

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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THE FISCAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Labour members, one and all, in their public utterances have frequently called attention to what they term the outrageous waste of time in the House of Commons. If ever this criticism was justified surely it has been in the past week when two whole evenings have been given up to that work of supererogation, vulgarly known as "flogging a dead horse". That the Ministerial party are vastly elated with their unexpectedly large majority is natural enough, that most of them are avowed Free Traders, or, perhaps to define them more accurately, rabid anti-Chamberlainites, is undoubtedly true, but that a great party, pledged to bring in and pass a large programme of reform measures, should deliberately waste two precious evenings of the Parliamentary session by solemnly asking the House to affirm that Protection is the accursed thing, when there is not the remotest possibility of there being any change in England's fiscal policy for four or five years, seems almost too ludicrous to be true. The resolution affirming the blessings of Free trade would have been sufficiently fatuous and mistimed had it been moved by a member of the Opposition, but that a member of the Government party should be put up to move a vote of censure on the Opposition, as one of the latter party perfectly fairly described the manoeuvre, was a lamentable error in tactics. That the resolution would be carried by an enormous majority was a foregone conclusion, the number of those members who would be certain to oppose it could not, in any case, much exceed a hundred, and therefore nothing was to be gained by this tremendous display of force. When, nearly twenty years ago, the mandate of the country was taken upon the Home Rule question, and the Conservative party came back again to power with an overwhelming majority, how bitter would have been the scorn of Mr. Gladstone, how deserved the satire, that would have been directed against any misguided member who had risen from the Government benches to move a platonic resolution, invoking the blessing of the House, i. e. of the majority, on that consummate piece of statesmanship, the Union between England and Ireland. The Government are, in fact, hardly to be congratulated on their achievements up to date. Since the Debate on the Address closed, the sole result of the deliberations of the House has been the passing of resolutions approving the principle of feeding poor school children, and the payment of members, and with regard to the latter it may be noticed that the Prime minister, while bestowing on the idea his most unctuous blessing, modified the enthusiasm of his supporters by frankly admitting that the lack of funds peremptorily forbade any attempt at present to make his approval of the theory concrete as well as abstract.

The wording of the resolution, which Sir James Kitson moved in a portentously dull speech, was singularly maladroit, inasmuch as it gave Mr. Balfour, who was enabled, to the general satisfaction, once more to make his appearance in the House, an opportunity of showing his dialectical skill as a debater. He was, in fact, at his very best or his very worst, according as his hearers agreed with him or disputed his views. He pointed out that the resolution admitted the interpretation that the Government were prepared to violate the Free trade doctrine in every way except by imposing a duty on corn.

The Prime Minister, by declining to answer any of Mr. Balfour's questions, which were put with the supposed intention of elucidating the actual meaning of the resolution, committed a fresh error in tactics; for, in the first place, Mr. Balfour is the official leader of the Opposition and as such is entitled to some consideration, and in the second place much valuable time would have been saved, a division avoided and the House spared a considerable display of bad feeling. For Sir

Henry Campbell Bannerman, as he has shown before now, is by no means at his best when driven into a corner: the home thrusts of his opponents do not, as a rule, have the effect of increasing his skill as a debater, but merely result in his losing his temper; and to shout "Enough of this foolery" is neither calculated to disarm the criticism of his foes or to raise the dignity of debate. Towards the close of the discussion members themselves seemed to recognise the futility of it all; no new arguments either pro or con were adduced, nor had any one expected them; the whole debate was a miserable farce, to be ended at last by a division, the result of which every member could have foretold to within a unit or two before proceeding to give his vote. The only contribution to the debate, worthy of even passing note, was the maiden speech of one of the Liverpool members, who in the course of a clever attack on the Ministerialists, ventured to describe the members opposite as begotten by Chinese slavery out of Passive Resistance, a rogue sire and a roaring dam, a description which if somewhat lacking in refinement was not wanting in polemic pungency.

THE SHRINKAGE OF THE ENGLISH CABLE MONOPOLY.

By Dr. LENSCHAU, from *Die Woche*.

(Continued.)

In the meantime France, also, has met with no little success in her attempts to wrest the telegraphic monopoly from England. While the war in South Africa was still going on, a Bill, aimed at the telegraphic censorship in Aden, was introduced into the Chamber, involving the expenditure of 200 million francs, and having as its object no less than the construction of a far reaching network of French cables; and in its main feature at least this Bill was adopted. In pursuance of this project in April of last year the great Brest-Dakar cable was opened which gave France direct communication with Senegambia and which found at its far terminus several important junctures. There is first of all the line Dakar-Pernambuco, which is admittedly an old cable and of little serviceability, and which the French Government purchased a short time ago from its erstwhile possessor, the South American Cable Co. Of more importance is the junction with the French land telegraph system in the interior which covers the greater part of the Western Soudan and reaches northwards to Timbuctoo, southward to Kotonu and Konakri. By the purchase of a few other sections of cable also somewhat old, formerly in English possession, a connection between Kotonu via San Thomé and Libreville in French Congo was assured, and this extended to Brazzaville in the Congo by an overland telegraph; so that at the present moment all France's West African colonies have their own connection with the mother-country. It appears that this connection is to be further strengthened by the so-called "Trans-Sahara" that is, a land telegraph through the Western Sahara from Algiers to Timbuctoo. Accordingly by now the greater part of the West Soudan has been withdrawn from the sole control of the United Companies; and the same might be said of Brazil, were it not for the fact that France is indebted to the goodwill of England for the forwarding of messages beyond Pernambuco. As a matter of fact the great connections of the Western Telegraph Co. from St. Vincent to Pernambuco, and their coast lines down to Argentina, are in such an excellent condition and of such superlative mechanical serviceability that they completely control the intercourse, and the present French connection Dakar-Pernambuco, on the other hand, need hardly be taken into consideration.

In this connection, however, there is a third event of the past year to be noticed which will have as its consequence a still further circumscription of the monopoly domain of the English com-

panies, an event too, initiated by German enterprise. For a great number of years the German Government has possessed a line from Berlin to Bucharest, and they have long had the wish to extend this line to the Roumanian harbour of Constanza, and from thence onwards by a Constanza-Constantinople cable to the Turkish capital. This project was furthered in every possible way by the Roumanian Government. But the opposition of the Eastern Telegraph Co. was all the stronger, since they possess, for some years to come, the sole right of landing cables on the boundaries of the Turkish empire. Now the German Government is certainly in a position to put a certain amount of pressure on the Eastern Telegraph Co., since in conjunction with the Indo European Co., which is closely bound to it, it has laid its lines through North Germany and therefore is dependent on a good understanding with the German Government. Still, it was not until October 1904 that the efforts to overcome the opposition of the English company were successful, and the permission of the Sultan was asked for the laying of the Constanza-Constantinople cable. The comparatively short line was completed very rapidly by the North German marine cable works by August 1905, and the management of the cable was handed over to the East European Telegraph Co. in Cologne; and consequently since last autumn the German Empire possesses its own connection with the Levant. But it is abundantly clear that this is but the first step in a still further development. For opposite Constantinople in Haidar-Pacha lies the terminus of the Bagdad railway, and there can be no doubt that with the construction of this great enterprise, which is under German influence, the Telegraph will follow the railway even if it does not precede it; so that in the comparatively near future the German telegraph lines may be expected to penetrate to the uttermost corners of the Persian Gulf, to Fao or Koweit. Apart from other possibilities, the new line, by reason of its shortness and mechanical efficacy, may attract a considerable portion of the Indian telegraphic communication which at present is monopolised by the Indo-European Telegraph Co., the Eastern Telegraph Co. and the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and in so doing, may considerably circumscribe the exclusive domain of the English cable companies.

The year 1905 marks, therefore, an important departure in the direction of the development of the international news services. Quite a number of oversea countries which were till then served exclusively by English cables have been furnished with new connections independent of England, and especially in the Northern hemisphere the English cable monopoly has been sensibly reduced. None the less, a very wide field is left to the United Companies for their exclusive profit, above all, Australia and Oceania, Southern Asia eastward to Singapore, by far the greater part of South Africa, and the countries on the East coast of South America with their bright prospects for the future; while especially the widespread colonies of England and districts under her suzerainty will always remain in the hands of the United Companies. Still we must remember that we are only on the threshold of the new developments, and the next step, as it appears, may be expected from France. In this direction points the Franco-Dutch Cable agreement, signed last year, by which the French Government assured, first the line of Saigon-Pontianak and with it the juncture with the Dutch-German-American connection across the Pacific, whereas, up to then, they only had a local service to Saigon and for the connection with Europe had to rely on English or English influenced lines. But further than this the agreement concedes to France the right to extend the Saigon-Pontianak line to any point desired on the coast of Java, a fact which seems to show that France is striving to obtain the second point in the programme of construction approved of by the Chamber of Deputies and mentioned above, viz. the crossing of the Indian ocean by a new cable. The cable will obviously be carried from some

point on the West end of Java, not yet decided upon, to Réunion, which is already linked up to Madagascar by the Tamatave-Réunion section. In that case France would have an alternative route to Madagascar, independent of England, the only route, at present, being by English lines to Mozambique and then on by the French cable Majunga-Mozambique. The latest Franco-English agreement, moreover, with reference to a Réunion-Mauritius connection is in no way contradictory to the idea here set forth. Until the great Java-Réunion line is finished which cannot be for some time, however, great the skill and industry of the French cable manufactories, it is of the utmost importance to France to ensure for herself a junction with the great line of the United Companies, the Perth-Cocos Island-Durban line. At all events the French line, when it is finished, will give France an independent route, not only to Madagascar but also over the section Majunga-Mozambique to East Africa, with the result that there will be a still further shrinkage of the portion of the world served exclusively by English cables.

One word in conclusion: if the endeavours described above have a tendency to attack the monopoly hitherto existing of the English companies, they must not be regarded in any sense as directed against England. Nay, more, it is the English people who have, up to the present, derived the greatest advantage from them. For it is entirely due to the fact that there are rivals springing up on all sides, that the United Companies have found themselves obliged in the last few years, bit by bit, to reduce to a considerable extent (as much as 50% in places) their tariffs which were formerly incredibly high. The greater and more widely extended the British world-trade is, in comparison with that of other nations, the more intolerable is the burden of the heavy telegraph charges, and thus it is the British trader, particularly, who derives benefit from the waning of the English cable monopoly.

—Fins—

TELEGRAMS.

ALGERIRAS, March 15. In yesterday's sitting of the conference the French delegates made a fresh proposal on the Police question, of which the following are the chief features: The Police are to be under the sovereignty of the Sultan, are to be recruited from mussulman Maroccans commanded by Maroccan kaid, and divided among the eight harbours open to trade. French and Spanish officers are to be placed at the disposal of the Sultan for the organisation of the Police. They are to be entrusted with the broader features of organisation, instruction and management. Details of Police management are to be settled by the senior French and Spanish instructors in conjunction with the War Minister of Morocco or his representative. The number of policemen is to be fixed at from 2000 to 2500 men, to be divided in groups of from 100 to 500 according to the importance of the harbours. The French and Spanish officers are to number 15 to 20, with from 30 to 40 underofficers. The requisite money is to be advanced by the bank. The proposal contemplates the organisation of the police by French and Spanish officers, minor details being left to future arrangement between them and the Maroccan Minister. No mention is made of the post of "Inspector" which was recognised in principle by the French delegates yesterday.

PETERSBURG, March 15. The Ministerial Council has instructed the Minister of the Interior to pay particular attention to circumstances pointing to Anti-Semitic disturbances, that measures to meet them may be taken in time. The Minister is to require from the Governour Generals and the Governours the adoption of measures which will prevent excesses against the Jews on the part of the mob, and is to especially remind them that their duty bids them take precautions for the public order and safety and for the inviolability of life and property. Besides this the Minister of the Interior has been instructed to give orders that in the carrying out of any existing regulations touching the Jews, no new limitations directly deduced from the law are to be admitted.

PETERSBURG, March 15. In order to guarantee the freedom of the elections for the Imperial Duma and the Imperial council a series of special regulations are being drawn up at present by the Ministerial Council, according to which everyone, without exception, is to be punished, who attempts to interfere with the legitimate course of the

elections, by threats, employment of force, entertaining voters, gifts, promises of emolument, blackmail, bribery, or other illegal methods.

LENS, March 15. Precautionary measures of great importance have been taken to avoid further disasters. In the shafts are doctors to lend first aid to members of the rescue party who may be taken ill. The work continually becomes more difficult. The rescue parties cannot work longer than 6 hours. The party from Westphalia and the Paris firemen have rendered invaluable services. They are ever in the forefront of the search for bodies, which are then conveyed away by the workmen as soon as the air is pure enough to breathe. The rumour that two of the Paris firemen succumbed yesterday is without foundation. Neither of them, nor of the Westphalians have any as yet been unwell, though they are greatly exhausted.

PARIS, March 15. Chamber of Deputies. In today's morning sitting during the discussion on the naval estimates the Marine Minister M. Thomson stated that telescopic sights had already been supplied to a number of battleships. The Minister made further statements as to the progress made in gun manufacture and explained that the present guns, though much heavier than the former ones, possessed a greater initial velocity. Cast shell have been replaced by steel shell. "We shall," continued the Minister, "increase the rapidity of fire. The battle of Tschushima showed the necessity of this. We shall accustom our gunners to shoot at long ranges. Practice hitherto carried out at a range of from 2 to 3 miles will in future be carried out at a 5 or 6 miles range. Gunnery schools will be increased in number. The amount of mobilisation supplies of ammunition will be increased as well as the reserve supply." The Minister went on to point out that the naval manoeuvres in 1905 had shown the powers of endurance and energy of the French crews and the capability of resistance of the ships. "We demand of the country," concluded the Minister, "great sacrifices; but these sacrifices are inevitable in order to strengthen our national power of defence. We desire peace, and the best means of ensuring peace, lies today and always will lie, in preparation for war."

LONDON, March 15. To a question whether any English subjects settled in Madeira have been expropriated, and under what circumstances such expropriation has taken place, Sir E. Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs replied that no such expropriation had taken place.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated it was not intended to make a grant out of the public funds to Princess Ena of Battenberg on the occasion of her marriage with the King of Spain. The House then resumed the discussion of the army estimates.

ALGERIRAS, March 15. The situation is unchanged. It is not yet known, when the next full session of the Conference will take place.

LONDON, March 15. In the House of Commons, Major Seely, Liberal member for Abercromby moved that the strength of the Army be reduced by 10,000 men; and pressed the Secretary of State for War to promise that the reduction shall take place next year. Mr. Balfour said, the special need for keeping up the Army lies in India; where it might be said that we can ignore the difficulty because the only Power with whom we could think of war on account of India is at present involved in domestic complications and certainly does not wish to come into collision with Great Britain on any question whatever. But every country must take care that its defensive strength is maintained at such a point as to meet any eventuality, without hurting the feelings of its neighbours. "I do not say," remarked Mr. Balfour, "that a reduction of the Army is impossible; but every reduction should form part of a general scheme, under which the possibility of increasing our effective fighting forces in case of a lengthened war would be assured."

Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, declined to bind himself to any particular plan, until he has had time to consider it from all points of view. The problem of Army organisation must be examined with reference to the requirements of the Empire. The strategy and strength of the Army must be determined by Imperial policy. Mr. Haldane then showed that it is possible to bring about a diminution of the cost of the home Army by re-organisation; and declared his agreement with Major Seely's views, while again declining to bind himself at this moment to any particular measures of retrenchment.

MOSCOW, March 15. A proclamation by the Prefect of Moscow warns the citizens not to believe disquieting rumours, which are entirely without

foundation. The document declares that the peace and security of the city will be carefully guarded, and that any attempt to disturb them will be rigorously put down.

SIMFEROPOL, March 15. A violent hurricane, which has been raging for three days in the Black Sea, has done great damage in all the harbours. The communications by sea are interrupted.

BOSTON, March 15. The German tank-ship "Mannheim" has landed here the 11 persons, part of the crew of the English steamer "British King", rescued from the latter before she foundered. The third officer states that nine men deserted from the "British King" before she left New York, and that he believes the number who went down with the ship did not exceed 18.

LONDON, March 15. The captain of the steamer "Mabel" which arrived to day in Bo'ness reports, that he sighted the German sailing ship "Trenge" flying signals of distress. On approaching her, he found only one man on board. The captain and two seamen had been washed over board and drowned. The lifeboat of the "Mabel" had rescued the survivor: but as she was being hauled up again on board, she was struck by a sea which half-filled her and drowned the coxswain: The "Trenge" remained derelict in the North Sea.

According to a telegram from Boston (Lincoln) the "Trenge" was towed in there by the trawler "Bennington".

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 15. The Lloyd steamer "Königin Louise" has put in here with damage to her rudder and other parts of the ship.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15. The Committee appointed to examine a plan proposed by an American syndicate to connect Kansk, and Alaska by railway and tunnel under Behrings straits, held their first sitting today. The syndicate will construct the railway at their own cost on condition of receiving a strip of territory 27 kilometers wide all along the line, to be utilized for industrial purposes.

LONDON, March 15. Major Seely's motion to reduce the strength of the Army by 10,000 men was rejected by 296 to 56 votes.

PARIS, March 15. The whole neighbourhood of Courrières is threatened with an epidemic in consequence of the stench of the corpses. Typhus is feared.

BRUSSELS, March 15. In South Holland, during the recent storms, more than 150 warehouses have been flooded and destroyed. The railway lines, are in many places washed away. On the railway embankments lie agricultural implements, bodies of animals, tree-trunks, &c. The damage throughout South Holland is estimated at fifty millions.

ESSEN, March 15. With the object of throwing the early passenger train from Oberhausen to Stirum off the rails, some person or persons hitherto undiscovered had built up an obstruction of heavy materials. The attempt was frustrated by some platelayers a few minutes before the train was due to pass the spot. A few days ago the train was fired at, on the same part of the line.

BERLIN, March 16. According to the *Vorwärts*, 105 Meetings are to be held on Sunday the 18th instant in Berlin and the suburbs, with the order of the day "The citizen revolution of 1848-9 and the Prussian three-class electoral system."

LILLE, March 16. The strike of the miners is extending. In the Dourges mines 2469 out of 2724 men have ceased work. The strikers have endeavoured to induce the men in the neighbouring mines to come out. Work is altogether at a standstill in the Courrières mines. The men belonging to the Shafts in which the disaster occurred will endeavour to compel the Company to pay them wages for the days during which work is stopped. There is no disorder.

LONDON, March 16. The *Daily Telegraph* hears from Tokio that the Czar has determined to send a Grand Duke to Japan with a Staff of Generals, Admirals, and high officials. Japan will in like manner send a Prince, with suite, to Russia.

LONDON, March 16. According to a *Daily Mail* telegram from Zangero, the rebels at Sokoto were attacked on the 12th instant by the English expedition, and nearly destroyed. The force then marched on Sativu which, after a bombardment, was carried at the point of the bayonet in spite of a brave defence. The rebels, who were pursued by mounted infantry, lost over 300 killed.

LENS, March 16. The number of the miners on strike is 10,000. The leaders of the miners syndicate will have an interview tomorrow with the representatives of the mining company, to discuss the demands of the men.

(Continued on page 4.)

ESTABLISHED 1872.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.15

SALOME.

Drama in one Act after Oscar Wildes Play translated into German by Hedwig Lachmann.
Music by Richard Strauss.

Cast:

Herodes	Herr Burrian.
Herodias	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Salome	Frau Wittich.
Jochanaan	Herr Perron.
Narraboth	Herr Jäger.
A page of Herodias	Fräul. Elbenschütz.
	Herr Rüdiger.
	Herr Saville.
Five Jews	Herr Groseh.
	Herr Erl.
	Herr Rains.
Two Nazarenes	Herr Plaschke.
	Herr Kruis.
Two soldiers	Herr Nebuschka.
A Cappadocian	Herr Erwin.
A page of Herod	Herr Wachter.
	Fräul. Keldorfer.

PLAOT. Narraboth, captain of Herod's guard, is in love with Salome and yields to her entreaties to gratify her curiosity and allow Jochanaan (John the Baptist) to come out of his cell. Salome, on John's appearance, falls passionately in love with him. Narraboth, in despair, falls dead at Salome's feet. The Baptist curses Salome. Herod, who entertains a guilty love for Salome, implores her to dance before him, offering her any reward she may choose. She finally consents and at the conclusion of the dance demands the head of John Baptist. Herodias upholds her demand, and Herod reluctantly consenting, the head is brought on a silver charger. Salome glazes over it and Herod, in disgust, orders the soldiers to kill her, which they do with their shields.

Composer: Richard Strauss, born 1864.
(See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookstore, Prager Strasse 18, price 3 M 50 J.)

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p.m.

RIENZI.

COMING CONCERTS.

- Monday, March 19th at the Musenhau:
II. (last) concert of Eugen d'Albert.
 - Tuesday, March 20th at the Musenhau:
Anton Sistermans (song) and Lina Mayer (piano-forte).
 - Saturday, March 31st at the Musenhau:
II. (last) Liederabend of Raimund von Zur-Mühlen.
 - Wednesday, April 4th at the Musenhau:
III. (last) Liederabend of Ludwig Wüller.
- Tickets to be had at the musicshop of Franz Ries (Kaufhaus).

LOCAL.

IMPERIAL RETURN VISIT TO DRESDEN.

The visit paid by His Majesty King Friedrich August last year to the Emperor Franz Josef, will be returned on the 27th instant at the Saxon Court by His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este, representing His Imperial Majesty.

KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

King Friedrich August will hold a review of the Garrison on the Alsun Platz, at an hour to be hereafter fixed, on His Majesty's birthday, May 25. The troops of the Garrison on parade will be: the 100. and 101. Grenadier regiments, the 177. Infantry, 108. Schützen regiment, the 13. Jäger battalion, the 12. Pioneer battalion, the Gardereiter regiment, the 12. and 48. Field Artillery regiments, the 12. Train battalion, and the Machine Rifle Detachment. The following troops will arrive from neighbouring garrisons, and take part in the Parade:—from Freiberg the 12. Jäger battalion; from Grossenhain the 18. Hussars; and from Königsbrück the mounted detachment of the 12. Field Artillery regiment.

At the conclusion of yesterday's sitting of the Second Chamber of the Saxon Parliament, the President, Geheimer Hofrat Dr. Mehnert detained the Members for a confidential discussion of various matters of business. At the close of the discussion

ROYAL THEATRE

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.45

DER BIBERPELZ.

Comedy in four Acts by Gerhart Hauptmann.

Cast:

von Wehrhahn, Amtsvorsteher	Herr Mehnert.
Krüger, Rentier	Herr Fischer.
Doctor Fleischer	Herr Decarli.
Philipp, dessen Kind	Kurt Ricken.
Motes	Herr Proböse.
Frau Motes	Fräul. Schendler.
Frau Wolff, Waschfrau	Frau Bleibtreu.
Julius Wolff, ihr Mann	Herr Bauer.
Leontine, ihre Tochter	Fräul. Serda.
Adelheid, ihre Tochter	Frau Gasny.
Wulkow, Schiffer	Herr P. Neumann.
Glaseknapp, Amtsschreiber	Herr Helsing.
Mitteldorf, Amtsdienier	Herr Huff.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p.m.

AGNES BERNAUER.

ROYAL OPERA.

Kreutzer's two-Act Opera "Das Nachtlager in Granada" will be performed on Monday next, the 19th instant, with the following cast:—Gabriele: Frau Nast; Gomez: Herr Jäger; Jäger: Herr Scheidemantel; Ambrosio: Herr Wachter; Vasco: Herr Plaschke; Pedro: Herr Rains.

ROYAL THEATRE.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Frau Salbach, the performances of Hebbel's "Herodes and Mariamne" which had been announced for tomorrow, cannot take place. "Agnes Bernauer" will be given instead, with Fräulein Politz and Herren Müller and Wierth in the principal rôles.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening at 7.30

DER WEG ZUR HÖLLE.

Farce in three Acts by Gustav Kadelburg.

Cast:

Emil Dornwald	Carl Friese.
Agathe, his wife	Ernest. Münchhelm.
Tilly Bendler, his daughter	Käte Basté.
Hugo Bendler, her husband	Carl Witt.
Arthur Gernau	Willy Schröder.
Lola Cornero	Mary Martini.
Duriano, Impresario	Ignaz Janda.
Framelli	Emil Gähd.
Marlen	Julie Kronthal.
Graf Barakoff	Reinhold Luebeck.
Bayer	Adolf Braunstein.
Josef	Reinhold Balque.
Marie	Grete Kamps.
Ulrich Gröber	Alexander Olbrich.
Martha	Anni Schittenhelm.

Tomorrow, Sunday afternoon, at 3.30

DER KILOMETERFRESSER.

At 7.30 p.m.

NANON.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Herr Kainz, who has been specially engaged for a short time only, will appear in the following pieces:—on Saturday, March 31, "Figaro's Hochzeit"; on Sunday, April 1, "Die Räuber"; on Monday, April 2, "Rosenmontag"; Tuesday, April 3, "Gwissenswurm"; Wednesday, April 4, "Figaro's Hochzeit"; Thursday, April 5 (his last appearance), "Rosenmontag".

We are unfortunately unable to insert the **Royal Theatres repertoire** today, as it had not been issued when we went to press.

he referred to the brilliant manner in which, during the last few days German miners have made the German name ring through the world by their praiseworthy exertions at Courrières. To these heroes of unselfish sacrifice for their brothers, said the President, must be presented on their return home a gift of honour, to which he would ask the Members to make the first contribution. The subscription sheets were filled in the course of the afternoon with names for considerable amounts, in all a good deal over 1500 marks. This example will no doubt be followed throughout the Empire.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Grenadier-Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.40 at the Schloss Platz.

HOCKEY.

A match will take place this afternoon at 2.45 on the Sport Platz an der Nossener Brücke between the Akademische Sport Club and an XI from Freiberg. The teams will be:

Freiberg: S. Zarbel, F. Oats, P. H. Hammond, C. H. R. Blythe, M. B. Williams, N. K. Quinn, K. E. Parr, H. Whittaker, A. R. Haigh, N. A. Masters, P. A. Johnson.

Sport Club: R. Bayer, J. Bunge, O. G. Taylor, A. Siegl, T. A. Inglis, A. Collett, C. W. Eger, L. Lindemann, H. F. Lyon, A. R. Inglis, S. Short.

CREATORE AND HIS BAND.

America seems to set a high value on histrionics in conducting. Its most-favoured gods are Sousa and Creatore, and each of them is a born actor, who is incidentally a musician. Sousa one may class as a comedian; Creatore's *metier* is melodrama, and his style leans to a quite transpontine extravaganza. Not content with acting to the music in exuberantly expressive pantomime, the latter is continually moving to and fro in the wide space before his forces, now gliding right up to his wood

wind to implore with mincing gesture an especial restraint and delicacy of phrasing; anon darting across to the brass to bring out with a wild sweep of his baton a startling and deafening sforzando. His acting is so detailed, his physical response to the rhythm of the music so constant, that one was quite surprised that he did not execute a *pas seul* in accompanying Arditi's waltz song. Why he encumbers himself with the conventional musicstand—in this case a gorgeous article in gilt—is not easy to understand, for it serves merely as a starting-place for his excursions. All these tricks and these manners, as Jenny Wren would have styled them, seem to have impressed a certain public, and they do not hurt the band, who are thoroughly used to them. But they offend people who do not like to see the heavenly maid decked out like a *cocotte*, and they distinctly cheapen a conductor who, to judge by the results he secures, is of considerable quality. Creatore has a *penchant* for violent contrasts, for thunderous blasts of sound following directly on the softest pianissimo, but he has also taught his forces to play with remarkable delicacy and restraint, with beautiful clearness of phrasing, and with a fine sense of rhythm, while their *ensemble* is perfect.

FRESCOES AND WHITEWASH.

In the Church of the Frari, in Venice, there have just been brought to light some fine old early frescoes. They covered the interior of this and others of the most beautiful churches in the city, but during the plague in the seventeenth century their beauty availed them nothing against the Vandals, and they were ruthlessly whitewashed over. The composition is very handsome, and the figures of the Evangelists fill much space in the designs. Some other frescoes, brought to light, decorated the sides of the monument of the Doge Nicolo Tron, and are as old as the monument. The design comprises friezes of blue and gold, with the pedigree of the Tron family and the Lion of St. Mark.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, March 16. *The Daily Chronicle* reports from Washington, that General Wood's Report presented to Congress led to an attack on the Government; Senator Bacon declaring in the Senate that the so-called battle was no more than a massacre of the natives, and that the American people does not wish the Army to be employed for such purposes. Similar attacks were made in House of Representatives. From many quarters the recall of General Wood was demanded.

LONDON, March 16. *Daily Mail* reports from Tokio, that according to an official communication a Naval officer, Kimura, has invented a system of wireless telephony.

PARIS, March 16. Under the Presidency of Francois Coppée a meeting attended by over 6000 persons took place in the St. Paul Gymnasiums. After many excited speeches against the Ministry it was decided to form a league of Catholic opposition.

BJESTOCK, March 16. The private Banks are apprehensive of an attack by armed bands, and demand the protection of building by armed Police.

SEBASTOPOL, March 16. The authorities have established military guards at the local Banks and Credit Institutions, and posted sentries in the pay-offices.

MADRID, March 16. The King and Queen of Portugal have taken their departure.

NEW YORK, March 16. On the Denver Rio Grande Railway two passenger trains collided at midnight near Portland. It is feared that 150 persons have lost their lives. The carriages caught fire and most of the victims perished in the flames.

A WOMAN AS MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Nowadays, when the political recognition of the claim of women to the rights of a citizen is being discussed in all civilized States, it may serve a useful purpose to call attention to those States in which the question has been solved and all logical deductions from it been accepted.

To these States, assuredly, belongs Colorado, for here even the highest offices of the State are held by women. The well known Dutch woman doctor, Mrs. Aletta H. Jacobs, a champion of woman's rights, passed some time in the United States with a view to studying on the spot the American movement for the emancipation of women. During her visit she was enabled to make the acquaintance of Mrs. Helen Grenfell, Minister of Education in Colorado.

Mrs. Jacobs denotes a whole chapter in her book, entitled "Uit het leven van Meerkwaardige Vrouwen", to this very interesting woman. In Colorado, as in all American States, the holders of the higher offices are appointed by popular vote. It is, therefore, sufficiently remarkable that Mrs. Grenfell, upon whom the popular choice fell in 1896, has since then been twice re-elected. That Mrs. Grenfell has filled her office to the complete satisfaction of all is apparent from the fact that she has always been unanimously elected by all parties. On the occasion of the last election, the democratic assembly of voters decided to nominate her to the office of "State superintendent of Public Education". One voter questioned if this was feasible for the democratic party, to select Mrs. Grenfell as their candidate, since the lady was not a member of the party.

The Governour of Colorado, who himself had just been proposed for re-election, rose and in a fiery speech pointed out that Mrs. Grenfell had never done anything inconsistent with democratic ideas, and that she unquestionably deserved the complete confidence of the party. He concluded his speech with the words: "Mrs. Grenfell is the most feminine of women and at the same time stronger than all you men put together."

And she was re-elected, and became the head of the Education Board in Colorado. The county superintendents of the 57 districts of this State, and, in fact, the whole *personale* of the educational staff are subordinate to her.

Of the many reforms, for which the State has to thank Mrs. Grenfell, one is famed viz. the especial care with which she has transformed the elementary schools into institutions in which the tiny scholars are only too pleased to pass their time. For 1600 American children she founded agricultural schools, and many of the reforms introduced by her have been imitated in other States of the Union.

Mrs. Grenfell and the female voters of Colorado have also introduced other excellent reforms and improvements, which speak for the social political standing of women. For instance, the law under which the giving of alcohol or tobacco to children under 16 years of age is an indictable offence. But it is not the children who drink or smoke that are punished, but their parents or the persons who give them the alcohol or tobacco.

The American women are rightly enough proud of their country woman, who has filled the post of Minister of Education with such signal success, and as a woman, lives a happy family life, and as a citizen, is prized so highly by all the voters, male and female alike.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

March 17th. 10.0. a.m. Matins.
March 18th. III. Sunday in Lent. 8.0. a.m. and 12.0. m. d. Holy Communion. 11.0. a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0. p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
March 19th. 10.0. a.m. Matins.
March 20th. 10.0. a.m. Matins.
March 21st. 9.15. a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0. a.m. Matins, Litany and Address.
March 22th. 10.0. a.m. Matins.
March 23th. 8.0. a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0. a.m. Matins, Litany and Address.
March 24th. 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.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichsstrasse. Sunday, March 18th. Holy Communion 8.0. a.m. Sunday School 10.0. a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0. Afternoon Service and address 5.30. Topic: "Haydn, the Father of Symphony." Lent Services: Tuesday and Thursday at 4.0. p.m. Friday at 10.0. a.m. Confirmation Address 3.0. p.m. Sundays. Confirmation by the Bishop of New York Easter (April 15th.) Revd. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhardstrasse 2, at the corner of Bismarckstrasse and Winkelmannstrasse. — Services every Sunday at 11.0. a.m. and 6.0. p.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month. — Revd. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhardstrasse 2, I.

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Schramm & Echtermeyer, Dresden-A.

15, Seestraße (Minister Hotel) Telephone 9566. Established 1856. 57, Landhausstrasse Telephone 3289.

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GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

Herr von Lindequist, the Governour, in his speech at the banquet given in honour of the Emperor's birthday, made reference to a former utterance concerning the possibility of ultimately, by strenuous effort, making South West Africa bear comparison with the neighbouring territory under British control. "Some people have suggested that the English may take it amiss that we should set before us so high a goal. In the first place, after many years practical experience of British countries, I have far too high an opinion of the Englishman's good sense, than to share the fear of timid souls that our British neighbours might be surprised at our endeavours to prevent German South West Africa being behind English South Africa; and indeed they would be the less surprised since they know full well the value of the country, and know, too, that, should we fail to bring it to a condition of prosperity equal to that obtaining in other parts of South Africa, the fault would lie not with the country, but with the dwellers in the country. For commercial reasons our neighbours will recognise the importance of the development of our territory. A people so far sighted, commercially, cannot have failed to appreciate how valuable it has been to the British merchant, farmer and manufacturer to have a solvent German neighbour in a period of severe commercial crisis such as broke out in South Africa

after the Boer war. There is room in South Africa for both peoples. The high roads we are making, will in time, we hope, reach the frontiers, and that will mean the formation of a still closer tie than exists today between the two countries and their inhabitants. Only then will the farmer have no further cause for anxiety where to place his produce, only then will the work, to which our imperial master made reference in his speech from the throne, have reached its conclusion".

A "MODEL" FLEET.

One of the most interesting gifts with which the Kaiser and Kaiserin were presented on their silver wedding day was received from the rowing and sailings clubs in Germany. Ever since his accession to the throne His Majesty has encouraged all water sport with a view to developing an interest in the navy among his subjects, and his interest in the rowing and sailings clubs have secured the "wet-bobs" many privileges.

Their gift took the form of a fleet of eight ships made entirely of silver, small models varying in length from 20 in. to 45 in., and being perfect in every detail. The fleet represents the most interesting crafts from the eleventh century to this day, and shows the historic developments from the Viking boat to the Kaiser's racing yacht, the Meteor. Among the specimens is the old Norman vessel, with shields and colours, the *Lübische Kogge*, which was the great merchantship in the days of the Hansa glory. Then there is the Venetian galley, the large rowing boat of the Renaissance, in which the prisoners were placed chained in irons and made to row to their destination. Also Nelson's "Victory", and so on, including the latest novelties of the present day.

The Emperor was charmed with the gift as a sign of appreciation of his efforts regarding the navy, and he is now deliberating whether he will keep the models in his palace and use them as table decorations on State occasions, or whether he will lend them to the Museum to be seen and enjoyed by the people.

THE ARREST OF HENNIG.

The murderer Hennig arrived at the Stettin station in Berlin on Thursday evening. An enormous crowd had gathered on the platform filled with curiosity to see the notorious criminal. When the train rolled in Hennig was seen seated in a 2nd class compartment guarded by three policemen. He was at once hurried off to a cab which was in waiting, and conveyed to the Potsdam station, whence he was removed to Potsdam. It was remarked that he no longer resembles his photograph. He is very thin and pale; his hair could not be seen owing to the bandage on his head, but his moustache is darker than it was and much stronger. His blue eyes stood out in strong contrast to his pale, wan face. During the whole journey he did not utter a word. That he felt himself completely safe in Stettin is apparent from the fact that the very night before his arrest he was drinking in a restaurant, and then taking a cab he drove through the streets shouting out, "Hennig everywhere"; on the other hand he was constantly occupied in buying disguises and as late as last Sunday bought a false beard.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 15th of March, 1906.

Miss E. Stryhes, Liverpool, H. Angermann.
Miss H. Wilkins, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
Mr. A. N. Wilkins, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
Mr. H. H. Wilkins, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
Mr. C. Mayer jr., Indianapolis, H. Bellevue.
Mr. D. Phillip, New Zealand, H. Bellevue.
Mr. E. Theomin, New Zealand, H. Bellevue.
Mr. A. L. Mielich, New Zealand, H. Bellevue.
Mr. E. Wheelwright, New York, H. Continental.
Mr. H. Morgan, Montreal, H. Continental.
Mr. A. Tourangeau, Montreal, H. Continental.
Mr. W. L. Hinman, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss D. Fay, Berlin, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. T. Jones, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. O. Plant, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. W. Scoles, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. C. Scoles, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. C. Dana, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. A. H. Durban, New York, H. Grand Union.
Mr. O. Linnert, New York, H. Grand Union.
Mrs. G. Howard, Los Angeles, H. Grand Union.
Mr. D. Murray, Los Angeles, H. Grand Union.
Mr. A. Worsnop, Halifax, H. Hoeritzsch.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Tanner, St. Gallen, H. Hoeritzsch.
Mr. M. Lomax, Beckhamstedt, P. Ill.
Mrs. E. Lomax, Beckhamstedt, P. Ill.
Mr. A. v. Bülle, Consul, London, P. Ill.
Mr. A. v. Bülle, Legat. Secretary, Vienna, P. Ill.
Miss M. Eggers, Columbus, P. Ill.
Mrs. M. Eggers, Hannover, P. Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Beck, London, H. du Nord.
Mr. C. Müller, America, H. zum Schweizer Keller.
Mr. C. H. Lee, New York, H. Stadt Weimar.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Weather, rainy. Temperature, below normal. Barometer, medium pressure. Wind, N.W.

Mr. for M opinion them by fa trade withou Count the p marine asserto on in countr entirel of a rival o For tw the res ment i dustrie been a the fas ousting routes, marck system no effe dustry met w had be iron la shipbuil which land. was fo facts, a Govern ment i At the ing the home r materia builder their ac possible Essen, 5 of any office c as to v apply. many a shipbuil year by employ were 71 in Gerri foreign; plates u fact the eally ce few year increase as Mr. employe to 19,46 Mr. Br of Grea by reaso ing, by operation But the mor can guid whole co it, many in a L article, scientific Germany is not r How oft