

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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AMERICA AND THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Senator Lodge, the leading member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate, a leading authority on all questions connected with the United States policy with regard to other nations, contributes an article to a London paper, commenting on statements which have been made in America and Europe touching the presence of American representatives at Algeiras. The Democratic party in America have professed to see in the participation by America in the Conference a disregard of Washington's warning against "entangling alliances" and of the principles laid down in the Monroe doctrine. European critics have confined themselves to expressing surprise at America sending delegates to a conference not solely concerned with commercial matters.

Mr. Lodge describes the American criticism as based on an erroneous conception of Washington's advice and the principles of Monroe, while European critics he looks upon as ignorant of American action in the past towards Morocco, and as holding a perverted idea of America's settled policy towards other nations. A century ago America found it necessary to wage a little war with the Barbary states, with a view to protecting her commerce in the Mediterranean, while in 1863 and again in 1880 the United States joined with the European Powers in making treaties with Morocco; and this latter fact alone is at once the reason and precedent for American action at the present time. The warning of Washington against "entangling alliances" was due to the trouble caused by the treaty of alliance between France and the United States, during the war of Independence. When the French revolution involved France in war with the other European powers, including Great Britain, France insisted that the United States were bound to take part in these hostilities. Washington, however, and his supporters considered that the Franco-American treaty only bound the United States to participate in a defensive war; and as the war then raging was offensive, he decided on a policy of neutrality, which made him very unpopular for a time in his own country. It was this alliance, which prompted the words used by Washington in his farewell address; and to this policy of abstention from such alliances, whether right in the abstract or no, America has rigidly adhered since the days of the first President of the United States, nor is there any likelihood that it will ever be departed from. The Monroe doctrine declared that Europe must not interfere with the Government established in America, and that no portion of the American hemisphere was open to further colonisation, and reiterated the allegiance of the country to Washington's policy; but this policy never contemplated the exclusion of the United States from agreements with one or more European Powers as to matters affecting trade or commerce, or from international conventions, entered into for the promotion of such objects as peace. Mr. Lodge points out that the Monroe doctrine is not international law, but is a policy supported by America, and which America is prepared to maintain by force if necessary. It is the "balance of power" policy as applied to the Western hemisphere, and the Americans will uphold it, as the balance of power is upheld by the nations of Europe, because it is essential to her peace and safety. But while America does not permit outside interference in affairs solely concerning her, there is no reason why she should not make agreements or attend conferences touching the trade or peace of the world. It would be a violation of the Monroe policy and Washington policy to seek territory, especially in Europe. But that is the last thing America desires to do. Some years ago America did propose, for strategic reasons, to purchase the Danish Islands, but on Denmark, owing to outside pressure, objecting, America relinquished her design at once, but on the understanding that no other Power would be permitted

to take these islands or any American territory especially in the Caribbean Sea. The only reason why American delegates are at Algeiras is because Americans were signatories to previous treaties, and because American commercial interests are involved in the settlement of the matters in dispute. The influence of the United States will be used, as it was in the previous year, when the Moroccan trouble began, for the promotion of the world's peace. Under the Hague convention, to which the United States was a signatory, each nation has a right to offer its good offices for the settlement of differences between other signatory nations. With what brilliant success this offer was made last summer, the world has seen, when the mediation of President Roosevelt paved the way to the conclusion of the devastating war between Russia and Japan. "It is in conformity to the same policy that the influence of the United States has been used hitherto in the Moroccan question, and will be used at Algeiras, to prevent war if there be a danger of it between two great powers, both friends of the United States, the conflict between whom would be a dire misfortune, which would call down upon the aggressor the reprobation of civilized mankind."

PAYMENT OF M. P.'S.

In spite of one or two hostile speeches, the House of Commons by a large majority passed a resolution declaring it desirable that members of Parliament should be paid, though opinions varied as to whether the charge should be borne by the Exchequer or by local rates. It is interesting to note that England is practically the only country where legislators give their services for nothing. Judging by the following list, America is the M. P.'s paradise.

The existing practice as to such payments in British Colonies varies thus:—

	Per an.
Australia	£400
New Zealand	300
Tasmania	100
West Australia	200
South Australia	200
Queensland	300
New South Wales	300
Victoria	300

Canada pays £500 for a Session of more than thirty days; if the Session be less, £4 for each day's attendance.

The Cape of Good Hope pays 1 guinea for each day of attendance, with an allowance to a Member resident more than fifteen miles from the House of Parliament of 15s. for personal expenses for every day of absence from home on his Parliamentary duties.

Natal gives £1 daily travelling allowance in the cases of Members who reside three miles or more from the place of Assembly.

In Newfoundland provision was made in 1905 for a sum of £1,660, representing the salaries of thirty-six Members. Eleven described as "resident in other parts" received £60 each, and twenty-five, resident in St. John's, £40 each.

The following is the practice in the foreign countries named:—

Austria (Lower House)	16s. 8d. per day.
Denmark (both Houses)	6s. 8d. per day.
France (both Houses)	£360 per ann.
Prussia (exclusive of travelling expenses)	15s. per day.
Greece	£72 per Session.
Italy	Free travel.
Japan (exclusive of travelling expenses—both Houses)	2,000 yen.
Netherlands—First Chamber-to Members at a distance	16s. 8d. per day.
Netherlands—Second Chamber—exclusive of travelling allowance	£166 per ann.

Sweden (exclusive of travelling expenses)	11s. per day.
Norway (exclusive of travelling expenses)	13s. 4d. per day.
Switzerland (exclusive of travelling expenses)	20 francs per day.
United States (senators and representatives, exclusive of travelling expenses and stationery allowance)	£1,000 per ann.

TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, March 10. The president of the Administration in Potsdam has offered a reward of 3000 Marks for the arrest of Hennig the murderer.

PETERSBURG, March 10. At yesterday's sitting of the Ministerial Council the Minister of the Interior stated that, according to the reports which had reached him from the representatives of various Jewish communities, they were afraid that considerable excesses against the Jews were imminent and that their fears were based on sufficiently sound foundations. In any case the necessary precautionary measures had been adopted by the Government.

PARIS, March 10. The Minister of the Interior has received a despatch announcing that a fire has broken out in the coal mines of Courrières (department Pas de Calais). Three mines appear a perfect sea of fire. The flames are bursting out of the pit shafts. It is impossible to give even approximately the number of victims. In the morning 1800 miners had descended into the mine, and it is hoped that the majority have been able to save themselves in the side galleries.

PARIS, March 10. Sarrien has definitely undertaken to form a Cabinet. He has assured himself of the cooperation of Bourgeois and Poincaré.

PARIS, March 10. The mining disaster at Courrières is attributed to explosions of firedamp in shafts 4 and 11, caused by a fire which had been raging for three days in shaft 3, and had extended to shaft No. 2. All the supports and framing in the galleries were blown away by the explosion, and in many places the roof fell in. The rescue operations which were immediately begun were much hindered by the escaping gases. An engineer who had entered a shaft had to be carried out, to save him from suffocation. Up to noon 120 miners had been brought out alive from shaft 11, only one from No. 3 shaft. It is feared that many are still in No. 3. A telegram received at the Ministry of the Interior at 3 p. m. says, that a number of miners had been saved, but gives no particulars. It is much to be feared that the disaster is of an unprecedented character, and that nearly a thousand lives have been lost; inasmuch as no one has yet been rescued from either of the shafts 2 and 4. The people are terror-stricken. The scenes at the pit's mouth are dreadful.

President Fallières was much shocked at the news, and sent an orderly officer to the mine to convey his deep sympathy to the people. In the lobbies of the Chamber also, much sympathy was expressed. Further details are awaited with anxiety. The Ministers of the Interior and of Public Works have gone to the scene of the disaster.

PARIS, March 10. According to a telegram from Lens, 5.35 p. m., it was ascertained that 1795 miners had entered the shafts, of which so far only 591 were in safety. All further attempts at saving more lives seem hopeless.

WASHINGTON, March 10. *Reuter* reports that the State department have received information from Manchuria to the effect that trade and traffic are nearly normal. The Chinese Governor is desirous of taking over the civil authority. The Japanese troops will soon have evacuated Manchuria.

LENS, March 10. Midnight. The number of killed is said to be 1219.

LENS, March 11. The representative of President Fallières, the Minister of the Interior and

of public works arrived at Arras and immediately proceeded to the scene of the disaster.—The work of rescue, which is very dangerous, continued all night. The bodies recovered are mostly terribly mutilated.

MUNICH, March 11. The Prince Regent has received in audience on his 85th birthday a great number of well-wishers, among them several members of the royal and archducal Bavarian families. In the afternoon a State banquet took place. Many congratulatory messages have arrived from princely persons.

ALGECIRAS, March 11. At the last moment clouds appear once more to be gathering over the conference. In the morning a committee meeting was held at which the French insisted on receiving three extra shares of the Bank capital, and would not agree to place one of the harbours under the neutral Inspector General, although the majority of the delegates supported the German standpoint. The French delegates are apparently being influenced by the intransigent Press, which would be best pleased, were the conference broken off, and by the uncertainty of the position caused by the ministerial crisis. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon a second committee meeting took place. In the meantime it is noticed that Visconti Venosta and Mr. White are striving to bring their mediating influence to bear. Russia also now seems of opinion that the time has come for a further concession on the part of France.

LENS, March 11. The Ministers and the representative of President Fallières have handed the Prefect 10,000 Francs to meet pressing cases of want. All festivities have been abandoned. Flags are everywhere halfmast. Many of the rescue party who were too foolhardy have been killed. Horrible scenes are continually occurring as the bodies, many of which are totally disfigured, are brought to the light of day.

PARIS, March 11. The President of the Press-Syndicate has sent by telegraph 5000 Francs for the families of the miners at Courrières.

LENS, March 11. The day has passed quietly. The relatives of the victims have raised a remonstrance against being prevented from seeing the recovered bodies—a mob stopped the closed carriage in which the bodies were being conveyed and demanded from the driver the names of the victims and that the carriage doors should be opened. From shafts 2, 4 and 10 more corpses were brought up. According to the latest intelligence only 60 corpses have been recovered, half of which have been identified. Many of the rescuers have been slightly wounded. The authorities have commenced to put the bodies in coffins, the burial is fixed for Tuesday. Those that have been identified are to be handed to their families for burial. All hope has not yet been abandoned of finding life in some of the victims, since some workmen who came up this evening from one of the shafts, report having seen on their way up two horses still alive.

PARIS, March 11. The conferences with Sarrien are said to have had a successful result, but it is not believed that a perfect understanding was arrived at. Tomorrow another conference takes place at M. Sarrien's.

PARIS, March 11. Sarrien visited President Fallières this evening at nine o'clock and informed him of the negotiations that took place during the afternoon. It is considered certain that Clemenceau will take the Portfolio of the Interior, while Sarrien himself will be Minister of Justice and Etienne Minister of war. Under these conditions the Cabinet might be formed tomorrow.

SAN SEBASTIAN, March 11. King Alfonso left this morning for Biarritz on a visit to the King of England and will return to Madrid tomorrow.

RIGA, March 11. The police have arrested the leader of the technical division of the revolutionary committee, and discovered at his house a large, secret printing press and a mass of printing material and several thousand copies of proclamations and writings of a revolutionary nature ready packed up for dispatch to various places in the province of Riga.

MOSCOW. The preliminary elections of workmen of the town and province of Moscow took place to-day. A part of them, especially the printers, the workmen of the gasworks and tramways took no part in the election, which for the rest passed off quietly; of the 176 industrial districts in Moscow, the workmen of 35 did not take part in the election.

PETERSBURG, March 11. Coincident with the anniversary of the death of Alexander the second, an amnesty is expected on March 14th.

VLADIVOSTOCK, March 11. The Governour General of the Amur district has caused the dismissal of the whole Administration of the Ussuri district, eight high railway officials and two engineers. The dismissed officials left Amur in the course of the week. This measure was taken in consequence of the officials having taken part in the railway strike and during it having displaced their superior from his office.

BUENOS AYRES, March 11. The elections to the chamber took place yesterday and passed off quite quietly. The officials obtained a large majority in Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, March 12. The *Times* announces from Montevideo that the extraordinary measures have been repealed, apprehensions have ceased and the position is again normal.

LONDON, March 12. The *Times* announces from Tangier: Raisuli and his people disturbed and burnt a number of European enclosed properties at the very gates of Tangier under the pretext that the claims of the Europeans to the land could not be upheld.

NEW YORK, March 12. A telegram from Buenos Ayres reports the death of the President of the Argentine Republic, Quintana, at Buenos Ayres.

CLEVELAND (Ohio), March 12. A passenger train ran into a goods train in the vicinity of Godsend on the Baltimore—Ohio line. Ten people were killed, 15 injured, one fatally.

PARIS, March 12. The pensions which the Mining Company, at Courrières will have to pay to the widows of the dead miners will aggregate 400,000 Francs a year.

HERNE, March 12. M. Meyer, Director of the mines together with a staff of fifteen members of the salvage-corps have left for Lille, to take part in the work of rescue at Courrières.

In the neighbourhood of Danville, Kentucky, a cavern has been discovered which is over 8 English miles long and in which the most curious geological structures have been found.

A railway bridge, is to be built over the famous "Royal Gorge" in the neighbourhood of Canon City, Colorado, at a height of 2500ft. It will be the highest railway bridge in the world.

ARREST OF WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 9.

The arrest—technical though it was—of the three women suffragists who, with twenty others, unsuccessfully attempted to see the Prime Minister to-day, is to be made the subject of a question in the House.

It is claimed that the arrest was illegal. In view of the importance which is now being attached to the incident, the circumstances may be related. Shortly before the hour fixed for the Cabinet meeting, and while the Prime Minister was busy preparing for it, a band of women suffragists connected with the Labour movement appeared in Downing-street. They crowded round No. 10 while one of the leaders sought admission to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The attendant politely but firmly informed the spokeswoman that the Prime Minister could see no one except by appointment; and shut the door.

Dissatisfied with the reply, the woman, who was joined by several others, stood on the doorstep and banged the knocker repeatedly. A policeman stationed on point duty in Downing-street endeavoured to induce the women to leave, but they declared they would not move an inch until they had carried out the intention which had brought them there. Persuasion being unavailing, the constable got the assistance of about half a dozen other policemen and arrested three of the women—namely, Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Kenney, and Miss Miller.

The chief object which the policemen had in view was to draw the band away from Downing-street.

The women went quietly, but their friends who followed them shouted and demanded their release. They were taken to Cannon-row Police Station, which is about a hundred yards from Downing-street, and forms part of Scotland Yard buildings.

After being detained for about three-quarters of an hour they were released.

MRS. DRUMMOND'S STORY.

"The arrest", declared Mrs. Drummond, to a press representative "was quite unjustified. I do not blame the policemen who took us to the station. They treated us very well, and they were only acting under instructions from a superior quarter. It was not till the door was shut in our faces that we used the knocker."

"Why did we want to see the Prime Minister? We want him to make good the statement he made at Dunfermline, at Liverpool, and at other places that he would cause a declaration to be made on the subject of woman's suffrage. We have had enough of sympathy. It is now time to act. We wrote to the Prime Minister, asking him to receive a deputation. He told us to join with the other women suffragists, and he might probably see a deputation. We desire, however, to act by ourselves. The Conservative and Liberal women suffragists may not wish to join working-class women, and in any case we want to be independent. As a second letter to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman brought no reply we determined to take the only other course open to us, and wait upon him without an appointment."

PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE.

Speaking of the time the three leaders spent at the police station, Mrs. Drummond said they were detained fifty minutes. "I repeatedly asked the officers," she said, "what the charge was. They said they could not tell us. Why, then, I asked, are you detaining us? I always understood that you could not legally detain any one without bringing a charge."

"Ultimately the officer, who had evidently been over to see Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, said we might go, and added that the Prime Minister would receive a deputation at a later date."

VISIT TO THE HOUSE.

Furious at what Mrs. Drummond called "the indignity of being taken through the streets in charge of policemen," the women visited the House of Commons during the afternoon and interviewed several members of the Labour Party in the Outer Lobby.

Mr. Philip Snowden, who was one of the members to whom they stated their grievance, informed a press representative that a question would be put on the subject probably on Tuesday.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

March 13th. 10.0. a.m. Matins. 5.0. p.m. Choir Practice.
March 14th. 9.15. a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0. a.m. Matins, Litany and Address.
March 15th. 10. a.m. Matins.
March 16th. 8.0. a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0. a.m. Matins, Litany and Address. 5.0. p.m. Choir Practice.
March 17th. 10.0. a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

ELEPHANT ON TRIAL.

An elephant has been on trial in the Dublin Law Courts. As it was found to be highly inconvenient to bring the animal before the Court, it was penned up in the courtyard, where it stood a model of propriety, while its character was being discussed.

The animal had been announced to figure in a performance at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, but the proprietors of the Star Theatre, believing that they were exposed to an unfair competition, sought for an injunction to prevent the performance. The application was based on the ground that the animal was a "wild," and therefore a dangerous animal within the meaning of the Act, and, moreover, it was contended that the patent granted to the Theatre Royal prohibited such a performance.

Counsel humorously suggested that the animal should be brought into court to defend its reputation, but the Master of the Rolls declined to agree, and said he would rather take it for granted that the animal was, as represented, quiet and had been ridden at Windsor by the King when Prince of Wales.

His lordship refused to grant the injunction asked for, and the elephant left without a stain on its character.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



This evening, beginning at 7, ending 8.45

VI. SYMPHONY CONCERT (SERIE A).

- 1) Symphony (No. 4, F-minor) . . . Peter Tschaiakowsky.
- 2) Overture "Richard III." . . . Robert Volkmann.
(For the first time.)
- 3) Symphony (Nr. 5, C-minor) . . . Ludwig van Beethoven.

To-morrow, Wednesday, closed.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

PRINZ FRIEDRICH VON HOMBURG.

Comedy in five Acts by Heinrich von Kleist.

Cast:

Friedrich Wilhelm, Kurfürst von Brandenburg	Herr Winds.
Die Kurfürstin	Frau Voigt-Aly.
Prinzessin Natalie von Oranien, Nichte des Kurfürsten, Chef eines Dragonerregiments	Fräul. Politz.
Feldmarschall Dörfling	Herr Eggerth.
Prinz Friedrich Arthur von Homburg, General der Reiterei	Herr Wiecke.
Obst. Kottwitz, vom Regiment der Prinzessin von Oranien	Herr Müller.
Hennings, Obersten der Infanterie	Herr P. Neumann.
Graf Truchs, terle	Herr Busse.
Graf Hohenzollern, von der Suite des Kurfürsten	Herr Blankenstein.
Rittmeister von der Golz	Herr Dettmer.
Rittmeister Stranz	Herr Everth.
Graf Georg von Sparren, Slegfried von Mörner, Rittmeister	Herr Gebühr.
Graf Reuss, Rittmeister	Herr Bauer.
Ein Stabsoffizier von der Infanterie	Herr Gunz.
Erster Offizier vom Regiment	Herr Helsing.
Zweiter Oranien	Herr Leichert.
Ein Hofkavalier	Herr René.
Hoffräulein von Bork	Herr Huff.
Hoffräulein von Winterfeld	Frau Firlé.
Ein Wachtmeister	Fräul. Schneider.
Prittwitz, ein Page	Herr Höhner.
Ein Bauer	Fräul. Leder.
Sein Weib	Herr Walther.
Heiducken	Frau Weitsch.
Ein Diener des Prinzen	Herr Olbrich.
Ein Reiter	Herr H. Neumann.
	Herr Jüchter.
	Herr Ricken.

To-morrow, Wednesday, closed.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

- Thursday: Undine. 7.30 p. m.
 Friday: Der Evangelimann. 7.30 p. m.
 Saturday: Salome. 7.30 p. m.
 Sunday, March 18th: Rienzi. 7 p. m.
 Monday, March 19th: Das Nachtlager von Granada. 7.30 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

- Thursday: Der Biberpelz. 7.30 p. m.
 Friday: Der Privatdozent. 7.30 p. m.
 Saturday: Der Biberpelz. 7.30 p. m.
 Sunday, March, 18th: Herodes und Marianna. 7.30 p. m.
 Monday, March, 19th: Gespenster. 7.30 p. m.

REPertoire FOR THE RESIDENZ THEATRE.

- Tuesday, March 13th (Ensemble Gastspiel des Deutschen Theaters in Berlin) "Erdgeist" at 7.30.
 Wednesday, March 14th being Busstag there is no play; but Mr. Emil Haentzschel gives recitations at 7.30. Thursday, March 15th "Der Obersteiger" at 7.30. Friday, March 16th "Nanon" (opérette) at 7.30. Saturday, March 17th "Der Weg zur Hölle" at 7.30.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening at 7.30

Gastspiel des Deutschen Theaters in Berlin:

ERDGEIST.

Tragedy in four Acts by Frank Wedekind.

Cast:

Dr. Goll	Guido Herzfeld.
Dr. Schön	Albert Steinrück.
Alwa Schön	Hans Wassmann.
Schwarz	Ed. v. Winterstein.
Prinz Esceriny	Heinrich Marlow.
Schigoleh	Hans Pagay.
Rodrigo, Artist	Richard Leopold.
Hugenberg, Gymnasiast	Else Kupfer.
Escherich	Victor Arnold.
Lulu	Gertrud Eyaoldt.
Gräfin Geschwitz	Elisabeth Huch.
Ferdinand	Oscar Sabo.
Henriette	Maja Sering.

To-morrow, Wednesday, at 7.30

Gastspiel des Recitators Herrn Fritz Haentzschel.

ROYAL OPERA.

Every seat in the house was sold again for the second performance of "La Bohème" last Saturday. This is, however, no cause for wonder, for despite the slightness of the plot founded on Murger's "Sugar-candy pastorals"—as a celebrated writer (was it George Moore?) called *Vie de Bohème*—the tenderness of the music and the excellence of the representation here would go far to account for such popularity. Nevertheless, the most important factor is undoubtedly Frau Nast's great personal charm in the rôle of Mimi, the adorable, but alas! consumptive heroine. It would be really impossible to do justice to this artist without being tempted into terms that might seem exaggerated and fantastic. The refined pallor of her make-up with its faint flush, hectic, premonitory, is quite perfect in its way, though of course a minor thing compared with that pure, ravishing voice, whose faultless tones delight even the ignorant and send *connoisseurs* into a simple ecstasy of appreciation. As for her acting, in this rôle at any rate, it is no whit below the level of her singing. To be sure the part is not one that calls for much passion or subtlety, but there is an ease, a grace in Frau Nast's treatment of it that shows considerable reserve power and proves her adequate to much more difficult and ambitious rôles. The final secret of Frau Nast's spell, however, lies in something beyond mere excellence in the arts of singing and acting. As in the case of most popular artists it is personality, the riddle, the inexplicable, that enslaves hearts and enchains imaginations: the inexplicable, and who would be so foolish as to try and explain it away even if they could.

In Fräulein von der Osten we see an artist whose very remarkable and well deserved success is due to the fascination of a different kind of temperament. Whatever she does is found to be interesting; for hers is the strong will and force of character that can rivet an audience in spite of itself, and even make a success out of a poor part. She is especially good as the wilful, heartless coquette, such as Carmen, and of course Musette is a similar character in a much quieter key. But that she can be equally demure and amiable in a light-hearted manner was shown by her excellent performance in "Fledermaus" the other day. A. J. R. H.

On account of Frau Salbach's indisposition "Don Carlos" cannot be given today; Herr Wiecke will play the title rôle in "Prinz Friedrich von Homburg" instead.

An announcement is made in the Berlin Papers that the members of the Moscow "Künstlerische Theater" intend to give three performances in the Dresden Schauspielhaus on March 27, 28 and 29. The plays chosen are: "Zar Feodor Ivanovitch" by Tolstoi, "Onkel Wanja" by Anton Tschechow and "Nachtasy!" by Maxim Gorki. On leaving Dresden the Russian company will go to Prague.

CONCERTS.

The solo singer at the American Church on Sunday evening was Miss Wheeler, from San Francisco, who is studying singing here under Frau Auer. Her voice is a true contralto, of grand volume. But the "grandeur" spoken of in another column was less that of the voice than of the conception of the subject and the delivery of the profoundly touching text. Technically, the beauty of the rendering will increase, no doubt, with the development and mastery of the organ, but essentially the performance was a very fine one, and truly great. Mr. Williams' accompaniment supplied a worthy frame to the tone-picture.—His registering and playing of Mendelssohn's Second Organ Sonata—"Grave, adagio. Allegro maestoso. Fugue"—and of Malling's "Christ stilleth the tempest" made, as usual, very delightful music; and showed what a beautiful and suitable instrument the church possesses.

On Saturday evening at the Musenhaus Cally Monrad, a Norwegian Lady, appeared for the first time in Dresden, and made a very favourable impression on a numerous audience. She was assisted by Herr Carl Nissen, as accompanist and piano-forte soloist.

Fully equipped by nature and training for her art as a singer, the lady is a most intelligent, convincing, and touching interpreter of the songs of her native country, or of those that appeal to deep feeling—such as Schumann's "Widmung" and "Waldeggespräch", or R. Strauss' "Traum durch die Dämmerung" and "Ich liebe dich". She excels as a vocalist; using with unerring judgment and taste, and never abusing by straining or forcing, a voice of full, sympathetic quality and much beauty of *timbre*. Her perfect ear brooks no lapse from exact pitch, or affectation that would veil or mar the purity of tone: while, although the poetic and dramatic feeling is strong, its expression is kept within bounds. The result is a simplicity of style which, when all the essentials of art are adequately met, has the greatest charm and merit, because it allows all else to be fully enjoyed. The singer won great applause for the four Schumann and Strauss songs named, which formed the last part of the programme: but those that distinguished her as an artist of special gifts were three Norwegian songs—"Sne" (snow), words by Rode to music by Sigurd Lie; "Säf, Säf, Susa" (the whispering of rushes), Fröding's lines to Sibelius notes; and "Flickan kom ifraan sni älsklings möte", also a Sibelius composition to a pathetic love poem by Runeberg. All these were gems as here exhibited, by both singer and accompanist; but the showing of their characteristic beauty was by no means a light task, and the easy refinement with which it was accomplished spoke much for the lyric capacity as well as the musical accomplishments of the concert-giver.

Herr Nissen is an admirable accompanist. In "Sne", above referred to, the accompaniment was made to sound like the gentle, musical splash of two rain-drops falling nearly but not quite together into a metal tub, regularly and harmoniously, clear and liquid but soft and resounding; the effect being maintained while the vocal melody flows on in somewhat disturbed and broken undulations. It was beautifully done by Herr Nissen; and contributed greatly to the perfect success of the joint performance. Herr Nissen also played two sets of solos. He should keep to the rôle of the poet at the keyboard, a part in which he is proficient. Chopin's Etude, op. 25 No. 5, and Grieg (Ballade, in Form von Variationen) suited him well.

The **Dresdner Musikschule**, Neumarkt. A quite surprisingly good display of elementary art in music was given at the Musenhaus on Sunday morning by pupils of Director Schneider, Herr Edgar de Glines, Professor Dr. Müller, and Hofkonzertmeister Lewinger. We refer particularly to the concerted pieces; which were models of strictly classic style, of exact precision, and intelligent mutual support; while tone, execution, and expression were in all cases unusually good. In a Beethoven Trio

(op. 87) for two clarionets and bass clarionet, the *ensemble* was very exact, the tone throughout the whole scale in all three instruments, and the execution, faultlessly smooth. Again, in a Trio for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello—a charming composition by Rubinstein, op. 52—the *ensemble* was very admirable, so artistically and musically reciprocal, and the individual interpretation superior. A Vieuxtemps composition—"Fantasie appassionata" for Violins op. 35—with important pianoforte accompaniment, was also thoroughly enjoyable, played by two of the pupils who took part in the Rubinstein trio. The solos were equally satisfactory; so far as the pure style of the design and the honesty of the execution in each case went. The violin pupils were two, both taught by Herr Lewinger; a lady with an English name, who played with much good taste and freedom and a full warm tone; and a gentleman from Hungary who, if he goes on as he has begun, will be very well known. The singers, a Russian and a German, were both tenors, pupils of Professor Müller; and both are very promising: the former has the better command of his voice, the tone-production of the latter not being as yet perfect. Of the pianoforte-players, one was a pupil of Herr Edgar de Glimes, the other of Director Schneider.

Monday, March 19th:
Eugen d'Albert, at the Musenhau.
Tickets from F. Ries, musicstore, Kaufhaus.
Saturday, March 20th:
Anton Sistermans (song) and Lina Mayer (pianoforte), at the Musenhau.

THE TAVERNOLA CATASTROPHE.

Further details are to hand from Milan concerning the catastrophe at Tavernola: The delightful Lago d'Isèo on the Southern border of the alps between the Lago di Garda and the Lago di Como, has, since the 3rd of March been the scene of a tragedy of nature which awakes all our sympathy and horror. The little town of Tavernola has sunk in the waters of the lake. The town contained 1000 inhabitants, had a fine parish church dating from the 17th century, and a mediaeval watch tower of the Hohenstaufen era dominated the town, which lay on the Western shore of the lake, opposite Mont' Isola, the largest island of all the Italian lakes. The country round teems with olive trees and laurels. Northward of Tavernola a rocky cliff drops sheer into the water, so that there is not even room for a lakeside road. A tumbling stream, which, coming from the Val di Vigolo, falls into the lake at Tavernola, has in the course of centuries piled up a half circular bank of earth in the lake, and on this insecure foundation thronged together the houses of the little town. On the very edge of the water were built villas with colonnades and palmgardens in which families from Bergamo and Cremona pass the autumn. The banks of the lake are very steep. Between Tavernola and Mont' Isola the water is over 897ft. deep. The pile of earth which is thus situated on the precipitous shores began to slip, and slowly disappeared in the lake, together with the gardens, towers and palaces. The catastrophe began at 9 in the morning of March 3. The foundations and the ground commenced to quiver. Suddenly that part of the little town situated immediately next the lake, broke off from the mainland and was precipitated into the lake. The beautiful Grasselli palace, the dispensary, the postoffice and two residences had suddenly vanished from the earth. In their place the blue waves of the lake were plashing in the spring sunshine. The inhabitants had with the greatest difficulty managed to save their lives, but of their property not a thing remained. They are all as if in a state of semi delirium. It all seems to them like a dream from which they soon hope to awaken. In the night the disasters continued. Six more houses, among them the parsonage, and the mediaeval watch tower sank into the lake. An old fisherman who absolutely refused to leave his house was involved in its ruin. There is no ground for hope that the catastrophe is over. One would have thought that the submerged buildings and masses of earth would have filled up the lake by the shore. But this is not the case. While the lake was formerly 19ft. deep by the shore, now the depth of water is from 43 to 49ft. The buildings which lay on the precipitous shore must, of course, have slipped down deep into the lake. The town now stands on the edge of an abyss. The waves are washing the insecure foundations and the absolute destruction of the little town, with the exception of a few houses situated a little higher up on the hill, seems unavoidable. By order of the authorities all the houses on the pile of earth have been evacuated. The inhabitants for the most part have fled to the mountain villages of Vigolo and Parzanica. In their place are arriving crowds of curious sight-seers anxious to enjoy the spectacle of the sliding town.

LOCAL.

In the American Church of St. John on Sunday evening, was heard a truly grand and devotional rendering of Händels inspired "He was despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief" sung by a member of the congregation, and accompanied by the organist. The anthem, as it might have been called and distinguished, was the chief vocal number of the Recital that immediately followed the usual evening service, and it made a profound impression. (A short notice of the Recital will be found under "Concerts".)

The guards in the city to-day are furnished by the Schützen-Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.40 in Neustadt.

The former Ballet dancer Mrs. Waldau, who was nearly 100 years old and whose life history we related a few weeks ago, died yesterday morning in her stepson's residence.

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IS A £340 FUR STOLE A NECESSITY?

Mr. Gustave Bur, the well known Parisian *costurier*, has recently brought an action against a Mrs. Bell, to recover the sum of £1002 owed for dresses supplied. Mrs. Bell, while admitting that she had purchased the goods, declared that they were necessities and that therefore her husband, from whom she has since been divorced, was responsible for the payment of them. The prosecution alleged that Mrs. Bell, when ordering the goods in Paris, said that she hated wearing things similar to other women, so that she must have original designs, but that, as she did not want her husband to know the amount, the things were to be charged to her, and the bill sent to her, marked "private"; a mistake, according to the prosecuting counsel, as that would only call the husband's attention to the letter. Among the articles charged for, was a silver fox stole, priced at £340. The prosecution for this

alleged through their chief witness, a saleswoman, that they would never have supplied the goods to the husband, inasmuch as he was a South African company promoter, one of a class whose income is notoriously spasmodic. For the defence, it was urged that Mrs. Bell, who "knew everybody in South Africa and they were all rich", (Chinese "slaves", we presume, excepted), had no private means whatever, but that, since her husband moved in plutocratic circles, she was expected to dress extravagantly. A French barrister explained that by the law of that country, a woman was jointly liable with her husband for debts contracted, and the judge, in summing up, explained that "necessaries" extended from the simplest homespun garment to the most costly, according to the station in life, in which the person to whom the goods were supplied, moved, and the way in which the husband allowed his wife to dress herself. The law said that a married woman had an implied right to pledge his credit for necessities, and necessities were such articles as were suitable to the station in life in which the parties lived and moved. Mrs. Bell had been moving in that extravagant circle of plutocrats, who made money with great rapidity in South Africa and elsewhere. The jury found that the things were necessities of life, considering the husband's position, but that by French law the wife was jointly responsible. These findings complicated the case, and further argument will be necessary to settle, which party has won the case. Meanwhile it would be interesting to ladies to know at what point a husband's income may be considered sufficient to render a £340 fur boa a necessity.

NEW WAY OF "DOING" SHOW CITIES.

Dresden, among other cities, may expect a visit at least, if not a season's visitation, from "the Man with the Megaphone." The following account, taken from a London paper, shows how he operates on the senses of his patrons.

An Englishman, who recently visited New York, gives his experience of the man with the megaphone. "With a friend," he said, "I was strolling leisurely through Madison-square Gardens one day, when a smart, actor-looking man addressed us. He invited us to see all the sights of New York for one dollar, and pointed out a novel kind of motor-omnibus, or *char-à-banc*, standing close by; and in we scrambled, and the journey began.

"Smoothly threading our way through the maze of Broadway traffic, it was not until we reached Fifth-avenue that we realised the extent of the value to be obtained for our money. The man who had accosted us, and who had been sitting till then by the side of the driver, now stood up, bared his head, and with a few introductory words produced his instrument of office, a megaphone.

"Through this instrument he kept us informed of every building of importance on each side of the street (we were going about four miles an hour) until our brains were fairly reeling with the mass of details and statistics of the wealth, position, characteristics, and the private family history of the palaces we were passing.

"Churches, clubs, and business houses were all described, and it was not until we reached Central Park that we had time to draw breath and try to digest a tithe of the information bestowed in such concentrated form upon us."

That it is a wonderful way of seeing a new city in a very short time is beyond doubt, and it is not surprising to learn that the profits of the company are enormous.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 10th of March, 1906.

- Mr. and Mrs. H. Hotchkiss, New York, H. Amalienhof.
- Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lamb, Knansborough, H. Amalienhof.
- Miss A. Donoghue, London, H. Amalienhof.
- Mr. W. Barley, London, H. zum Goldenen Engel.
- Mr. E. Hamblin, Philadelphia, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mrs. F. A. Williams, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Williams, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. A. L. Belcher, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. H. M. Marx, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. J. Reynvaan, Dundee, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Mr. L. Rosenfeld, London, H. Grand Union.
- Mr. M. Benjamin, London, H. Grand Union.
- Mr. L. Carrington, Liverpool, H. Grand Union.
- Mrs. E. Harding, Birkenhead, H. Grand Union.
- Mr. A. Scott, London, H. Grand Union.
- Mr. R. Kiss, London, H. "Herzogin Garten".
- Mr. J. Tschuschner, London, H. Imperial.
- Mr. S. Delancy, Boston, H. Lingke.
- Mr. C. Wachsmann, London, H. Monopol.
- Mr. N. Jacobson, New York, H. du Nord.
- Mr. W. J. Krohn, London, H. du Nord.
- Mrs. G. Luce, Malmesbury, P. Schadowell.
- Miss E. W. Harrington, Boston, P. Schaumberger.
- Miss C. W. Harrington, Boston, P. Schaumberger.
- Miss E. E. Harrington, Boston, P. Schaumberger.
- Miss M. M. Harrington, Boston, P. Schaumberger.
- Miss E. Currie, London, P. Schmalz.
- Miss Mac Caskie, London, P. Schmalz.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Weather, rainy; snow on the hills. Temperature, below normal. Barometer, low. Wind N.E.