

Office:  
 Struve Str. 5, I.  
 Dresden A.  
 Telephone:  
 1755.

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## MILITANT FEMININITY.

The onslaught of the "Suffragettes" and their adherents on the Houses of Parliament, details of which are contained in our news columns today, is an indication that these militant ladies are determined to make what they consider the best use of the Autumn Session, for which Parliament assembled on Monday last. As might have been expected, the police were not slow to take advantage of the warning so thoughtfully given them by the bill-posting episode on the preceding day, and consequently the spectacular raid at Westminster fizzled out in the usual farcical manner. It is true that another band of martyrs have been haled off to Holloway, where they will have plenty of time to muse over the futility of opposing their feeble strength to the might of London's police force. We are particularly glad to observe that a number of male supporters of the female suffrage movement were rounded up and arrested; indeed, it would have pleased us better to have read that these gentlemen were the only captives, since they were greatly to blame for helping to bring the dignity of womanhood into disrepute. The most chivalrous member of the stronger sex must experience a feeling of disgust at the spectacle of a mob of dishevelled women at hand-grips with the police, violently resisting arrest, but dragged away to durance vile nevertheless. They may be martyrs, but they are doing all in their power to lower the estimation in which women have been held for centuries past. Many prominent women have publicly disclaimed all connection with the female suffrage movement, maintaining that the agitation is carried on by non-representative members of the sex, despite the assertions to the contrary of Mrs. Pankhurst and her devoted band. It is realised by the great mass of women that the granting of the vote would entail obligations which, in the opinion of many, would be quite disproportionate to the privilege itself. Woman, by virtue of her non-participation in active political life, has been relieved to a very great extent of the grave responsibilities laid upon all those who take a part in framing home and foreign policy. She has, moreover, by her very aloofness from the sordid grind of public life, enjoyed a large measure of respect and protection accorded to her by the stronger sex, let Mrs. Pankhurst deny it as she will. If woman is to gain all the so-called "rights" of citizenship which were formerly supposed to be the prerogative of man, she must consent to leave her pedestal, that semi-mysterious atmosphere in which she has lived and moved for untold ages and exerted a powerful influence on the destiny of the opposite sex, and descend to the stage as a "mere woman," stripped of her aeon-old trappings and all they implied.

We are quite aware that the leaders of the present agitation ask for nothing better, but do they know what they ask? It is very easy to argue that for more than half a century woman has been deposed from her former situation of "splendid isolation" by force of circumstances, by the stress of modern life, and that she has had to take her place in the ranks of the bread-winners on common ground with men. But who can honestly contend that woman has ceased to enjoy the homage of good men as a consequence? The levelling influence of latter-day conditions has not, it is true, spared womanhood in its remorseless operation, though it has certainly not succeeded in

Gone to eternal rest  
**Mrs. FRIEDERIKE VOLLMANN**  
 beloved mother of  
**Mrs. A. KNAFFL.**  
 October 13th, 1908.

lowering the womanly ideal to the extent which the suffrage agitation bids fair to do. The countless women who work side by side with men-folk to earn an honest living are the recipients of little attentions and concessions which they alone know how to prize, and they would be the first to protest against any action calculated to deprive them of these attentions and concessions. It is claimed by the advocates of female suffrage that the denial of citizenship rights has been a powerful factor in stultifying woman's intellect and keeping her in the narrow groove of domesticity out of which she is continually striving to climb. Old Dr. Johnson, whose devotion to his elderly spouse is one of the brightest spots in literary history, did not go far beyond the mark when he declared that Nature had given women so much power that the law has very wisely given them little. We suspect that Mrs. Pankhurst and others of that ilk have never discovered the unquestionable power which is theirs by right of sex, and that they hope to make up for the deficiency by a volume of windy rhetoric. Intellect is no doubt an admirable female trait, but we are constrained to believe with the professor at the breakfast-table that the brain-women never interest us like the heart-women; white roses please less than red. The point for the "suffragette" agitators to remember is this: by gratuitously assuming the representation of womanhood they are incurring enormous responsibility, and if by resorting to tactics only worthy of the hooligan they bring their representation into disrepute, they merit the opprobrium of every right-minded woman and man. Let them read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest Richter's *obiter dicta*: The purer the golden vessel, the more readily is it bent; the higher worth of women is sooner lost than that of men.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*London, October 13.*  
 During the Debate on a Bill for the protection of children, an incident occurred in the House of Commons in connection with the demonstration in favour of female suffrage that took place in the evening outside the building. A lady who was being conducted through the lobby of the House by a Liberal member, suddenly rushed into the House and called loudly upon the members to cease discussing laws for children, and first of all to give votes to women. Her companion at once took hold of her and led her out of the House amid the derisive laughter of the members. The debate continued, without any further reference to the lady's intrusion.

#### THE SUFFRAGETTES.

*London, October 13.*  
 The attempt of the Suffragettes to reach the Houses of Parliament failed completely; they could not break through the cordon of police. Six Suffragettes and four of their male supporters were arrested, and several of the demonstrationists were hurt.

#### A MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

*London, October 13.*  
 In the afternoon there were some remarkable proceedings in Trafalgar Square, where a crowd of unemployed workmen and their supporters assembled with the object of marching to the House of Commons and there making a demonstration. The Square was repeatedly cleared by a large force of police, and all the approaches to the Houses of Parliament were barred. Altogether, 19 arrests were made.

#### MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

*London, October 13.*  
 Viscount Wolverhampton has been appointed Lord President of the Council in the room of Lord Tweedmouth, and Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice has assumed the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

#### ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONSULTATIONS.

*London, October 13.*  
*Reuter* learns that the conversations which M. Isvolski has had with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs have been mainly on the questions how adequate compensation is to be rendered to Turkey and how means are to be found to regularize and legalize the proceedings of Austria-Hungary. Those proceedings, it would seem, must be considered as a *fait accompli*. The only practical way of ensuring compensation to Turkey appears to be that of giving it a financial character. It is not impossible that the compensation proposed will be in the form of a guaranteed loan to Turkey. There is reason to believe that Italy and Germany will support the views of England, France, and Russia as to the necessity of a Conference. Sir Edward Grey's opinions as to the scope of the Conference have gradually changed. At first he wished to limit it to questions affecting Bosnia and Bulgaria; but, since the situation was altered by the declaration in Crete and the occurrences in Servia, there is reason to believe that Sir Edward Grey considers that the moderation of Greece and the prudence of the Servian Government entitle them to have their claims taken into consideration. Consequently, although Sir Edward adheres to the principle that the Conference shall emphatically assert the binding nature of treaties, its deliberations need not be subject to the limitations that he at first resolved to propose.

#### FATAL ACCIDENT TO A GERMAN PROFESSOR.

*London, October 13.*  
 Professor v. Gans, of Strasburg, who was on a visit to the Scilly Isles, was carried away by the waves yesterday and drowned. A friend of his, a lady, who was accompanying him, did not observe the accident. A search was instituted, but the only thing seen was the Professor's hat floating on the sea. The body has not yet been found.  
 (Continued on page 2.)



# BERLIN

The San Sebastian correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* has had an interview with Senor Allende Salazar, the Spanish Foreign Minister. The latter is reported to have expressed his great satisfaction with the results of his visit to Paris, and especially his gratification at the enthusiastic reception which has been accorded to King Alfonso and Queen Victoria Eugenie in the countries their Majesties have visited.

In Paris Senor Allende Salazar said he had been able to confer with M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, chiefly on the question of Morocco, which might be regarded as quite settled. Replies from all the Powers had reached the Cabinets of Paris and Madrid, and all had assented to the second Franco-Spanish Note on the subject of the recognition of Muley Hafid. A few observations had been made by certain Powers, but were of little importance, and it might be considered that a definitive agreement had been reached.

In regard to Balkan events Senor Allende Salazar was not at all pessimistic, and the opinion was that a peaceful solution would be arrived at. The Minister will return to Madrid tomorrow evening, and will immediately draw up the Franco-Spanish Note concerning the official recognition of Muley Hafid.

A telegram from Rome to the *Echo de Paris* says it is stated there that an Anglo-Franco-Russian agreement is now an accomplished fact, and that a declaration by the Governments of the three Powers to this effect is imminent.

The *Temps* in summing up the question of the Dardanelles, remarks that during the Russo-Turkish war England insisted on Turkey applying the maximum restrictions as to the passage through the Straits of the Auxiliary Fleet, which proved vexatious and intolerable for Russia, and considering that in 1907 England wished to end the quarrel of the "elephant and whale," she should frankly acknowledge it. The English interests which justified the Russian entente should permit a modification of the régime of the Straits on a basis furnished by the Convention of Constantinople in 1888 in relation to the Suez Canal. The existing treaties do not assure to Turkey during war any real guarantee provided by legal and correct procedure. The *Temps*, in conclusion, professes no regard for what it terms "obsolete, contradictory, hypocritical, and inefficacious treaties."

Advices from Turkestan confirm rumours of an attempt on the life of Gen. Mistchenko, the Governor-General of the Province.

It appears that during the manoeuvres a week ago, Gen. Mistchenko and two other generals were watching operations from the summit of a hill, when a volley was fired with ball-cartridges, the Governor-General and one of his Aides being struck by bullets.

Fortunately in both cases the wounds were slight. The cease fire was at once sounded, and an inquiry made, with the result that the theory of accident was speedily disposed of, but the originators of the plot have not yet been traced. There is, it is stated, little doubt that the Army Revolutionary Committee was responsible.

An interesting story of Capt. Woolward, at one time commodore of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's fleet, is related in the *Syren and Shipping* by one who was formerly an officer on a boat commanded by the captain. When the vessel arrived at Colon a revolution was in progress, and the United States fleet was in the harbour. A message was sent from the American Admiral stating that the boat

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must not go alongside the wharf. Capt. Woolward keenly resented this, and laid the boat by the wharf. While the vessel was discharging cargo, two warships, however, were brought in and anchored abreast of the wharf, with their booms touching, thus preventing egress from the harbour.

The captain smiled grimly as he watched the manoeuvre. Lack of water would not allow him to take one otherwise clear passage out, and the crowd of vessels in the harbour rendered the other side of the American ships impossible. When the cargo was unloaded the captain sent word to the admiral that if he did not move his vessels he would do them harm. Then he took charge of the wheel and put the boat straight at the bows of one warship. On reaching it the captain put the helm hard astern and the engines full speed ahead, and went through the narrow channel between the two ships with disastrous results to their booms and boats. The correspondent adds, "I have never seen a prettier piece of work."

The thick fog led to the premature landing of the balloons that took part in the Gordon Bennett Race; five of the number that started had not reported their descent up to yesterday morning.

### OBEYING THEIR ORDERS.

Writing in the *Engineering Magazine*, Mr. H. Emerson relates an instance of how greatly an army can be inconvenienced by staff inefficiencies. During the Cuban campaign, he says, in a road over which many hundred army waggons were to pass, there was a mud hole. The first transport waggon, obeying the command to proceed, floundered into the hole, had to be unloaded, dragged out, and reloaded. The crew had neither authority, skill, nor equipment to mend roads, so they passed on. There were no written staff instructions as to what a line official should do when he found the road impassable, so a second waggon later plunged into the same hole and experienced the same delay and trouble. In turn each of the several hundred waggons repeated the same performance.

### MRS. KENDAL AND THE CRITICS.

The following letter from Mrs. Kendal appears in the *Liverpool Daily Post* apropos of "The Whirlpool":—"Sir,—May I tell your dramatic critic there is no 'twilight' in America, and a well-regulated servant pulls down the blinds and lights up to prevent his mistress being left in the dark? It is always nice for a dramatic critic to correct an actor, but it is, oh! so much nicer for an actor to correct a dramatic critic.—Yours, etc., *Madge Kendal*." The passage in the criticism to which Mrs. Kendal refers was as follows: "A little matter of stage management requires attention near the end of the first act. A man-servant turns the electric light and pulls down the blinds while it is apparently yet brilliant daylight!"

chester, Chester, York, Middlesbrough, Cheltenham, in West Sussex, Great Marlow, Birmingham, Colchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leith, Dunfermline, Perth, Aberdeen, Dundee, Kilmarnock, Leven, etc. In all over 5,000 "proclamations" were posted, close upon 1,000 members of the League being engaged in the work. Some of the Suffragettes proceeded on their journey on bicycles and some on foot, but it was close upon 2.30 a.m. before the first proclamation was posted in the West End. The police seemed to be especially vigilant, and the utmost difficulty was experienced by the amateur bill-posters in eluding observation. Mr. Haldane's front door in Queen Anne's-gate fell an easy victim, and Mr. Gladstone's and other Cabinet Ministers' were attacked in turn. Numerous pillar boxes, most of which had been newly painted, were placarded, and other points of vantage were similarly adorned. One was placed on the House of Commons, near to the public entrance, but a watchful policeman had it off again in less than 30 seconds. By this time, however, the Suffragettes were well away. The modus operandi adopted was simple, yet effective. A suitable place for the "proclamation" was at first selected. When all was clear a wet sponge was applied to the gum, which was of a particularly adhesive character, and the work was completed, and the billposters away in less than ten seconds.

The Commissioner of Police issued the following grave warning to the public, with reference to the

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 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
 Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.  
 Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
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### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

**GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND:** Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. PAUL v. SCHWABACH. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:** Ambassador, Dr. DAVID JAYNE HILL. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-1.

### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Sardanapal . . . . . at 8
Royal Theatre	Ein Erfolg . . . . . " 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Die Lieserl von Schillersee . . . . . " 8
Deutsches Theater	King Lear . . . . . " 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Sozialistokratie . . . . . " 8
Lessing Theatre	Gespenster . . . . . " 7.30
Berliner Theatre	Erotik.—Ein Erinnerungsfest . . . . . " 8
New Theatre	M. Agaglia Malla . . . . . " 8
New Schauspielhouse	Das Fraulein in Schwarz . . . . . " 8
Kleines Theatre	Lady Frederick . . . . . " 8
Comie Opera	Der Maskenball . . . . . " 7.30
Residenz Theatre	Das Glück der anderen. Der selbige Octave . . . . . " 8
Hebbel Theatre	Ninon de l'Enclos . . . . . " 7.30
Lustspielhouse	Die blaue Maus . . . . . " 8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht . . . . . " 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Familientag . . . . . " 8
" Charlottenburg	Der Herr Ministerialdirektor . . . . . " 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Wilhelm Tell . . . . . " 8
Luise Theatre	Freiheit . . . . . " 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhouse	Der grüne Zweig . . . . . " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Herr Paragaph . . . . . " 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello . . . . . at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin . . . . . " 8
Theatre des Westens	Ein Walzertraum . . . . . " 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädechen . . . . . " 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten . . . . . " 8
Gebr. Herrfeldt Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbände . . . . . " 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Ein Sonntagmorgen in Russland. Spezialitäten . . . . . " 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . " 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . " 8
Casino Theatre	Famille August Knoche . . . . . " 8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschaue. Die lustige Witwe . . . . . " 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . " 8
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc . . . . . " 8
Parodie Theatre	Raub der Sabinerinnen.—Die Zauberflöte.—Berlin steht Kopf . . . . . " 8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht . . . . . " 8

### GENERAL NEWS. (Continued from page 1.) NEW SUFFRAGETTE TACTICS.

London, October 13. Shortly after midnight a number of members of the Women's Freedom League emerged from the offices of the League in the Adelphi, and, armed with bills printed in black on white paper, headed "Proclamation"—a demand for the immediate extension of the franchise to women—attempted to post them on the Government and public buildings throughout London. The members of the League who had been deputed for the work were armed with all the paraphernalia necessary for bill-posting, and within a short time of their leaving the headquarters the "proclamation" had been posted up on the Houses of Parliament, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's and Government Whips' houses in Downing-street. On the adjacent pillar-boxes, and the Whitehall post-office, and other prominent places in the neighbourhood, the Suffragettes posted the "proclamation," another section being meanwhile busily engaged in the City placing the placards on the Mansion House, Guildhall, Bank of England, and the main gateway of Holloway Gaol. Throughout the whole of the main thoroughfares of London the "proclamation" was posted, and at the same time other members of the League were engaged in posting the "proclamation" on the public buildings in Man-

chester, Chester, York, Middlesbrough, Cheltenham, in West Sussex, Great Marlow, Birmingham, Colchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leith, Dunfermline, Perth, Aberdeen, Dundee, Kilmarnock, Leven, etc. In all over 5,000 "proclamations" were posted, close upon 1,000 members of the League being engaged in the work. Some of the Suffragettes proceeded on their journey on bicycles and some on foot, but it was close upon 2.30 a.m. before the first proclamation was posted in the West End. The police seemed to be especially vigilant, and the utmost difficulty was experienced by the amateur bill-posters in eluding observation. Mr. Haldane's front door in Queen Anne's-gate fell an easy victim, and Mr. Gladstone's and other Cabinet Ministers' were attacked in turn. Numerous pillar boxes, most of which had been newly painted, were placarded, and other points of vantage were similarly adorned. One was placed on the House of Commons, near to the public entrance, but a watchful policeman had it off again in less than 30 seconds. By this time, however, the Suffragettes were well away. The modus operandi adopted was simple, yet effective. A suitable place for the "proclamation" was at first selected. When all was clear a wet sponge was applied to the gum, which was of a particularly adhesive character, and the work was completed, and the billposters away in less than ten seconds.

projected popular demonstrations in Parliament-square this week:—"As there is reason to think that on Monday and Tuesday, 12th and 13th inst., an unusually large number of persons may be anxious to come into Parliament-square, the Commissioner of Police deems it advisable to warn the public of the danger necessarily created by the assembling of a large number of persons in a restricted area through which wheeled traffic will be passing, and passages through which must, under the Sessional Order, be kept open and unobstructed to afford members of Parliament access to the House."

The Suffragettes have declared that they want the people to help them in breaking down barriers, rushing policemen and gates, and forcing a way into the House of Commons this evening. Besides the warning given above, the police have made elaborate arrangements to put down disorder with a firm hand. At least 5,000 policemen will be summoned to the neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament, and mounted police to the number of 200 are to be in attendance. Loitering will not be allowed, and any attempt at speech-making will be instantly repressed. On no account will the deputation be permitted to enter the precincts of Parliament.

(Continued on page 4.)



# DRESDEN

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden will arrive here tomorrow morning, at 10.27, on a visit to the King of Saxony. In honour of their Royal Highnesses' visit there will be a performance at the Royal opera in the evening, at 7.30, by his Majesty's command. The whole of the I. Rang is reserved for the Court and Royal guests. The rest of the house will be open to the public.

The prices of places at the Royal opera for the gala performance tomorrow evening will be as under, the whole of the I. Rang being reserved. II. Rang: Fremdenloge №6, Mittelloge №5.50, Seitenlogen №5. III. Rang: Proszeniumlogen №4, Mittellogen №4, Seitenlogen №3.50. IV. Rang: Balkon №3.50, Mittelgalerie and Proszeniumlogen №2.50, Seitengalerie, Seitenlogen, and Stehplätze №1.50. V. Rang: Mittelgalerie №1.50, Sitzgalerie, Stehgalerie, and Proszeniumlogen №1. Parkett: Parkettlogen №6, rows 1 to 14 №6, rows 15 to 19 №5, Stehparkett №2. The performance will begin at 7.30.

The name of the American Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, was inadvertently omitted from the list of guests we published in connection with the luncheon given by Mr. Elmer Roberts at the Berlin Club on Monday.

The *Vereinigung der Musikfreunde*, who by their business-like enterprise have attracted the attention of the Dresden public in the last few weeks, gave their first concert at the Vereinshaus on Tuesday evening. In the form of the concert there was nothing new; the chief feature being solo performances, supplemented by orchestral pieces at the opening of the concert and in the intervals. Fräulein Lola Rally and Professor Max Pauer were the soloists. The former, who comes from Berlin, has many influential friends in Berlin who desire to smooth the way for her as a concert singer. If an imposing appearance and abundant means could effect that object, Fräulein Rally would soon become one of our most famous singers. But more is required to secure great artistic success. Fräulein Rally sings with a small, and far from fully cultivated voice, the chief charm of which is its clear soprano timbre, in a conventional and rather expressionless manner.—That Professor Max Pauer found himself in such company was not very gratifying for him; but he had at least an effective foil, and the satisfaction that to him alone the very abundant applause of a grateful public was addressed. The emotional tenderness of Schumann's A-minor pianoforte Concerto is not, indeed, exactly suited to Herr Pauer's stern cast of musical thought; but, in compensation for that, the audience had the great satisfaction of hearing for once how a powerful and austere spirit feels emotion, and how impressionist impulses thus gain in consistency. Especially in his solo pieces Professor Pauer was able to show his mature and superior art, to the pure enjoyment of the audience, and to win for himself triumph upon triumph. *M. N.*

The Declaration of Independence by Bulgaria has led a French contemporary to inquire how far Europe is tending towards a universal republic. It finds that since the French Revolution the following 14 kingdoms or empires have been created: Bavaria, 1805; Saxony, 1806; Württemberg, 1806; Netherlands, 1806 and 1815; Westphalia, 1807; Hanover, 1814; Bulgaria, 1831; Greece, 1832; Roumania, 1881; Serbia, 1882; Norway, 1905; Bulgaria, 1908; France, 1804, 1814, 1830, and 1851; and Germany, 1871. The following have disappeared, viz.: Westphalia, 1813; Hanover, 1866; Sicily, 1860; Church States, 1870; and France, 1870. Of these five States where the monarchy has disappeared, one only, France, has substituted a republic for a monarchy.

The other evening, says a Munich report, half a company of soldiers was quartered in a little village in the Baden Odenwald. The sergeant was quartered in a peasant's house. As the men had to be on the march again early on the morrow, the tired sergeant feared he might oversleep himself; so he begged the peasant's wife to put an alarm clock by his bedside. The poor woman was dismayed; she had heard there were such things, but she had never seen one, and as the village lies in the depths of the Odenwald it was useless to seek an alarm clock in the neighbourhood. However, the woman assured the sergeant that she would see that he was awakened at five

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o'clock without fail, and she promised to be responsible for getting him up at that hour.

About four o'clock next morning the sergeant was aroused by a "cock-a-doodle-doo." While he was looking at his watch, there resounded another and a louder "cock-a-doodle-doo"; this startled the sergeant; he sprang out of bed and began to look for the early bird, which he found under his bed in the shape of a fine cockerel. On seeing the woman the soldier asked her why she had put the rooster under his bed; the woman replied that the bird always crowed about four o'clock in the morning, and that she had put it under the bed without telling the stranger because she feared he might be "frightened of the animal."

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

### MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The I. Philharmonic concert will take place on Tuesday next, the 21st instant, at the Gewerbehaus. The soloists will be Kammersängerin Margarete Preuse-Matzenauer, from Munich, and M. Jose Vianna da Motta, from Berlin; the latter in the stead of the Paris pianist M. Adolphe Borchard, who has been obliged by illness to cancel all his engagements for this winter.

Professor August Forel, a famous Swiss scholar, will lecture at the Vereinshaus at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, on "Prejudices and Progress in Marriage and Sexual Life." The sexual question, which is known to be the chief sphere of the great universal investigator, will be the main standpoint from which he will illumine his theme.

The III. Max Reger concert will take place at the Palmengarten on Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, with the assistance of Sanna van Rhyn (soprano), Martha Ruben (alto), Edith Albrecht (pianoforte), Professor Henri Petri (violin), Professor Georg Wille (violoncello), and Max Reger (pianoforte). The programme will contain only vocal and instrumental compositions by Max Reger.

Helene Staegemann will give her single song recital at the Palmengarten on Thursday, the 22nd instant. It will take the form of a "Mendelssohn evening." Herr Coenrad V. Boes will be the accompanist.

The baritone Herr Franz Steiner, in his song recital at the Palmengarten on Saturday evening, the 17th instant, will sing songs by Schubert, Brahms, Löwe, and Richard Strauss. Herr Willem Andriessen, a pianist from Amsterdam, will play the Händel Variations of Brahms.

Fräulein Edith Waldhauer, violin, will assist in the concert given at the Palmengarten on Monday

evening, the 19th instant, by the pianist Oskar Springfield. The programme will include Bruch's violin Concerto in G-minor, and Brahms' Sonata in F-minor op. 5. Herr Oskar Springfield was a pupil of the late Professor Reisenauer.

Herr Schoepffer, of Hettner Strasse 7, part., has resumed his singing lessons, and can still take a limited number of pupils. It will be of interest to our readers to know that Herr Schoepffer counts among his most talented former pupils Mrs. Asquith, the British Prime Minister's wife, who then was a Miss Tennant.

The Great Art Exhibition, Dresden 1908, will continue open until Sunday next inclusive, and "Vereinskarten" will be valid for the three days following today, the day originally fixed for the closing. There will be no concert tomorrow or on Saturday, as the concert hall is required for other purposes. On Sunday the first winter concert of the band of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101 will take place, and the Management has arranged that ordinary, subscription, and "Verein" tickets shall admit the holders to this concert.

### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.**  
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.

**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.

### BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dresden is particularly fortunate in its shops, and can boast of a collection of high-class establishments which render the often arduous duty of shopping a keen pleasure. One of the best known and most reliable stores in the city is that of Messrs. H. G. B. Peters, whose stock of furs is said by those who know to represent the very finest specimens of the furrier's art. All sorts and conditions of pelts and furs, from fabulous to purely nominal prices, are on view there, and the genial proprietors extend a cordial welcome to all interested in this line to visit their establishment and inspect the treasures it contains. They are, moreover, always ready to proffer advice based upon many years' experience in all matters pertaining to their speciality. The abnormal spell of balmy weather with which we are at present being favoured must in the very nature of things come to a speedy conclusion, and before the first chill winds of real autumn make their presence felt it behoves ladies to turn their attention to the important question of suitable fur garments. To such we can conscientiously recommend the establishment of Messrs. H. G. B. Peters, Prager Strasse 52, as a store where excellence of goods is combined with unfailing courtesy and moderate terms. The proprietors are continually working to maintain a reputation which is not merely local, but world-wide, and this fact is a sufficient guarantee that customers will receive every satisfaction.

### DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.		
Closed.		
Friday night	La Bohème	at 7.30
Saturday night	Die Regimentstochter	" 7.30
Sunday night	Der Evangelimann	" 7.30
Royal Theatre Neustadt.		
Tonight (closed).		
Friday night	Die Liebe wacht	at 7.30
Saturday night	Prinz Friedrich von Homburg	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Liebe wacht	" 7.30
Residenz Theatre.		
Tonight	Hotel Eva	at 7.30
Friday night	Das Modell	" 7.30
Saturday night	Ein Walsertraum	" 7.30
Central Theatre	Variety Performance	at 8
Victoria Salon	Variety Performance	" 8

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## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

## REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE IN PERIL.

New York, October 13.

A train in which Mr. Taft was travelling ran off the line, but he escaped injury.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

In its regular review of the political situation, the *Herald* recently and picturesquely affirmed that the Republicans were "as blue as indigo" regarding their chances in Indiana, Ohio, Nebraska, and Colorado. In a double sense this statement is highly coloured. The Bryanites' claim to Nebraska and Colorado may be looked upon as a reasonable one, but the most that can be said about Indiana and Ohio is that they are doubtful, though their leaning is Republican.

Still the very fact that Ohio, Mr. Taft's own State, can be included in such a category is proof enough of the manner in which Mr. Bryan is drawing up in the race. Meanwhile Messrs. Hisgen and Hearst are coming back to New York, and there are rumours that the latter has some more surprises up his sleeve which may set the political scales a-trembling anew. Mr. Hearst is not the man to exhaust his ammunition before the crux of the battle.

When the talk of an alliance between America and China was first started (writes the *Globe*) it seemed difficult to imagine a more unlikely scheme, all circumstances being considered. The *Associated Press*, however, has gone one better, and has circulated a telegram from a Chinese correspondent to the effect that China, Great Britain, and the United States may consolidate a new Triplice.

The best one can make of this is to recall the newspaper enthusiasm over the original proposal, and express the hope that a fantastic rumour may dictate articles more friendly towards England than the American Press has lately shown itself disposed to print.

Washington, October 13.

Mr. Gompers, the working men's leader, has issued a circular to the workers recommending them to vote for Mr. Bryan.

## THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI.

New York, October 14.

The countless rumours and alleged official statements regarding the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins have been set at rest by the definite announcement by Mrs. Elkins that her daughter is not engaged to the Duke.

## PRIZES FOR ENGLISH HOSPITAL.

Washington, October 13.

Among the prize winners at the recent Tuberculosis Exhibition here are the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, which has been awarded the sum of 1,000dols. for the best hospital exhibit for the treatment of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis; the Brompton Sanatorium at Frimley, in Surrey, which has been awarded the sum of 500dols. for the best exhibit of the treatment of curable cases of consumption; and the Women's Health Association of Ireland, which has received the sum of 500dols. for the best evidence of effective work in the prevention of tuberculosis.

## ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A BALLOON.

St. Louis, October 13.

Two American aeronauts have resolved to attempt to cross the Atlantic in a balloon.

## THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Salt Lake City, October 13.

At the annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which took place today, a resolution was passed approving the issue of bonds to the amount of 200 million dollars to pay off 4 per cent bonds to the same amount.

## A 4,000-FOOT FALL.

The detailed account of the recent mishap to the American balloon "Conqueror" near Schmargendorf is as follows:—

The American balloon "Conqueror," almost immediately after the ascent, fell from a height of about 4,000 feet, in full view of a crowd of 80,000 persons, but the occupants—Mr. Forbes and Mr. Post—escaped unhurt. The balloon rose rapidly to a height of over 4,000 feet, when, without the slightest warning, the envelope was seen to slit up. The effect on the crowd was paralyzing. They watched in hushed silence the huge sphere drop like a stone. Then the silken envelope bulged out into a small parachute, and the pace of the fall seemed to lessen, and, finally, the huge mass disappeared behind some lofty blocks of flats in the suburb of Friedenau. As the balloon fell a shower of ballast was seen to descend, but apparently without the least effect in diminishing the speed of the fall. The occupants of the "Conqueror" were able to congratulate themselves on a marvellous escape from death, the balloon with its torn envelope acting like a parachute. Seen after the accident, Mr. A. Holland Forbes, one of the aeronauts, seemed

quite unmoved by his great fall. He said: "When we left the ground everything seemed right, and we mounted almost perpendicularly 4,000 feet. Just as I noticed we had reached this height, I heard a peculiar swishing sound, and said to Post: 'That sounds dangerous.' Then I saw the envelope collapsing. I drew a jack-knife from my hip pocket and slashed away at the ropes attaching thirty-nine sandbags hanging round the outside edge of the basket. I then threw over everything portable, but could see that the things cast overboard did not fall quicker than we. I had time to notice that one sandbag fell on to a perambulator and smashed it, but the nurse snatched the baby away and saved its life. Hoping to avoid a crash, Post and I sprang for the ropes and held on to the ring above us. Then we saw the swaying mass over our heads gradually spread out in the form of a parachute. The rate of our descent was reduced, but it was still very rapid. Still holding on to the ring, we noticed the houses below coming ever closer. The basket just scraped clear of one block and struck the garrt of the next house, the envelope falling right over and balancing us and the basket on the other side. The smash was so violent that we went right through the wall, the basket partly entering an occupied room. I felt an awful jar, and then jumped to the bottom of the car. Suddenly, through the hole in the wall, a man's head appeared. He said, 'Can I do anything for you?' We then climbed over the roof and descended through a trapdoor into the street. Neither Post nor I was seriously hurt."

## THE NEAR EASTERN CRISIS.

## THE SERBIAN CROWN PRINCE'S ORATORY.

There was a great popular demonstration in Belgrade on Monday before the residence of the Crown Prince. Replying to the ovations of the crowd, he made the following speech:—

My dear Brothers,—I am very happy that the present occasion gives me an opportunity to declare that I associate myself with the unanimous aspiration of the whole Serbian nation. I am very proud to be a soldier, and in case of need the willing leader of those of the Serbian people who desire to die for their country and her honour. I shall always be ready to fight at your side, and I will shed my blood with you, happy to be a son of the Serbian people, the richest flower of the Slav garland. May he die who wishes to live, and he live who wishes to die. Long live the nation!

Reuter adds, however:—It is safe to say that the people are beginning to understand that war would mean annihilation for Serbia.

## A SIGNIFICANT GATHERING.

Constantinople, October 13.

At a meeting held here today and attended by a mixed multitude composed of Turks, Armenians, Greeks, Servians, and Montenegrins, a resolution was passed, declaring that the Ottoman nation protests against the proceeding of Austria-Hungary, thanks the Powers friendly to Turkey, and awaits with confidence the result of diplomatic efforts, preferring peace to war. A copy of the resolution was sent to all the foreign Governments, excepting that of Austria-Hungary.

## CONTINUED ANTI-AUSTRIAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

Jaffa, October 14.

On the arrival of an Austrian mail steamer here today some political agitators induced the boatmen and port labourers to boycott the ship. The steamer landed her mails and passengers. Later the mob attacked the Austrian post-office, and destroyed the vans and letter-boxes.

## THE CONFERENCE PROPOSAL.

Paris, October 13.

With reference to the negotiations for an international Conference, the *Petit Parisien* says that the question of the Dardanelles cannot be eliminated and that England will make concessions on this point. But the submission of this question to the Conference is not the only point to be considered; an agreement must be arrived at as to whether Russia is to be the only Power which shall have the right to pass through the Straits, and whether or not there should be two rules regulating the passage, one applicable to a time of peace, the other to a time of war. In other quarters it is maintained that the question of the Dardanelles should not be brought before the Conference, but should form the subject of special negotiation between Turkey and Russia.

## JAPAN AND COREA.

Seoul, October 13.

As a party of 40 Coreans, friendly to Japan, were going on a pilgrimage to a holy place, they were mistaken by Japanese gendarmes for insurgents and attacked, twenty-two of them being killed.

Seoul, October 13.

Reuter reports that Marquis Ito, who is at present in Tokio, has had conversations with Marquis

Katsura, the Premier, and M. Terrauchi, Minister of War. The rumour current here, that Japan intends to annex Corea, is declared to be groundless. No change in the policy hitherto pursued is in contemplation.

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## The Dresdner Medico-mechan. Zander Institut of Geh. Med. Rat Prof. Dr. von Reyher,

An establishment for manual and mechanical Swedish curative gymnastics, massage, and orthopaedy, is now in my hands, and will be

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Wiener Strasse 18, part. San. Rat Dr. Linow.

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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.

LADIES' HATS, M. Neumann, Struve Str. 5.

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

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## MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

## YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Yorck," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Genoa October 12th.  
 "Goeben," from Bremen for Japan, left Antwerp October 12th.  
 "Bremen," from Bremen for Australia, left Genoa October 13th.  
 "Chemnitz," from Galveston for Bremen, passed Cathariness Point October 13th.  
 "Kronprinz Wilhelm," from New York for Bremerhaven, arrived Bremerhaven October 13th.  
 "Prinz Ludwig," from Bremen for Japan, left Port Said October 13th.  
 "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven October 13th.  
 "Friedrich der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York October 13th.  
 "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York October 13th.  
 "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, left New York October 13th.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

No change in the weather.