden to have an opportunity of comparing the performances of this distinguished Berlin choir with those of the two great Dresden choirs, the *Lehrergesangverein* and the *Männergesangverein*. The concert given at the Gewerbehause on Monday evening by the Berlin guests fully justified their high reputation, and was an unqualified success, vouched for by storms of hearty applause. The voices are well balanced and cultivated, and the tone masses subjected to an unusually elaborate scale of shading. The strongest *fortissimi* are always noble, and free from the roughness that is often noticeable and disturbing in male choirs; while the *pianissimo* is so wonderfully bright that one quite forgets such tone must be produced in a material way. A particularly deep impression was created by the Berlin men in their rendering of Otto Teubmann's song "Heiling," the tender, plaintive feeling of which finds affecting expression in refined harmonies. Rudolf Buck's "Wilde Jagd" was rendered with a power and rhythmic swing and sharpness of characterisation that are none too often heard, since the means of expression in male choirs are subject to great limitations. We would have gladly dispensed with the Zurich composer Lothar Kemper's "Meeresstimmen," which as a composition is quite a failure; even the excellent discipline of the Berlin choir could not supply what the composition lacked. Indeed, in

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this number a want of clearness and correctness was observable in the intonation which, in all the other numbers, had been faultless; but this defect was amply atoned for by Ludwig Thuille's delightful "Jagdlied" and the Bohemian and Silesian folk-songs. The applause was enthusiastic, and the conductor of the Choir, Professor Felix Schmidt, had again and again to bow his acknowledgments. Fräulein Paula Stebel, of Karlsruhe, assisted at the concert, and introduced herself very favourably to the Dresden public as a pianiste of considerable technical accomplishments and sound musical feeling. Her playing lacks depth and plastic grandeur; but she pleased the public and may claim for herself a good share in the triumphs of the evening. The profits of the concert were to go to the funds of the Pestalozzi institution, and, as there was a large audience, they should be considerable.—M. N.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100. The band plays at the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p.m.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

As in previous years, Mr. Percy Sherwood will give during the coming season a course of 14 Chronological Lectures on the great Composers illustrated on the pianoforte by selections from their principal works. The lectures will be given in English at the Villa Sherwood, Schweizer Strasse 16, on Thursday afternoons, beginning on October 15 at 4.30.

The same course of 14 lectures will be given in German at the same place and hour by Mr. Sherwood on Wednesdays, beginning on October 14. For particulars apply at Villa Sherwood.

At the Central Theatre the brilliant October programme—with Bernhard Möritz, Ada Pagni, Dr. Angelo's "living porcelains," and other attractions—is proving highly successful; it is produced every evening at 8 o'clock. This evening the bioscope pictures shown at the close of the performance will include, for the first time, a series representing "the entry of King Alfonso XIII. of Spain into Dresden on the 6th October, 1908."

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Lützow," from Yokohama for Hamburg, left Foochow October 6th.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, passed Dover October 5th.
"Bremen," from Bremen for Australia, left Southampton October 5th.
"Rhein," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York October 5th.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

ANGLO-SAXON ART GALLERY

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Sale of whole Stock

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Commencing today, Wednesday, Oct. 7th.

Great Reduction in Prices.

All remaining old English and French Prints, and Prints by early German and Dutch masters will be sold at half prices, being the lowest prices in Europe.

Drawings reduced to half price or less.

Paintings from 30 to 40 per cent reduction.

Admission free.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

Maurer und Schlosser (Le Maçon).

Comic opera in three acts by D. F. E. Auber.

Cast:

Léon de Méroville	Herr Grosch.
Irma, a young Greek	Fr. Boehm-v. Endert.
Roger, a mason	Herr Sembach.
Baptiste, a locksmith	Herr Nebuschka.
Henriette, Roger's wife and Baptiste's sister	Frau Nast.
Zobéide, Irma's playmate	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Madame Bertrand, her neighbour	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Usbeck, slaves to the Turkish	(Herr Puttlitz.
Rica, Ambassador	(Herr Büssel.
A waiter	Herr Löscheke.

PLOT. Roger, a mason, has just been wedded to Henriette, sister to Baptiste, a locksmith. While the wedding festivities are in progress at an inn, Madame Bertrand excites Baptiste's suspicions as to the origin of the money which enabled Roger to marry Henriette. Léon de Méroville recognises in Roger the man who saved his life from hired assassins and whom he rewarded with gold. The origin of the money is thus explained. Roger desires to escape with his bride from their friends, but these frustrate the plan and, according to custom, accompany the bride home, while the bridegroom follows. On the way Roger is seized by four men who want him to do some mason-work in a place unknown to him. In the second act the mason finds the locksmith detained under similar circumstances to his own in a strange room, which is really situated in the castle of the Turkish Ambassador. Their task is to close and wall up a grotto in which Léon and Irma, his fiancée, are to suffer death. On seeing his friend, Roger, in a song familiar to Léon, tells him not to lose courage. In the last act Roger hears by chance, in fact while his bride accuses him of infidelity, where he has worked during the night, and soon liberates the two lovers with the help of the police. Composer: Auber, born 1784, died 1871.

Thursday night	Tiefland	at 7.30
Friday night	I. Symphony Concert. Series A	" 7
Saturday night	Die Regimentstochter	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Afrikanerin	" 7
Monday night	Tannhäuser	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Zar Peter	at 7.30
Thursday night	Die Liebe wacht	" 7.30
Friday night	Der Erbforster	" 7
Saturday night	Die Liebe wacht	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Liebe wacht	" 7.30
Monday night	Le robe rouge	" 7.30

Residens Theatre.

Tonight	Die brennende Frage	at 7.30
Thursday night	Die Schützenlied	" 7.30
Friday night	Das Modell	" 7.30
Saturday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30

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

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American Family, leaving Dresden, are giving up their beautiful apartment of 3 rooms and bath, with or without furniture. Johannstuedter Ufer 8, I.

Preparation for Army and Navy interpreter's examinations in the German language. Individual tuition or in class, for gentlemen, ladies, and children; grammar, conversation, literature. Last season's results: British Army, 1st class interpreter; Royal Navy, 2nd class interpreter. At home, 10-2 o'clock. **Ludwig Libas, Hettner Strasse 5, III.**

Frau Professor Grosse, Reinick Strasse 5, part.
Teacher of singing (ladies only).
Highly recommended by **Mr. George Henschel.**
Lessons in English and German. At home, 3-4.30 p. m.

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Flowers for Hats, vases, ball dresses; ostrich feathers,
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Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, English, German,
French etc. in class or privately.

Boarders received.
H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Calm, sunny, dry, marked changes of temperature,
frost at night in places.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

tures and increased his savings. Since his first candidature for the Presidency he had been much in demand as a speaker and lecturer. A book entitled "The First Battle" brought him in 17,000 dollars. He estimates his present fortune at 150,000 dollars. Now Mr. Bryan demands that Mr. Cannon, on his side, should give information as to the manner of his acquiring his fortune. Every electoral campaign in America bears this personal character more or less, and every candidate tries as far as possible to draw capital from the private and political life of his rival.

The present campaign will offer an interesting political spectacle on October 6. On that day Messrs. Taft and Bryan will both be guests of honour at the annual banquet of the Chicago Association of Commerce. For the first time in the political history of America the chief candidates for the Presidency will sit down peacefully at one and the same banquet table. At the end of September, Mr. Bryan is proceeding to the native State of Mr. Taft, Ohio. He has declared himself ready to enter into a public discussion with Mr. Taft from the same platform on the most important political questions.

MR. TAFT IN DISTRESS.

Mr. Taft, says a New York report, with just a month of strenuous work before him, shows signs of early collapse and is taking an extra long week-end rest. It is becoming evident to the old stagers that he is not physically equal to the terrific strain of a Presidential election, while he is by temperament unfitted for rough and tumble campaigning. As an orator he has failed to come up to expectations. He has displayed a weak reluctance to the slinging about of adjectives, and has more than once chided an opponent for taking a mistaken view of things instead of calling him a liar right away. President Roosevelt is undisguisedly dissatisfied with the look of things. He did not expect too much from Mr. Taft as a stump orator, and has been from the first well aware of his friend's limitations as a campaign fighter, but he has been grievously disappointed with the general management of the party's forces, and thinks that the time has come for certain rearrangements. He has been informed that the party managers are much hampered by paucity of funds, and has called for fuller informa-

tion in this connection. Mr. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was due to arrive in Washington last week, and other party chiefs are on their way thither. President Roosevelt is said to be disgruntled with Mr. Hitchcock, and this gentleman is undoubtedly dissatisfied with his chief, and in a mood to quarrel.

THE FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

Washington, October 5.

President Roosevelt received Professor Pannwitz, the general secretary of the International Union against Tuberculosis, today. Dr. Pannwitz made a report to the President on social hygiene, workmen's insurance, and Red Cross work.

THE PRESIDENT AND GERMAN CITIZENS.

Philadelphia, October 6.

President Roosevelt has sent the following telegram to the President of the German-American National Federation: "On the occasion of the 225th anniversary of the first German immigration into America, I offer you my heartiest and best wishes for the success of the German-American National Federation. From that day to this Americans of German birth and origin have played a great and honourable part in the history of this great nation."

EXPLOSION AT ST. PETERSBURG KILLS FIVE.

St. Petersburg, October 5.

An explosion occurred today at the Government factory of detonators while a shell was being unloaded. Five workmen were fatally and seven slightly injured.

THE BULGARIAN COUP D'ETAT.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE SITUATION.

Sofia, October 6.

The *Agence Bulgare* says: The news of the proclamation of Bulgaria as a Kingdom was received in the capital and in the provinces with great enthusiasm. Much excitement prevails. The streets are hung with flags. The administrative authorities are preparing to celebrate the event with festivities. Divine services will be held tomorrow all over the country, and there will be a review of

the whole garrison of Sofia on the exercise ground near the city. In the provinces also the troops will be paraded. A constant stream of congratulatory telegrams is flowing into Tirnovo. All offices are closed here today, and the schools have three days' holiday.

London, October 6.

The *Daily Chronicle* learns from Washington that the United States will recognize the independence of Bulgaria, as soon as the situation is clear.

London, October 6.

Reuter reports that Graf Mensdorff, the Austrian Ambassador, has left London for Balmoral, to hand to King Edward an autograph letter from the Emperor Franz Josef. The Austro-Hungarian Government has informed the British Government of the Emperor's views with regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has arrived in London.

In official and diplomatic circles in London displeasure at the occurrences in the near East is plainly expressed. It is supposed that Russia is ready to join in any measures that the Powers propose to adopt with the object of preventing the outbreak of war in eastern Europe.

London, October 6.

Reuter is informed that Great Britain cannot admit the right of any Power to alter an international treaty without the consent of the other parties to the same. The British Government must therefore refuse to give its consent to any breach of the Berlin treaty, and decline to recognize what has occurred until the views of the other Powers, and particularly of Turkey, are known. *Reuter* learns further that Italy has declared her readiness to support Great Britain in the Eastern question. The Italian and the Turkish Ambassadors have had long conferences with Sir Edward Grey.

Vienna, October 6.

The *Neue Freie Presse* reports from Budapest: "The annexation of Bosnia will be accomplished within the next few days. The proclamation will make known the decision of the Emperor to extend his sovereignty over the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Negotiations are proceeding with the object of arriving at an understanding with the Porte. Austria-Hungary is disposed to renounce its right to occupy Sandjak."