

Office:  
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1755.

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## PEACE OR WAR?

Up to the moment of writing there are, fortunately, no unmistakable signs that the unique situation developed in the Balkans by the stirring events of the past few days is to have its climax in a sanguinary struggle. But the most optimistic observer cannot deny that there is danger, very grave danger, of this deplorable outcome. A certain section of the Turkish population is hotly indignant with both Bulgaria and Austria in consequence of the political chicanery of these States, who have undoubtedly taken advantage of Turkey's present weakness to play unscrupulously for their own hand. The attitude of the Constantinople Press under these peculiarly trying circumstances is worthy of the highest praise. With every incentive to indulge in wild and inflammatory comment, it has contented itself with soberly reviewing the situation and urging the people to await the issue of events before forcing the hand of the Porte. The *Tanin*, the leading organ of the Young Turkey party, commenting on the Bulgarian coup and the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, says: "There is no longer any doubt as to the attitude of Austria and Bulgaria. The masks have fallen." Continuing in a sober strain, the journal condemns the idea of war, and adds: "Whoever counsels war is seeking to ruin the country." It reminds its readers that war robbed Turkey of its constitution on a previous occasion, but says that this time such a task would not be so easy. In conclusion, the *Tanin* says: "Let us show ourselves worthy descendants of our ancestors, who had to struggle with courage against events even more grave." The Turkish Press during the present crisis compares very favourably with the newspapers of more "civilised" countries under far less provocative circumstances. It is not too much to say that an appeal to Turkish chauvinism by the united Press of the country would render war inevitable, but happily for the peace of Europe the able men who control that Press are actuated by a desire to conscientiously work for their country's ultimate good, rather than for an ephemeral victory involving eventual political degeneration. There is every reason to believe that the Turkish Government, which has throughout displayed so much moderation, will not allow itself to be provoked into taking any active measures of retaliation. Such measures could do no good to the new régime, which has already shown that its main objects are the promotion of peace both among the different elements of the empire and with its neighbours.

So far as can be gathered, most of the Powers signatory to the Treaty of Berlin are in favour of a conference at which the Balkan situation could be thoroughly discussed and the question raised of annulling the Treaty by mutual consent. The attitude of Great Britain in the present crisis may be summarised thus: The Government refuses to acknowledge the right of any European Power to abrogate the Treaty of Berlin, which recognised the independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, constituted Bulgaria an autonomous vassal State, entrusted to Austria the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and promised reform to Crete and Macedonia. Germany (as will be seen from the despatches we print in our Berlin columns), assumes a strictly impartial attitude, and will certainly lend her support to any measure which promises to settle the problem by peaceful means. Russia is believed to be partial to the conference proposal, but has not yet issued any definite pronouncement as to her course of action. In the event of a war, Russian sympathies will doubtless be divided. Feeling for a kindred Slav race cannot make Russians overlook the fact that the Principality has not scrupled to provoke a most dangerous international complication at a time when Russia is absorbed by internal troubles. France falls into line with England, believing the Young Turks have the alternative of swallowing a bitter pill or of embarking upon a perilous campaign with the risk of being defeated, and even perhaps of being compelled to retire across the Bosphorus. The British Press unanimously insists that British conduct is clearly dictated both by general regard for international law and by precedent. When Russia took advantage of the Franco-Prussian War to declare that she was no longer bound by that part of the Treaty of Paris which had reference to the Black Sea, England was the

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first to affirm that the right of releasing a party to a treaty belonged only to the Governments who have been parties to the original instrument, and she has obviously determined to follow the same line of conduct with reference to the Near Eastern problem. Regarded from a purely practical point of view, it must be confessed that Turkey stands to lose little by being relieved of her hampering and useless suzerainties in the Balkans. She requires all her energies for renovating her internal affairs, which ever since the Midhat era have been hopelessly muddled. But, on the other hand, we can very easily understand that the cold logic of this argument may not appeal at once. To repeat the simile we made use of some days ago, the situation may be compared to a private householder who, busying himself with pressing affairs in his own immediate dwelling, is accosted by certain of his neighbours who tell him that in order to leave his hands entirely free they will relieve him of his outlying estates. It is not unlikely that his reply would be couched in particularly sulphurous language.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S ACTION.

London, October 7.  
*Reuter* learns that the British Government has today received official notification, through the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires, of the changes which the Austro-Hungarian Government proposes to make with respect to Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is reported that, before that notification was accepted, the attention of the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs had been called by the British Government to the protocol of the 17th of January, 1871, to which Austria-Hungary was a party. In that instrument the principle was laid down that no Power which was a party to the treaty could violate its obligations or alter its provisions without having previously arrived at a friendly understanding with the other parties to it and obtained their consent. According to a further report, it has been represented to the Austro-Hungarian Government that the British Government is not in a position to sanction any breach of the treaty of Berlin, nor to consent to any alteration of it, without having previously taken counsel with the other Powers and especially with Turkey. The British Ambassador in Vienna has laid these points of view before the

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Austro-Hungarian Government, and has pressed upon it the necessity of reconsidering its decision in this matter.

### NEW HOME FOR GERMAN SEAMEN.

London, October 7.  
The foundation stone of an annexe to the Home for German Seamen in South Shields was laid today by the German Consul-General for England, Dr. Johannes, in the presence of a distinguished assembly, including many German residents of towns on the north-east coast.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### A CHURCH FOR HOMELESS CORPSES.

(From our New York correspondent.)  
The latest acquisition in New York is a "Funeral Church." It consists of a range of roomy apartments and a regular chapel. It is the product of the modern mode of New York life, and is destined for the "homeless rich," curious as the expression may sound. A third of New York's population is, to a certain extent, without a fixed home. The fact is that New Yorkers who could perfectly well have homes of their own are content to live year in year out in hotels or the so-called apartment houses, which are distinguished as well for their high rent as for the comfort they offer, and in boarding-houses. In these apartment houses a whole suite of furnished apartments can be rented, meals are brought into the room, and at the slightest nod a whole army of attendants are at one's disposal. For the American who wishes to spare his wife the worries and difficulties of a household of her own, the apartment house is the ideal dwelling place. The funeral church is intended for all these persons as well as for strangers sojourning in New York, if a death occurs in their ranks. A family which is travelling when death enters and robs it of one of its members, having no place to keep the body in, can hold the funeral ceremony in this church, and until the actual interment can live in the private apartments attached to the church. The inhabitants of the apartment houses who do not like having funeral ceremonies in their flats likewise avail themselves of the funeral church, and hither, too, are brought the bodies of strangers dying in hospitals, whose relations living outside New York have the funeral ceremonies performed there. The actual chapel is quite in the customary ecclesiastical style; it is 40 feet broad and 100 feet long, and lies in the second story of an absolutely fireproof building. It is reached from the street by a lift. The private apartments reserved for the mourners are finely appointed, with valuable pictures, statues, and mahogany furniture. Constant ventilation is secured by electric fans. The full light of day penetrates every room, but they are so situated that the mourners are undisturbed in their grief by the noise of the street. The doors of the church stand open night and day, and anyone, no matter what his creed, can find his last halting place there, should that have been his wish or that of his relations.

#### ATTEMPT TO LYNCH A NEGRO.

New York, October 7.  
A telegram from Los Angeles says that during the trial of a negro charged with murder an attempt was made to lynch the prisoner in the presence of the judge. A sharp struggle ensued, but the officers of the law succeeded in keeping their prisoner, and the would-be lynchers were driven out of the court and a strong guard placed at the doors. The negro was subsequently sentenced to penal servitude for life.  
(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

English Lectures on Art. An event that is always of interest to Americans and English resident in Berlin is the opening of the series of Art Lectures given under the auspices of the Bureau of University Travel. The lectures are delivered in English, and sketch in a broad way the fundamental facts that lie behind man's endeavours with the brush and chisel.

Dr. Babcock is not, apparently, a very firm believer in the biographical method of studying art. Names and dates one should know, and he always summarizes them, but he is far more interested in opening eyes that have not quite known how to see, and in tracing pictures and statues back to the times as well as to the men that made them.

Thus he introduces his course on Painting with a lecture on "The Art of Looking at Pictures," and his course in Greek Sculpture with three lectures on the early civilizations that formed a cradle for Greece. The collections here are used not only for the intrinsic value of the masterpieces they contain, but also as storehouses of illustration for the general principles enunciated.

This year the painting lectures are to take place from twelve to one on Mondays in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, beginning October 19th, and the sculpture lectures from three to four on Fridays in the New Museum, beginning October 23rd.

From semi-official statements published in Berlin recently, it is clear that Germany intends to maintain an attitude of the strictest reserve towards the whole Near Eastern question, and will await the decisions of Turkey.

Neither Prince von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, nor Herr v. Schoen, Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has interrupted his holidays on account of the urgency of the situation, and the continued absence of the Emperor and his two advisers for Foreign Affairs is calculated to exercise a tranquillising effect on the German political world, which has hardly recovered as yet from its surprise at Bulgaria's action, and is still disconcerted by Austria's move in regard to the occupied provinces.

The newspapers either comment with much reserve or practically ignore the Bosnian situation out of consideration for the position in which Germany is placed by Austria's selection of the present moment to realise her plans of territorial acquisition.

The *Tageblatt* remarks that though Germany could see Austria annex Bosnia and Herzegovina, and though Austria should regard her acquiescence as her return for services rendered to Germany at Algeiras, it must not be forgotten that Austria has no interests to defend in Morocco, while Germany has interests in the Balkans, which it is her duty to watch over.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks that Turkey is hardly likely to commit the folly of declaring war, because even if she won the Powers would not permit her to re-take any of the territories which have already been torn away from her.

A violent scene, says the *Herald*, has taken place between Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and Baron Marschall v. Bieberstein, the German Ambassador. The Grand Vizier complained that Austria favoured the projects of Bulgaria for independence with the object of annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Baron Marschall v. Bieberstein then gave his word of honour that neither he nor Prince Bülow were "au courant" with the attitude of Austria,

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which in this matter was definitely at variance with German policy in the Near East.

The Baron added that Turkey should always regard the Kaiser in the light of a sincere friend of the Sultan.

The practice of making an ostentatious display at weddings of the presents given to the bride and bridegroom is not confined to New York and London. It has now reached Paris, where good taste should have been proof against it, and, as is always the case with anything borrowed from America or England, when the French take it up, they carry it to ridiculous extremes. Since, however, certain disagreeable incidents in connection with the "cadeaux de mariage" shows occurred it has become a recognised practice to engage one or two plain clothes policemen, sometimes more, to keep an eye on the valuables on the wedding day. These useful functionaries, obligingly lent by M. Lepine, are always well dressed; sometimes, indeed, they eclipse in stylishness the poor relations of the wedding couple, and while they mingle unostentatiously with the guests, they never wander far from the table on which the presents are laid out. At the end of the day, if everything has gone off well and nothing is missing, they are rewarded by a fee which varies with the value of the "corbeille," and the generosity of those who engaged them. They have also a right to expect that they will not be forgotten by the chef, and their white gloves are furnished at the expense of their "clients." But they sometimes safeguard the interests not only of the newly-wedded couple, but of the tradesmen who supplied the goods. For it occasionally happens that not all the presents displayed are the property of the bride and bridegroom. So great is the desire among a certain class of people to make a sensation, and "épater les gens" by a show of costly gifts, that will be duly mentioned in the columns of the society organs, that it has become a recognised custom with houses who make a speciality of this kind of business to loan out articles of jewellery for the express purpose of figuring as marriage "presents." A pretty high figure is, I believe (says the Paris correspondent of a contemporary), exacted for these "accommodations," and in order that they may be duly protected against risks, the jewellers usually engage one or two detectives to keep a watchful eye on the "presents." A story is told of a "soirée de fiancailles" which was given a few weeks ago in a stylish hotel in the Monceau quarter. One of the guests was a distinguished-looking old gentleman, and during the evening he approached the table on which the jewels presented to the bride were exposed. In order the better to examine a marvellous necklace which had excited his admiration, he made to take it in his hands. But at that moment someone touched him lightly on the shoulder, and a low voice whispered in his ear:—

"You may look, but you must not touch."

"Why not?" asked the old gentleman, in surprise.

"These are our orders," was the significant reply.

The old Parisian understood, and retired, smiling.

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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.

## BERLIN

### CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Samson und Dalila	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Jäger	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Schlieser Jägerblut	8
Deutsches Theater	King Lear	7.30
" "	(Kammerspiele) Terakoya, Kimitoko	8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	8
Berliner Theatre	Erotik. Ein Erinnerungsfest	7.30
New Theatre	Wahrheit	8
New Schauspielhaus	Das Fräulein in Schwarz	8
Kleines Theater	Lady Frederick	8
Comic Opera	Tiefand	8
Residenz Theatre	Das Glück der anderen. Der selige Octave	8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Ein Toulfaskerl	8
" "	„Charlottenburg	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Das Opferlamme	8
Laien Theater	Wilhelm Tell	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Fischmann als Erzähler	8
" "	Herr Paraglyph	8
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue 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. Herrnheld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands	8
Apollo 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 Brautscha. Die lustige Witwe	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Der grüne Zweig	8
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc	8

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

### THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

#### THE POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

London, October 7.

Sir Edward Grey, Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking at Worle (Northumberland) this evening, declared that it was England's desire to render support to the new Turkish Government. Every impediment placed in the way of the new régime would only give a military character to Turkish policy, which would be highly undesirable in the interests of European peace. Moreover, it would render every reform in the country dangerous. Sir Edward concluded by expressing the hope that no conflict would ensue as a result of the present situation.

Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, delivered a speech in London this evening, in the course of which he expressly stated that it was England's intention to strongly support the young Turkish constitution, and to warn Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary that they could not ride roughshod over the terms of the Berlin Treaty without the unanimous approval of the signatory Powers.

Reuter learns that the next step in the present crisis will be the issue of a Note to the Powers signatory to the Berlin Treaty through the Russian

Government, in which the assembly of an international conference will be advocated.

### THE SERBIAN GOVERNMENT INDIGNANT.

Belgrade, October 7.

The Servian Government has issued a Note to the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty, protesting against the incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Habsburg monarchy. The Note states that only in the complete restoration of Bosnia's original condition can Servia find satisfaction. Should this be impossible, Servia will demand adequate compensation.

### MONTENEGRO'S THREAT.

Belgrade, October 7.

The Prince of Montenegro has telegraphed to the Servian Government as follows: "If the Servian Army marches to the banks of the Drina, my Army will be ordered to advance against Herzegovina."

### WARLIKE TURKISH MOVEMENTS.

Constantinople, October 7.

Yesterday a regiment of Infantry of the Guard, with full field equipment, left here for an unknown destination. Every night special trains are despatched to the frontier conveying war material. Yesterday afternoon a body of Softas, 3,000 strong, marched to the Yildiz and demanded the immediate

declaration of war against Bulgaria. Street demonstrations against Austria and in favour of England took place here today. The Sultan made a speech to the demonstrators.

### TURKEY'S PROTEST.

Paris, October 7.

The Turkish Ambassador handed to M. Pichon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this afternoon a circular Note protesting against the Bulgarian declaration of independence. The Note runs as follows: The Sultan protests strongly against the attitude of Prince Ferdinand, and appeals to the Powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin to take the required steps; for example, to summon a Conference, in order to examine the conditions for the restoration of lawful order in Bulgaria and East Roumelia and to safeguard the interests of Turkey. The Porte might resort to force in order to protect its rights, but wishes to avoid doing so out of respect to treaties and to the general desire for peace. The Porte formally protests against the recent violation of the treaty of Berlin and expressly reserves all the rights secured to it by that international Act.

### THE CRETAN REVOLT.

Athens, October 7.

In consequence of the Bulgarian *coup d'état*, the population of Crete resolved yesterday to throw off

(Continued on page 4.)

# DRESDEN

A fearful panic took place in the Synagogue at Marmaros Sziget, Hungary, on Sunday night during a service attended by 3,000 people. A false alarm of fire was suddenly raised, and a stampede ensued. Terrible scenes were witnessed at the only exit, a small door four feet wide. In the awful fight to get into the open, four people were crushed to death, and about 40 seriously wounded. Several women, unable to reach the door, jumped out of the windows, and many were terribly injured. Many of the wounded are not expected to recover.

The demand in our time for ease and comfort has been supreme since the mysterious powers of electricity aided by human invention have been pressed into the service to add to the conveniences, the pleasures, and the beauty of life. Telegraph, telephone, gramophone, cinematograph—each of those words heralds an epoch of progress towards enlightenment and enjoyment. Cinematographic exhibitions, which little more than ten years ago were a curiosity, suggestive of the enchanter's wand, have now become a factor of ordinary civilized life; not only reproducing distant scenes and occurrences with wonderful fidelity and vividness, but showing the continuous development of their phases, and thus becoming as instructive as they are interesting and amusing. But they require some exercise of imagination on the part of the beholder in order to convert the silent and colourless movements on the canvas into real life. Such mental efforts are stimulated and aided at the Tonbild Theatre by means of the gramophone. Thus sound is made to enliven the silence, while a skilful use of finely coloured plates relieves the monotonous grey of the pictures, so that the illusion of real life becomes almost perfect. Stage scenes, with all their accompaniments of voice and colour, are presented to us. We see and hear Herr Sembach in one of his best roles, that of *Canto* in Leoncavallo's "Bajazzo"; we enjoy at the same time the graceful movements and brilliant singing of Frau Francillo Kaufmann, of Berlin, in the I. Act of Verdi's "Traviata"; Mlle. Saharet performs her famous dance "La Champagne"; and Robert Steidl, the popular Berlin humourist, amuses us with a piquant couplet, the full effect of which is reproduced by his lively gestures, as seen on the screen. The completeness of the illusion of reality created by all these performances is astonishing. The flickering that frequently impairs the clearness of cinematographic pictures is entirely avoided at the Tonbild Theatre. Gestures, breathing, *embouchure*, all correspond so perfectly in the pictures to the sung or spoken words that the portrait on the canvas seems to be actually alive. Charming ballets, doggy pictures from the famous kennels at Zahna, attractive street scenes in Paris, pantomimes, events such as the visit of the King of Spain to Dresden, botanical sights, as for instance the flowering of the "Victoria Regia" and the "Queen of Night," scenes from the last great autumn manoeuvres in France and Germany—all these afford such an abundance of interesting and amusing matter that one is lost in amazement at the great achievements of technical science, and fancies himself in a land of wizards. The Tonbild Theatre must soon make for itself a host of friends.

Dr. A. V. de Souza, who has been practising in Dresden for the last nineteen years, chiefly among members of the Anglo-American colony, has removed from Reichs Strasse 4 to Sidonien Strasse 26, close by the English Church. For fifteen years Dr. de Souza has been the official medical adviser of the American Consulate-General in Dresden, and enjoys a brilliant reputation in all English-speaking circles here.

It has just leaked out, says a Buda Pest report, that during the recent manoeuvres in Hungary an incident occurred which, besides being both awkward and unexpected, would, in war time, have meant disaster to the forces. During the height of the attack at Plattensee, in fact, the commanders of the blues, with their staffs, were captured by Hussars. It was a detachment of the well-known Honved Hussars which executed this startling manoeuvre. One of the commanding generals, with his staff, was watching the movements of the troops from a hilltop, when he was taken unaware from the rear with such adroitness, according to one account, that some of the gallant officers with him fell off their horses in their surprise. The umpire-in-chief, however, decided that the capture, being "outside the pro-

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gramme," should be regarded as void, and it was hushed up. A brother "Blue" commander was trapped by the Honved horsemen when driving with a Royal Prince in a motor to reach a more commanding spot. There was an exciting chase over a rough road, but the horses won, and General and Prince were taken prisoners, only to be released by the same empire, who by no means shared the enthusiasm of the hussars. It is stated that both Generals have been reprimanded for taking up unprotected positions.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. There will be no music during guard-mounting.

## MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The Petri Quartet will give their first chamber music concert at the Palmengarten on Monday evening next. The programme will comprise the quartets: Haydn in D, op. 20 No. 4; Mozart in B-flat, Köchel catalogue No. 458; Beethoven in F, op. 59.

Dr. Helene Stöcker, the publisher of the periodical *Neue Generation*, will give two lectures in the small hall of the Gewerbehaus: the first on Monday, the 12th instant, and the second on Wednesday, the 14th. The subject of the first will be "The problems of Marriage"; that of the second "The future of Marriage."

The programme of the first of the four concerts arranged by the *Vereinigung der Musikfreunde*, which will be given at the Vereinshaus on Tuesday evening next, the 13th instant, shows that these concerts are intended to take high rank among the musical fixtures of the Dresden season. Lola Rally, of the Royal opera in Berlin, will sing the well-known aria from Mozart's "Il rè pastore" with orchestral accompaniment, and four songs with piano-forte accompaniment—viz. Brahms' "Feldensamkeit" and "Das Mädchen spricht," d'Albert's "Wiegelielied," and R. Strauss' "Ständchen." The second soloist of the evening, the famous Stuttgart pianist Professor Max Pauer, will play Schumann's Concerto in A-minor, op. 54, for piano-forte and orchestra, and Liszt's "Liebestraum" and "Soirées de Vienne." The Gewerbehaus orchestra, conducted by Herr Willy Olsen, will play Beethoven's "Prometheus" overture, and the I. Ballet music from Schubert's "Rosamunde." Herr Emil Klinger will be the piano-forte accompanist. We hear that there has been a great demand for tickets for this concert. Early application for places is therefore desirable.

The following is the programme of the reading which Herr Ernst v. Possart will give at the Gewerbehaus on Tuesday, the 13th instant. Part I: Schiller's "Das Lied von der Glocke" and "Die Kraniche des Ibykus." Part II: "Deutsches Recht" ("Die Braut von Steyr," a folk-song of the town of Steyr in four parts, by Enrica von Haendel-Masseti.)

Fräulein Gertrud Matthaes, a Dresden violinist, will play the following pieces at her concert at the Palmengarten on Thursday, the 15th instant. Nardini: Sonata in D, for violin and piano-forte. Bach: Sonata in C-minor. Spohr: Adagio from the XI. Concerto. Laub: Polonaise, op. 8, for violin and piano-forte. Werner: Two pieces from a Suite.

Sitt: Arioso from the Suite, op. 88, Etude in E-minor, op. 24, for violon and piano-forte. Fräulein Matthaes will be assisted by Herr Ernst Häntzsch, who will sing the following songs. Bocquet: "Morgengang," "Herdglück," "Ellen," "An den Mond," "Sicheres Glück." Fuchs: "Lied Ralfs vom Rhein," "Das wilde Gejaid." D'Albert: "Wanderung." Thuille: "Neujahrslied." Herr Kurt Striegler will be the accompanist.

The young reciter Paul Willi, who will give a reading from contemporary German poets in the hall of the new Künstlerhaus, at the corner of Albrecht Strasse and Grunaer Strasse, on Friday, the 16th instant, has placed on his programme selections from Gottfried Keller, Karl Spitteler, Thomas Mann, Eugène Ionesco, Agnes Miegel, and Franziska Mann. The II. Part will consist of two melodramas with harp accompaniment, by Lulu v. Strauss and Gustav Falke, music by Oscar Mabata. An instrumental trio by Bator for harp, violin, and violoncello will also be performed. The artists assisting Herr Paul Willi will be: Frau Bauer-Ziech (harp), Konzertmeister Bärtich (violin), and Herr Nebelong (violoncello).

Herr Willem Andriessen, of Amsterdam (piano-forte), will assist at the Song recital to be given at the Palmengarten on Saturday, the 17th instant, by Herr Franz Steiner.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending about 8.45

### I. Symphony Concert, Series A.

The same programme as in the first Symphony Concert, fifty years ago, October 26, 1858.

- (1) Overture of "Anacreon" . . . . . L. Cherubini.
- (2) Symphony (B-flat No. 12, Breitkopf & Härtel edition) . . . . . J. Haydn.
- (3) Overture of the opera "Euryanthe" . . . . . C. M. v. Weber.
- (4) Symphony (No. 5, C-minor) . . . . . L. van Beethoven.

Rehearsal this morning at 10.30.

Saturday night . . . . .	Fra Diavolo . . . . .	at 7.30
Sunday night . . . . .	Die Afrikanerin . . . . .	" 7
Monday night . . . . .	Tannhäuser . . . . .	" 7

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . .	Der Erbforster . . . . .	at 7
Saturday night . . . . .	Die Liebe wacht . . . . .	7.30
Sunday night . . . . .	Die Liebe wacht . . . . .	7.30
Monday night . . . . .	Le robe rouge . . . . .	7.30

### Residenz Theatre.

Tonight . . . . .	Das Modell . . . . .	at 7.30
Saturday night . . . . .	Ein Walzertraum . . . . .	7.30

Victoria Salons . . . . .	Variety Performance . . . . .	at 8
Central Theatre . . . . .	Variety Performance . . . . .	" 8

### Museums &c.

- Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9-5. Sundays and Holidays 11-3 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9-5 .A 0.50. Mondays 9-1 .A 1.50.
- Royal Kapterstich 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. Sales (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 12, 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 2-5, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 .A 0.50.
- Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9-2 and 4-6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.
- Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühische Terrasse). Picture exhibition german artists. Open daily 10-5, Sundays 11-2. Entrance fee .A 1.-; Sundays and Wednesdays .A 0.50.
- Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. German picture exhibition.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

the sovereignty of Turkey and proclaim themselves subjects of Greece. That decision has been carried out today. Greek officials have been installed in all the public and communal offices. The people are streaming into Canea from all parts of the island, in order to give vent there to their enthusiastic attachment to Greece.

## AMUSING DUEL IN A TRAIN.

A passage at arms was rather more amusing than is usually the case in a car running on the electric railway between Posillipo and Naples one day this week, if a Naples report is to be believed. A portly priest asked the conductor a question and received an answer, which he deemed was discourteous; thereupon the offended priest hailed the conductor as "a black rascal" and a "thickhead," and then boxed his ears. The chastised official sought out a long iron rod and advanced to the attack with the object of running the portly priest through the body. However, before the conductor could get along the car, the priest, seeing the attack approaching, seized a sword from its scabbard, the property of a colonel, and stood forth to defend himself. The priest parried the charge skilfully; in fact, so well did he get to work, that the conductor threw away his iron rod and fled, followed by the priest, who belaboured the flying foe as well as he could in the confined space. At last the pursued conductor fell into a big basket of eggs, head first, and the priest was able then to give his fallen foe a sound drubbing before the poor man could get free of the basket and the smashed eggs. It may be mentioned that the incident afforded immense amusement to the other passengers; the laughter attracted the police, who, seeing that part of the encounter which was confined to the unfortunate egg-basket, walked the priest and the conductor off to prison. The useful sword was restored duly to the colonel.

## NEW PLAYS IN LONDON.

(From our special correspondent.)

Theatrical critics who have for long, like many an actor and actress, been "resting," have had a most harassing time lately, for within a few days of each other no fewer than five West End theatres reopened their doors with new productions. Of one of these, a musical comedy with the title the "King of Cadonia," little need be said. It possesses all the merits and but few of the demerits of its class. It is witty and tuneful, and has a slightly more continuous plot than usual; but probably its chief claim to prosperity will be that it serves as a vehicle for the return of a very favourite and talented comedian,—viz., Huntley Wright.

The silvery-voiced Forbes Robertson has opened a season at the St. James' with a play by Jerome K. Jerome, bearing the somewhat mysterious title "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." It is a curious public, this London play-going public. Jerome's play is almost everything that a play should not be: it is dull, undramatic, and full of that stilted sentimentality which is so familiar to readers of the "Three Men," whether "in a boat" or "on the Bummel." But owing, presumably, to the great popularity of Forbes Robertson, the public are flocking to see the play, though it may be doubted if many of them will venture into the St. James' twice. The plot of the play is thin to transparency. The scene is a London lodging-house in which are dwelling some particularly sordid people,—viz., a "Cheat," otherwise the Landlady, a "Cad," a "Painted Woman," and a few more of that ilk. To these are added the "Lodger" or "Passer-By," who by the force of his righteous example and dignified, if tedious, didactics works such wonders that the "Cheat" becomes the "Lady of the House," the "Painted Lady" becomes a model of respectability, and the "Cad," who in the course of an hour is cured not only of his appalling caddishness, but also, *mirabile dictu*, of a peculiarly vile cockney accent, emerges as an entertaining person. Could banality further go?

At the Garrick Theatre Miss Evelyn Millard goes into management for the first time, and presents an adaptation of Mr. W. J. Locke's novel "Idols." This play is drawing-room melodrama with a vengeance. Irene Merriam is devoted to her husband Gerard, but has some regard for the latter's bosom friend Hugh Colman, who once saved Gerard's life but who otherwise does not seem a very desirable person, and is secretly married to Minna, daughter of an enormously wealthy Jew, Jacob Hart. Minna is anxious that her father should give his sanction to the marriage,—already, mark you, an accomplished fact—but the old Jew is obdurate, and declares that he will cut his daughter off with the proverbial shilling if she marries a Gentile. Hugh, at the instigation of Minna, who cannot bear the idea of being left penniless, takes an oath that he will never reveal the secret of their marriage. Opportunely enough, at this juncture the old Jew's butler murders his master, but unfortunately Hugh, for no very apparent reason, is accused of the

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## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.  
Sunday, October 11th. 17th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m.  
and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and  
Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.  
Monday, October 12th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Tuesday, October 13th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Wednesday, October 14th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, October 15th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Friday, October 16th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Saturday, October 17th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
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.  
Friday, October 9th. Litany 10.0 a.m.  
Sunday, October 11th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sun-  
day School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon  
11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,  
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murder and brought to trial. This trial scene, the  
Old Bailey to the life with judge, jury, counsel all  
complete, is the one moment of the play. The de-  
fence call no witnesses, but when the prosecuting  
counsel, in closing his case, alludes to the fact that  
it had been hinted that there was a woman in the  
case, and in discussing the possibility of an alibi  
exclaims dramatically "In what woman's arms could  
the prisoner have passed the night?" Irene rises  
from her place in court and startles the assembly  
by exclaiming "In mine!" With a celerity quite  
unexampled in real life, Hugh is at once acquitted  
of the murder, and leaves the court without a stain  
upon his character, so to speak.

The quixotry of Irene's action is surely almost  
absurd. Because Hugh had once saved Gerard's  
life, she thinks herself bound to save his; and in  
doing so, confesses, quite falsely, her own unfaith-  
fulness to the husband she loves. Gerard, naturally  
enough, accuses her of having spoken to shield a  
lover, not a friend; and all the fat is in the fire.  
The play, however, unlike the novel, has the usual  
happy ending. Hugh breaks his oath and tells of  
his marriage, and Gerard asks his wife's forgive-  
ness. If the play, supremely unconvincing and, in-  
deed, unreal as it is, is successful, it will be entirely  
due to its interpretation. Miss Millard acts quite  
magnificently as the hyper-quixotic wife, while Mr.  
Aynsworth's quiet methods were particularly effec-  
tive in the part of Hugh. Mr. Waring, always a  
sound actor, as Gerard has to wait for his big  
scene until the last act, when he scores tremendously.  
The rest of the caste is adequate.

The one genuine undoubted, indeed triumphant,  
success of the week was the production of the new  
Barrie play, "What Every Woman Knows." Lon-  
doners are always on the *qui vive* for a new play  
by Mr. Barrie, whose "Peter Pan" seems indeed to  
be a hardy annual, seeing that it is revived every  
Christmas holidays; and judging by the roars of  
laughter that greeted the production of his new  
play, the Duke of York's theatre will be filled  
nightly for months.

John Shand, a young Scotch railway porter, is  
filled with a thirst for knowledge, and to gratify  
this is in the habit of burglariously entering the  
library of three brothers named Wylie, who have  
a sister Maggie, who seems unable to obtain a  
husband. The brothers, catching John Shand in  
flagrant delicto, conceive a novel punishment. They  
agree to give Shand £300 for a University career,  
on condition that at its close he marries Maggie.  
Shand, a dour Scot, who has never been known to  
smile, makes rapid progress; and in Act II has been  
elected a member of Parliament. He and Maggie,  
now his wife, take up their abode in London, where  
John rather unexpectedly falls violently in love  
with a certain Lady Sybil Lazenby. Maggie,  
who, if not a genius, has plenty of mother-wit, con-  
trives that John shall go into the country for a  
fortnight, to stay with a French Countess, his fellow  
guest being Lady Sybil. As Maggie had expected,  
John and Sybil get heartily sick of each other;  
John finds himself quite unable to live without his  
wife and returns to her; and when she assures him  
that "a woman is made, not out of a man's rib,  
but his funny-bone," he laughs for the first time  
in his life and the curtain falls, leaving us assured  
that the Shands will have a happy future, since  
John has become human. This bald description  
gives no idea of the charming humour which abounds  
throughout the play, and which will make it a  
classic of the English stage. It is fortunate indeed  
in its interpreters. Miss Hilda Trevelyan achieved  
a veritable triumph as the homely, pathetic little  
Maggie, who is always determined to "mother"  
her husband; while Mr. Gerald du Maurier, the  
first of the younger school of English actors, as  
John Shand, is admirable at every moment of the  
play. The three Scotch brothers are excellently  
played, while Mrs. Tree is in her element as the  
French Countess.

## NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition to appear next week:  
Vol. 4,072. "Gay Lawless," a new novel by Helen  
Mathers.

## A BADGER'S FATE.

On a recent morning a gamekeeper in Lower  
Teviotdale was rather surprised to find in one of  
his rabbit snares a badger hanging by the neck.  
The snare was on the brink of a bank, over  
which the badger fell when caught, and was con-  
sequently strangled. This is a most unusual in-  
cident because, under ordinary conditions, the  
badger, which possesses a formidable mouthful of  
teeth, would have bit the wire through and gained  
its liberty. The unfortunate badger was a female  
specimen, weighing 23lb.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
Fresh south-easterly winds, dry, temperature not  
much altered.