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# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 815.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 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.

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## POLITICAL IMMORALITY.

(From an English correspondent.)

There is no more perfect endowment in man, said Plutarch, than political virtue. The old Greek philosopher, with his customary acumen, thus voiced a great truth, a truth that is being emphasised by the extraordinary events which in the last few days have dealt a heavy blow to international harmony. In this materialistic age it is the fashion to scoff at the introduction of morality into the complex system governing the political life of great nations; it is argued that, willy-nilly, each nation must play exclusively for its own hand, seizing every opportunity to further its own interests regardless either of the righteousness or the wickedness of the course followed. The race, we are repeatedly told, is to the swift, and the devil invariably overwhelms the hindmost. Coupled with this cynical creed is a strong tendency to mask ulterior motives by a wealth of unctuous rhetoric, in the manner of the Hibernian conspirator-politician with "one hand stuck out behind the back, to signal 'strike again'; the other on his dress shirt-front to show his heart is clean." Thus, an age remarkable for the abundance of utterances by prominent politicians advocating higher morality in international relations is also distinguished by several acts which deserve no other name than barefaced piracy. Not all the gifted eloquence of the venerable Emperor Franz Josef, visible in his proclamation to the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina, can disguise the rank faithlessness of Austria-Hungary's action, the cool disregard of even rudimentary political honesty. It may be that in Bulgaria's case to know all is to pardon all; for over thirty years the Principality has been incessantly striving to reach the commendable goal of national greatness, to the furtherance of which end complete independence was absolutely essential. The methods it has made use of to attain this independence are open to very strong question, but complete probity was, perhaps, too much to expect of the Government of a Balkan Principality. Concerning the policy adopted by Austria, however, no words in condemnation of it can be too strong. With Machiavellian craft the Viennese cabal watched the development of the Near Eastern situation as a cat watches a mouse, and sprang at the very moment when every moral consideration pointed towards postponement.

During the trying time that the Macedonian problem was engaging the close attention of all Christendom, when that hapless territory was being ravaged with fire and sword and converted into a very hell on earth, no nation was more forward than Austria in expressing its concern at the deplorable state of affairs, and it was naturally assumed that she, in common with other Powers, was even prepared to make some small sacrifices in order to restore peace in Macedonia. By an almost miraculous circumstance, the apparently insoluble problem was eliminated in the space of a couple of days, thanks to the patriotic efforts of the Young Turkish party, who struck at the root of the plant while others were concerning themselves with the foliage. In a word, Turkey degenerate became Turkey regenerate, asking nothing save a period of undisturbed quiet in which to work out her own complete salvation. By every ethical law, therefore, this should have been granted to her. But, on the contrary, since the inauguration of the constitutional régime Turkey has been harried to an extent which was never attained during her many years of misgovernment. It would almost appear that the Austrian statesmen entered into an unholy compact with Prince Ferdinand to openly attack Turkey as soon as her hands were tied. The political revival of the Ottoman Empire was seemingly of no account to Austria so long as she could seize a material advantage at the expense of her neighbour. It did not matter in the least to the Hofburg junta whether Turkey was again plunged into the depths of administrative degradation if Austrian aims were served thereby. Nor, apparently, was the peace of Europe of greater account, for it is quite evident that the diplomats at Vienna were aware of the possible, even probable, dangers attending their course of action. The march of events has paid a tribute to the perspicacity of those two great German statesmen, Bismarck and Von Gerlach, both of whom repeatedly described Austria as the most cynical, self-seeking Power in Europe. We do not think the London Times errs when it characterises Austria's

## "PELZ-MODE-WAREN" STORE.

Dresden, Prager Strasse 52.  
Ladies intending to purchase Furs should not omit to see what can be obtained at 52, Prager Str., opp. Cook's Tourist Office.

Among the great variety of what are termed "Fine Furs," of guaranteed quality and at reasonable prices, are: Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Sable, Marten, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Seal-skin, Squirrel, Black Lynx, Pony, Fox, &c., made into Jackets, Coats, Neckpieces, Collarettes, Muffs, &c., in the latest styles.

The proprietors, H. G. B. Peters, your countrymen, are furriers of many years' experience, and in every case ready to conscientiously advise in any matter pertaining to Furs.

An agreeable feature of this Store is that visitors feel perfectly at home within its precincts, and shopping is therefore rendered pleasant and easy.

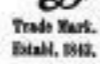
A visit to this establishment cannot fail to prove beneficial.

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action as base. The aged monarch himself cannot hope to escape the opprobrium now being vented on his country by all honest men, and it is the saddest of all coincidences that this should happen within a few weeks of the universal celebrations which commemorated his sixtieth year of reign. Austria today stands at the international bar of judgment, proved of having transgressed ethical dictates. Let us hope the nations will be consistent enough to pass judgment on her with the severity called for by the circumstances.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### MR. CHURCHILL ON THE BALKAN CRISIS.

London, October 9.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Winston Churchill, delivered a speech yesterday, in the course of which he touched upon the present crisis in the Near East and said that England must remain completely tranquil in the matter. This crisis, he said, has once more proved how indispensable was a powerful Navy for the defence of the British Isles, and such a Navy must be of a strength sufficient to prevent the slightest possibility of a war.

#### PENNY POSTAGE WITH AMERICA.

London, October 8.

Lord Granard, Master of the Horse, who assists the Postmaster-General, landed at Plymouth yesterday from New York. He said America was enthusiastic over penny postage, but personally he thought the advantage would be greater to English than to American business people. The American travelling public were anxious for the Cunard Company to adopt the Channel route, and sooner or later they would be compelled to do so to fill the ships.

#### THE "GLADIATOR" DOCKED.

London, October 8.

The "Gladiator" was safely dry-docked yesterday morning in the deep dock at Portsmouth. Advantage was taken of the top of the spring tide, and the operation was carried out speedily, successfully, and without mishap of any kind. Much satisfaction was expressed by all naval officers and salvage officials concerned.

During the night and early morning the ship was pumped as dry as possible, and got high out of the water. Then the salvage steamers cast off and three of the steel "camels" as well, only two being

left on the starboard or injured side. Tackle from each mast was carried to bollards ashore to safeguard the ship from toppling over to starboard, and the measures taken proved effective in every way. The vessel was hauled into dock, the gate was closed, and steps were at once taken to get her upright and remedy the starboard list before shoring her up and pumping the dock dry.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### MR. ROOSEVELT AS ARBITRATOR.

New York, October 8.

The *World* this morning, on the authority of its Washington correspondent, states there is reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt, "when the psychological moment arrives," will suggest arbitration, with a view to averting a conflict in the Balkans.

It is hinted that the President, despite his political preoccupations, may offer himself as arbitrator.

#### KRUPP VERSUS THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Washington, October 9.

The Court of Appeal of the District of Columbia has given judgment in the case of the firm of Krupp versus the United States Government, in which the great German firm charged the Government with having made unlawful use of several of its patents in connection with the construction of field guns and other artillery. The Court announces that the firm of Krupp may enter suit against the U. S. Government for infringement of the patent act, and in the meantime may apply for an injunction to prevent the Government making further use of Krupp patent processes for the construction of ordnance.

Hitherto it has been considered inadmissible in America to take proceedings against the Government for violation of patent rights, and therefore the action of the German firm creates a noteworthy precedent.

#### TAXICAB DRIVERS ON STRIKE.

New York, October 8.

A disturbance took place today in connection with the strike of motor cab-drivers. A non-Unionist chauffeur was stoned by the strikers and lookers-on, and the police had to interfere for his protection.

#### THIRTEEN KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

New York, October 8.

An explosion occurred today in a grain elevator at Richford, Vermont, killing thirteen people, including two women. No cause for the disaster has yet been discovered.

#### THE NATIONAL DEFENCE OF FRANCE.

Paris, October 8.

The Premier, M. Clémenceau, delivered a speech today in the Département of Var, in which he stated that the military administration of France had as its sole aim the vigilant defence of the country in times of stress and difficulty. Circumstances were liable to arise at an hour's notice which conclusively demonstrated the instability of international treaties as bulwarks against unexpected aggression. Peoples and governments are on occasion induced to forsake the path of rectitude in order to follow one of egotism, which all too frequently leads them dangerously near the brink of sanguinary war. France, aided by her allies and friends, will in the present crisis exert all her strength in an effort to amicably unite the many conflicting interests, and extends her strong sympathy to a people which is battling so valiantly for the preservation of its free institutions.

#### THE CRISIS IN THE NEAR EAST.

##### THANKS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Constantinople, October 8.

The attitude of Great Britain, as expressed in *Reuter's* statement, was published on fly sheets by the Turkish Press, and spread with great rapidity. The news provoked an outburst of popular feeling and gratitude towards Great Britain, and processions of several thousand people marched with flags from the different quarters of Stamboul through the city, and at present are in front of the town residence of the British Embassy, cheering vociferously for Great Britain, and expressing their thanks.

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

A telegram from Schwerin, of yesterday's date, informs us that the report circulated in the foreign and home press that the Dowager-Empress of Russia and Queen Alexandra of England would shortly pay a visit to the Grand Ducal court at Ludwigslust, is characterised in authoritative circles as incorrect.

The dangers of the Conference idea in connection with the Near Eastern crisis appear to be perceived in England as well as here; the French Press also is less enthusiastic in its favour. On the other hand, opinion in Rome still inclines to a conference. The revolt of Crete has caused great disquietude among the lower classes in Constantinople. Hostility to Germany is being systematically excited.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, discussing the crisis in the Near East, emphasises the favourable nature of the latest reports on the situation, and especially the fact that Turkey does not contemplate a declaration of war. "It is evident, therefore," he adds, "that the principal personages in the drama intend to maintain complete calm. Let people think what they will of the importance of all the negotiations and arrangements among the Powers. The centre of gravity was, and is, in Constantinople. The fact can, therefore, be gladly welcomed that Turkey has not felt herself compelled by a justified feeling of wounded amour propre to take irrevocable steps.

The Bulgarian question is not, however, settled yet. The proclamation of Bulgaria as a kingdom is for the present only effective for the Bulgarians. Only the recognition of the Powers can give it international sanction. So long as this is withheld the ruler of Bulgaria is King for the Bulgarians only; for the Powers he remains a Prince. They have doubtless already considered the conditions created by Bulgaria's 'coup de main,' and the result of their deliberations will alone confer validity.

"It is to be expected that the negotiations by which the most varied interests are affected will take a perfectly peaceful course, and all real danger seems to have been averted by the reception accorded in Turkey to what has happened. Unforeseen contingencies have to be reckoned with, but the reports coming to hand from both Turkey and Bulgaria, that mobilisation has not been ordered in either country, seems to avert anxiety."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* makes a disclosure which shows that Austria-Hungary is not only breaking the clauses of the Treaty of Berlin, but that she is also breaking a specific engagement with Turkey.

At the time when that Treaty was negotiated, Count Andrassy, it appears, and his colleagues also signed a secret agreement with Turkey. By this document they declared in the name of their Government that the sovereign rights of Turkey in the two provinces should not suffer any infringement, and that the Austrian occupation of them should be considered as temporary. The Turks were pledged not to divulge this agreement, and it is not, we are told, from Turkish official sources that the *Times* correspondent has learned its contents. But he is certain that it exists.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes a telegram from Belgrade stating that the people call for immediate mobilisation of the Servian Army, the breaking off

of the manoeuvres, and the immediate march of the troops on the Bosnian frontier and the Drina. It is urged that the King should put himself at their head. The British Military Attaché, who was attending the manoeuvres in Servia, left suddenly in the middle of the night for Sofia.

The Bulgarian Army is modelled on the Russian Army to a great degree. In time of peace it consists of 72 battalions, each of 480 men, 22 squadrons of cavalry, nine groups of divisional cavalry, 108 field batteries, and 18 mountain batteries, each with six guns at all times. Military service in Bulgaria is personal and obligatory, for every Bulgarian, fit and sound, has to serve with the Army in some form between the age of 20 years and 46 years. For a foot-soldier the service with the colours is two years, and for other branches of the Army the service is three years. There is no school of war in Bulgaria, and the staff officers are selected from those officers who have passed through a foreign military academy or school of war. In case of mobilisation the nine active divisions are transformed into nine Army Corps. In case of war with Turkey, Bulgaria would be able to put 320,000 men into the field; they would consist of 288 battalions of infantry, 40 squadrons of cavalry, and 180 field batteries and mountain batteries. On a war footing an infantry battalion numbers more than 1,000 Mannlicher magazine rifles, calibre .315. The field-gun is the Krupp model of 1898, and it fires a shrapnel of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. The mountain batteries are equipped with the Krupp 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  centimetre gun.

The new underground section of the Elevated and Underground Railway was formally opened last week. The new section extends from the former west-central terminus of the line at the Potsdamer Platz to the Spittelmarkt, in the centre of the city. Between these two points three stations have been erected—at the Wilhelms Platz, where the station is called Kaiserhof, at the junction of the Mohren Strasse with the Friedrich Strasse, and at the Hausvogtei Platz. The new stations are reached by means of short flights of steps which lead down from the street or square in which the station is situated. Although the new line is only a few feet below the surface of the roadway, the task of underpinning the foundations of various large buildings, like the office of the Imperial Marine, under which the railway passes, was rendered especially difficult by the sandy nature of the soil. The stations are conveniently situated in some of the more crowded business quarters of the city, and the new line, in conjunction with the branches from the south and west, will considerably relieve the congestion of traffic in the streets at certain hours of the day. Public confidence in the management of the line, which had been shaken by the terrible disaster which recently appalled all Berlin, shows signs of returning. The line will gradually be extended to the north and north-west of the city.

Trouble in the Balkans fades into insignificance beside the latest menace to the European situation. It hoped, we notice, to arrange an exchange of visits between German and French "patrols" of Boy Scouts.

One of the Bavarian railway companies is advertising for thirty-six vans and passenger carriages which are missing. It looks as if some careless official has had his pocket picked.

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

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The procession, which was the largest yet seen in Constantinople, subsequently marched to the French and Russian Embassies, where cheers were given for those Powers. Telegrams were dispatched to King Edward and Sir Gerard Lowther, the British Ambassador, who is at Therapia, expressing the profound gratitude of the Turks for the attitude of Great Britain in regard to the conduct of Bulgaria, and admiration for the British sense of justice.

### THE WAR SPIRIT IN SERVIA.

Belgrade, October 9.

The Servian troops returning from the autumn manoeuvres were enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens of Belgrade. Yesterday evening a vast crowd assembled before the palace, and demanded that the King should appear. Accordingly King Peter and the Crown Prince made their appearance on the balcony, and received a remarkable ovation. King Peter delivered an address to the crowd, which then quietly dispersed.

## COUNTER-PLOTTING IN BULGARIA.

Sofia, October 9.

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## ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

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Vienna, October 9.

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## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.  
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).  
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M.A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.  
Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.0 p.m. Song Service.  
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.  
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Rev. J. F. Dickie, D.D., Pastor.  
Office Hour 1 to 2 p.m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.

## 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	La Bohème . . . . . at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der letzte Funke . . . . . " 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	In der Sommerfrische . . . . . " 8
Deutsches Theater	Ein Sommernachtstraum . . . . . " 7.30
	(Kammerstücke) Nju . . . . . " 8
Lessing Theatre	Gespensier . . . . . " 8
Berliner Theatre	Erotik. Ein Erinnerungsfest . . . . . " 7.30
New Theatre	Wahrheit . . . . . " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Das Fräulein in Schwarz . . . . . " 8
Kleine Oper	Lady Frederick . . . . . " 8
Comie Opera	Der Maskenball . . . . . " 8
Resident Theatre	Das Glück der anderen. Der selige Octavio . . . . . " 8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht . . . . . " 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Familientag . . . . . " 8
	Charlottenburg . . . . . " 8
	Julius Caesar . . . . . " 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Madame Sans Gêne . . . . . " 8
Luisen Theatre	Fleischmann als Erzieher . . . . . " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Käthechen von Heilbronn . . . . . " 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello . . . . . at 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber . . . . . " 8
Leopoldtheater	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. Herrfeld 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 Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe . . . . . " 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . " 8
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc . . . . . " 8

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## THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A MARKED DECLINE.

St. Petersburg, October 8.

The cholera statistics for the last twenty-four hours, up to midday today, indicate 74 fresh cases and 57 deaths. The total number of cases now under treatment is 1,440.

## BOOKS AS WEDDING PRESENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, writes Mr. Milne in the *Book Monthly*, often give books for wedding presents. So do Mr. Balfour, Mr. Birrell, and Mr. (now Lord) Morley. Mr. Milne, who has got his information from London and provincial booksellers, says that at the foot of the social ladder books do not appear to be much in favour for wedding gifts. "Something useful" of a household kind is generally selected. Wealthy business folks also give "something useful," but on a grander scale. The professional classes, however, not infrequently present books to bridal couples of their acquaintance, books chosen both for their contents and their bindings. "High society" also patronises literature for wedding presents. A series of the standard authors which shall have some personal appeal in the binding, with perhaps a monogram or coat of arms, is cited as the high-water mark of the book as a wedding gift, because it is meant to be the nucleus of a future library. Sets of reprints, which are inexhaustible, are widely drawn upon for marriage gifts. Some writers have been bold enough to present sets of their own works.

# DRESDEN

Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, if that be his present title, will be forty-eight in February. He is rich, thanks to the Princess Clementine, is very fond of society, and is a great stickler for the ceremonies of his little Court. Botany is his hobby, and he is credited with a much greater preference for the identification of rare plants than for the study of an enemy's line of battle. He has learned the difficult language of his people, and he is quick at detecting any conspiracy against himself.

When Bulgaria was raised into an autonomous State, Prince Alexander of Battenberg consulted Prince Bismarck as to whether he should, as he eventually did, accept the offer of the Crown. "Certainly," said the grim old Chancellor. "It will always be a pleasant reminiscence." Prince Alexander's forced abdication, in spite of his great popularity, proved seven years afterwards the foresight of the great German statesman.

The present ruler of Bulgaria is one of the many men who owe almost everything to the possession of a clever mother. Princess Clementine, Louis Philippe's daughter, was unquestionably one of the ablest diplomatists in Europe. She not only made her son Prince of Bulgaria, but sustained him on the Throne when, without her help, his fall was certain, and saved him from excommunication by the Pope when his heir was baptised into the Greek Church. All the ability of the Bourbons seemed to centre in this most remarkable woman.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria, who is declared to be the moving spirit in the scheme of annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is the aged Emperor's able and masterful nephew. He is the son of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig, the younger brother of the Emperor, who died a few years ago, and is married to the Countess Chotek, who was a governess in the family of Archduke Frederic, brother of Queen Christina of Spain.

Frau Else Gipser came before the Dresden public again on Thursday after an interval of two years, during which she has carried on her pianoforte studies, as her performance on this occasion showed, with earnest assiduity. I am always glad to have an opportunity of hearing this unusually gifted lady, as the indubitable utterance of her feelings at the moment, which is the great charm in her playing, always has a fascinating effect, and that peculiarity, in spite of the fact that she is not free from certain weaknesses and irregularities, raises her playing far above the level of many of her contemporary fellow-artists, to whom clearness is the first consideration and who, in striving after accuracy, are apt to sink their personality. Frau Gipser's idiosyncrasy naturally prevents her performances being all of equal merit, but she has attained, by severe self-discipline, to the point of ensuring to her active and keenly analytical mental faculties the control over the fluctuations of her feelings. Artistic moderation is the gratifying result of such control, and the impression left by last Thursday's concert was such that one may hope in a few years to see this estimable artist reach the height of perfection. The programme on Thursday, contrary to Frau Gipser's usual custom of producing novelties, was wisely confined to old-established standard works. In the Grand Fantasia of Schumann, which headed the programme, there was much that was confused and indistinct owing to unrestrained emotion, but at the close of the work the grandeur and solidity which the composer intended it to have were brought out with admirable clearness. With Chopin the artist was more at home. Here the nobility of the musical conception was perceived, and if at times, as occasionally in the "Asdur Ballade," mistaken views as to the *tempi* were disturbing, yet on the whole justice was done to the Chopin spirit, and Frau Gipser's art was shown with unusually attractive effect in her surprisingly intelligent and uniformly impressionistic comprehension of details.

But Frau Gipser's greatest triumph was achieved in her playing of Liszt. The poetic refinement of the "Sonetto del Petrarca," the roguish grace and spirited *bizarrie* of the "Valse Impromptu," and particularly the "swing" of the "Konzert Etude" and of the XII. Rhapsody, attested in so convincing a manner the talent and refined musical feeling of the young artist as to promise great things. The applause of the not very numerous audience increased from number to number, rising towards the end of the concert to enthusiasm, and necessitating



**Salon de Paris.**  
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Extensive choice of hand-made Saxon Damask Table-Bed-Ladies' and Gentlemen's **LINEN** Joseph Meyer (au petit Bazar) Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

**The International Pharmacy Reichs-Apotheke**  
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THE LEADING PHARMACY FOR FOREIGNERS  
Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10.

several encores, notwithstanding the great length of the programme. M. N.

The following paragraph appears in the London Times:—

"We have received a communication that the arrangements for the forthcoming International Photographic Exhibition, which opens early next year in Dresden, are nearing completion. The State railways of Germany offer reduced carriage for goods going to Dresden, and they will be carried back by the railways free of charge. There will be no duty payable in Germany on goods sent to the Exhibition, and all exhibits which have not been patented in their respective countries will be protected during the Exhibition by the German Government. In view of the openings offered by this Exhibition for the extension of the British photographic industry, it should be noted that one of the foremost architects in Germany has been instructed to design a special palace for the exhibition of English photographic industries; but notice of space required must be sent in at once by the different firms, or it may not be possible to carry the project through. When it is remembered that at a very moderate estimate 2,000,000 people are expected to pass the turnstile and that the Americans are very strong in the field, the British manufacturer will do well to make his application for space at once and so ensure the building of a special palace for our home photographic trade."

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Jäger battalion No. 13. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established: for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5; for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and at the Hauptbahnhof.

## MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon, will be as follows:

(1) César Franck: Chorale No. 3 in A-minor, for organ. (2) E. Kretschmer (died 13th September 1908): two hymns for choir op. 21: a) "Justus ut palma," b) "Cantate Domino." (3) Schubert: "Dem Unendlichen," ode for soprano voice. (4) César Franck: Cantabile, for organ. (5) Rh. Becker: "Vater unser," for soprano voice with organ. (6) E. Kretschmer: "Laudato Dominum," Psalm 117 for double choir.

The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Kantor and Kgl. Musikdirector, will be assisted by: Fräulein Meta Mehrtens, soprano; Herr A. Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

At the Central Theatre on Thursday there was a rush for tickets for the Sarah Bernhardt performances on the 19th and 20th instant. The sale of tickets will continue daily until 2 p.m., at the theatre.

Painting on china is one of the home arts for the study of which Dresden offers special facilities, and we have much pleasure in drawing attention to the studio of Herr Rössner, as one conveniently situated in the centre of the English quarter and in which ladies and children may acquire this delightful accomplishment under the most advantageous and agreeable conditions. We have independent testimony of the heartiest character to the high excellence and conscientiousness of the teaching here imparted.

The following works will be performed at the four chamber music concerts to be given by the Leipzig Gewandhaus Quartet and Herr Emil Kronke in the hall of the new Künstlerhaus, at the corner of Albrecht Strasse and Grunauer Strasse, on October 27, December 1, January 5, and February 2. At the I. concert: pianoforte trio in B-flat, string quartet in G, pianoforte quartet in E-flat, by Mozart. At the II. concert: violoncello Sonata in A, string quartet in F-minor op. 95, pianoforte trio in D op. 70, by Beethoven. At the III. concert: Rondo Brillante in B-minor for pianoforte and violin, posthumous string quartet in D-minor, pianoforte trio in B-flat. At the IV. concert: pianoforte quartet, Märchenbilder for viola and pianoforte, pianoforte quintet, by Schumann. Tickets from H. Bock, Prager Strasse 9.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

### Fra Diavolo.

Comic opera in three acts by Scribe. Music by Auber.

#### Cast:

Fra Diavolo, under the name of Marquis of San Marco . . . . . Herr Burrian.  
Lord Cookburn, a travelling Englishman . . . . . Herr Trede.  
Pamella, his wife . . . . . Fräul. v. Chavanne.  
Lorenzo, officer of Roman Dragoons . . . . . Herr Jäger a. G.  
Matteo, landlord . . . . . Herr Nebuschka.  
Zerline, his daughter . . . . . Frau Wedekind.  
Giacomo, } Bandits . . . . . Herr Puttlitz.  
Beppo, } . . . . . Herr Erl.  
A miller . . . . . Herr Büssel.  
A soldier . . . . . Herr Ernst.

PLOT. Lorenzo, a captain, is in love with Zerline, whose father Matteo threatens to give her to a richer man. Lorenzo hopes to secure the reward offered for the capture of a notorious brigand, Fra Diavolo. A travelling Englishman, Lord Cookburn and his wife, are robbed by Fra Diavolo's band, though the lord does not suspect Fra Diavolo, himself, who has introduced himself to him as the Marquis of San Marco. Lorenzo succeeds in recovering Lord Cookburn's property from the brigands and is richly rewarded. Fra Diavolo conceals himself in Zerline's room, and admits two of his companions; they are disturbed by Lorenzo, to whom Fra Diavolo pretends he had an appointment with Zerline, while he tells Lord Cookburn he came by appointment to meet Lady Cookburn. Lorenzo challenges him to a duel. The two other robbers betray themselves by repeating words they had overheard Zerline saying, and they are made to decoy Fra Diavolo who is easily captured.

Composer: Auber. 1803-1856.

Sunday night . . . . . Die Afrikanerin . . . . . at 7  
Monday night . . . . . Tannhäuser . . . . . " 7

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . . Die Liebe wacht . . . . . 7.30  
Sunday night . . . . . Die Liebe wacht . . . . . 7.30  
Monday night . . . . . Le robe rouge . . . . . 7.30

### Residenz Theatre.

Tonight . . . . . Ein Walzertraum . . . . . at 7.30  
Sunday afternoon . . . . . Die lustige Witwe . . . . . 3.30  
Sunday night . . . . . Das Modell . . . . . 7.30  
Monday night . . . . . Die brennende Frage . . . . . 7.30

**Hch. Wm. Bassenge & Co. Bank.** Payments on all Letters of Credit. Exchange of Circular-Notes. Cheques and foreign money at most favourable rates. Postal Orders. English and American newspapers. Office hours 9-1, 3-6, Saturdays 9-3.  
Dresden, Prager Strasse 12.

**DRURIODRAMA.**

(From our special London correspondent.)

There are some things which are almost impossible to classify, and of such is the motley entertainment which at this period of the year draws enormous audiences to Drury Lane Theatre. Of most theatrical plays one asks the name of the author, but in the case of Drury Lane autumn drama that matters not one jot. Mr. Arthur Collins, the indefatigable successor of the late Sir Augustus Harris, aptly dubbed "Sir Augustus Druriolanus" by *Punch*, calls for his tame authors and says: "I want a drama; it must have one scene in some well-known resort of London society people; the great scandal in high life of the year has been the theft of the Dublin Crown jewels, so we must bring that in, only we'll make the scene of the theft the Tower of London; somehow or other you must bring the main characters together on the Alps, as our great sensational scene is to be the falling of a man and horse over a precipice; the chief rôles will be assigned to so and so and so and so, therefore the parts must be written to suit them." The tame authors depart, and with what ingenuity they may concoct a story on Mr. Collins' lines; and mid-way through September, after being heralded by many puffs preliminary, the drama, a hotch-potch of comedy, farce, tragedy, and crude melodrama, makes its first appearance. This year's production, "The Marriages of Mayfair," is neither better nor worse than its predecessors; except, perhaps, that the sensation scene is more sensational than ever. The resort of society chosen for reproduction is the interior of Rumpelmayer's, the *dernier cri* of London's ultra-smart restaurants, and doubtless the fashionably dressed crowd upon the vast stage enjoy themselves, drinking real tea out of real cups and smoking cigarettes supplied by the management. The theft of the Great Mogul Diamond from the Regalia at the Tower is cleverly done, though it seems straining a point to make the actual thief, who is shot dead by the guards at his sister's feet, the son of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower.

In his great sensational scene Mr. Collins has surpassed himself. In the midst of a blinding snowstorm we see the villain, accompanied by the hero on horseback, struggling up a steep Alpine pass. The hero, who partakes of some drugged brandy proffered by the villain, is soon sound asleep in a snowdrift; but just as the villain is preparing to mount his horse and press on up the pass, the outlying rock upon which he is standing gives way with a fearful crash, and he and his horse are plunged into the depths. The thing is so appallingly realistic that the whole audience is relieved when the villain smilingly reappears with his well-trained steed before the footlights. There is another admirable scene of a covert side with beautiful autumnal foliage; while the production ends with a picturesque wedding in the precincts of the Tower of London. 'Twould little profit to recount the actual plot of this amazing farrago of unreality and sensationalism. From a literary or, indeed, dramatic standpoint Druriodrama is always quite worthless. The fact—lamentable as it may be—remains that there is an enormous public for this kind of clap-trap in London. The interests of serious drama are not of course advanced one jot by these motley productions. But society people like to see themselves on the stage as they are, and non-society people like to see the society people as they imagine them to be, and there you are! That titled persons are not all snobs, that bookmakers are not necessarily black-hearted scoundrels, that Crown Jewel custodians are certainly not as a rule absolute idiots, that the legitimacy of heirs to peerages does not as a rule depend on the production of a single document, matters not one whit. For the purpose of Druriodrama these things are and must be so.

**MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITY.****WHAT THE DES MOINES PLAN IS.**

Des Moines, the capital and also the commercial centre of Iowa, has adopted a new system of municipal government, which, because of its distinctive features, has been christened the Des Moines plan, and it has already attracted world-wide attention. To fix responsibility for administrative acts is the essence of the plan. The second consideration was to have a governing body responsive to the popular will. A combination of these two elements in proper relationship would produce a highly efficient government.

The administration of municipal affairs, under the Des Moines plan, is in the hands of a board consisting of the mayor and four councilmen. The board stands in the same relation to the business of government as the directors of a trading corporation bear to the company's business. The mayor and council make all appointments, appropriate all funds, levy and collect taxes, establish rules for the direction of subordinate officials, and direct the expenditure of all money. In order that the responsibility for official acts may be still further fixed, the business of the city is divided into five departments—public affairs, accounts and finance, public safety, streets and public improvements, parks and public property. Each member of the council is assigned by mutual agreement

**DRESDEN****Tonbild & Theater**

47 Prager Strasse 47.

**Splendid and Varied Programme**

among others,

**Joh. Sembach, Dresden,****ROBERT STEIDL,****Baptist Hoffmann, Berlin,****Josef Josephi, Berlin.****The Alexandrinen Quadrille,**

a dance scene with original music performed by the Royal Ballet School of Copenhagen,

and many other numbers making up the

**First-Class Programme.**

Uninterrupted performances daily from 4-11 p. m.:

on Sundays from 11-1 and 3-11 p. m.

**B. A. MÜLLER,** by appointment to the Saxon Court,

Prager Strasse 32/34.

**DIABOLO** **HOCKEY**

Social Games. Children's Toys &amp; Games.

**R. Rössner,** art-painter (married), paints from photos on ivory or porcelain, and executes orders for any kind of painting on porcelain. He wishes to employ a few more lady pupils in his atelier. Moderate terms. Specimens on view at Werder Strasse 11, parterre, left, Dresden-A. References given.

**A. K. JANSON,** American Dentist. Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Dresden, Prager Strasse 10, 1. Specialist in straightening teeth.

**CAFÉ DE PARIS,** See Strasse 7, in Louis XVI. style. Superior artistic concerts in the afternoon and evenings up to 2 a. m.

**Brühl & Guttentag.** — Artistic needle work. — Embroideries. Prager Str. 20.

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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

**Hugo Borack**

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

**4, See Strasse 4,**

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Morley's and all other kinds of English Merino.

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Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys.

Knitted Waists.

English and German knitted Goods.

Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies,

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Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts,

Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Novelties of the season.

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First class ladies' tailor.

An der Kreuzkirche 2, II.

**Flowers for Hats,** vases, ball dresses; ostrich feathers, heron feathers, stoles, palms, fruits, flower-papers, &c. from **H. HESSE, Scheffel Str. 10-12.**

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DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse,

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, English, German,

French etc. in class or privately.

Boards received.

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Lessons also given in own studio. Uhland Strasse 27.

to one of these departments, the mayor assuming, by virtue of his office, the department of public affairs. Each councilman, therefore, becomes individually responsible for the conduct of the affairs of his department over which he exercises the authority of a superintendent.

Up to this point the Des Moines plan does not differ from the system of government instituted in Galveston after the city was ruined by the flood. But the Des Moines plan has other features. Coupled with this almost autocratic power and individual responsibility on the part of the councilmen is the recall. Although the officers are elected for a definite term, yet by the exercise of recalls they may be removed from office at any time a majority of the electors believe them to be dishonest or inefficient. A petition of 25 per cent. of the voters compels the accused office holder to again go before the people for their indorsement or rejection. At no time is a councilman free from the immediate authority of the electorate.

The initiative and referendum are also combined with the recall in the Des Moines plan. Under the initiative the voters retain the power of direct legislation, although the council might be opposed to the specific measure itself. A petition of not less than 10 per cent. of the qualified voters is necessary to bring a proposed ordinance before the people. The section of the law covering the initiative and also the referendum is mandatory upon the council, and compels the calling of a special election upon petition of the required number of voters. The clause in the plan which provides for the referendum places in the hands of the electors power to block any legislation, with the exception of such as may be required by State law or the public safety. If during ten days after the passage of an ordinance by the city council, 25 per cent. of the voters petition to have the matter submitted to popular vote, the ordinance will not go into effect until a majority at a special election vote in favour of it.

**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.  
Sunday, October 11th. Holy Communion 8.0 a. m. Sunday 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,** at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann 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.

**SALAAMING TO A LETTER BOX.**

The letter-box is often a mystery to the Hindoo villager, and the following scene, enacted before him in a village in the Azamgarh district, is related by an English resident:—"A man approached and asked where he was to place the letter. The box was pointed out to him, and, walking slowly up to the letter-box, he paused a little way off and took off his shoes. Then he folded his hands reverently and dropped the letter into the scarlet mouth, bowing low into the dust as he did so. He next placed two coppers on the ground and began to retreat backward, salaaming frequently. Finally, he put on his shoes once more and walked away with an air of conscious rectitude."

**FOREST FIRES.**

It is curious that the very year which has been signalised by the congress of governors at Washington to organise for the conservation of the natural resources of the United States should be marked by the most destructive forest fires since 1871. This year a dry summer has followed a wet spring. Everywhere the grass is tinderlike, and fires starting from any cause are sure to spread far. The damage by forest fires in 1908 represents a great deal more in cash than in 1871, because lumber is so much dearer now than then. In 1871 practically the only merchantable timber was pine. The era of hard woods had not arrived. Now the forest fires inflict heavy pecuniary damage when they sweep off acres of maple and oak, as well as when they burn up pine.

**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Fresh south-easterly winds, bright and dry, temperature not much altered.