

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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A NEW COLONIAL POLICY.

The impossibility of making a silk purse out of a sow's ear has long been proverbial and it has not taken long to prove that the responsibilities of office have not had the effect, so ardently desired, of lessening the exuberance of Mr. Winston Churchill. His statement, made in the early days of the Liberal triumph, that he had accepted the Under Secretaryship of the Colonies chiefly with a view to keeping his eye on Mr. Chamberlain, was accepted with a tolerant smile by friend and foe alike; his supporters imagining that he would find sufficient work to do in the department he was to represent in the House of Commons to make it necessary for him to confine his transcendent abilities to somewhat more careful, if less congenial, occupations, while his opponents had no reason to doubt that it would be Mr. Chamberlain who, in the interests of the English in South Africa, would continue to keep his eye on Mr. Churchill, who was never in the least likely to equal the reputation of his great predecessor at the Colonial office, or to attain the same knowledge of Colonial affairs. Mr. Churchill's first speech as representative of the Colonial department in the Lower House, went far to justify any favorable anticipations that may have been held as to the sobering influence of responsibility. With, for him, a wonderful moderation he explained the policy of the New Government with regard to South Africa, and even whittled down the notorious charge of "slavery on the rand" by employing the, by now, historic definition of a "terminological inexactitude". His Chief in the Colonial department went even further, and regretted that the word "slavery" had ever been used to describe the conditions of indentured labour in South Africa, but this withdrawal of a charge which had been so useful at the general election, had been little to the taste of the egregious Mr. Byles and the more fanatic members of the Liberal Party. Mr. Churchill, even in the days when he fought wild birds on his escape from Pretoria, has always been in the habit of playing to the gallery, and in the latter part of last week he made a speech in the House, as remarkable for its utter lack of taste as for the extravagance of its proposals. Stated briefly, its purport was, that although the Government intended to confer a constitution and self-government on the new South African colonies, and that, too, as rapidly as possible, yet they proposed to retain a veto if the new Transvaal Government intended to keep up the Chinese coolie system on the Rand. This speech, as was only to be expected, has raised a perfect storm in South Africa among the people chiefly concerned. The *Johannesburg Star* publishes a letter from one of the most distinguished Afrikaner lawyers in the Transvaal, in which he points out that Mr. Churchill's statements, if they mean anything, can only mean that in spite of a constitution having been granted to the New Colonies, the wishes of the Transvaal, if they happen to run counter to the opinions of a political party in England, may be thwarted by the use of the Imperial Veto, which has always, hitherto, been reserved by tradition to questions affecting the rights of other British subjects or the relations of the Empire to Foreign powers. To neither of these categories does the question of the employment of Chinese labour belong, and Mr. Churchill is establishing a dangerous precedent if he is serious in affirming the right of the political majority at home, for the time being, to veto any proposal made by self-governing colonies; if self-government is to be granted to the Transvaal at all, it must be real, not sham, and if the Government once begin to interpose their veto on domestic legislation in the new Colonies, there is nothing to prevent them attempting the same indefensible and disastrous policy in dealing with Canada and Australia; and that way separation lies. For no sane man could doubt for a moment that, if any English Government were to return to the ill-starred policy of a Lord North, the ties which bind

the great British colonies to the Mother Country would vanish as snow before the sun. With the single exception mentioned, when Lord North hastened on the separation of the American Colonies from England, the policy of British ministers towards the colonies has always tended to absolute non-interference, and though probably much of Australian legislation of recent years has been little to the taste of the party who have so long held office in England, neither Lord Salisbury nor Mr. Balfour ever dreamed of interfering, by exercising the Imperial Veto on legislation which merely concerned the Australians themselves. The chief Government organ in the Press complacently denies that there is any danger of a serious conflict between the Colonies and the Imperial Government, stating that the Transvaal need have no fear that a Liberal Government will ever be false to those liberal principles on which our free Empire has been built up. But as one of the chief of those principles has always been, that by self-government is meant all that the term implies, this complacency is somewhat difficult to share, nor is it very likely to be induced by the petulant letter which Mr. Churchill has addressed to the Press, attributing to the pessimistic utterances of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour the ominous fall that has been taking place in South African securities. Most people, we imagine, would not have been surprised if this gratuitously insulting epistle had been left to answer itself, but Mr. Chamberlain has thought fit to reply to it, and while professing himself unconcerned with Mr. Churchill in his new character as a political Mr. Turveydrop and professor of Parliamentary deportment, points out that the new policy, announced by the Government's representative, can only mean that self-government, as defined by the new Premier means that a self-governing colony must submit all its proposed legislation to Downing Street, and if it is found not to be in accordance with the views of the party which for the moment the Premier wishes to be conciliated, the Imperial Veto is to be unsparingly used. It is certainly to be hoped that Lord Elgin will interfere and endeavour to moderate the transports of his self-opinionated lieutenant, for if Mr. Churchill's policy with regard to the Colonies were to be really carried out, it is tolerably plain that in a comparatively short time there would be no Colonies to apply it to. The application of the Imperial Veto to domestic Colonial legislation is unprecedented and unconstitutional, and there can be no reason to believe that the Colonies, either old or new, will put up with it for a moment.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MURDER OF CZAR ALEXANDER II.

With reference to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the assassination of Alexander II, Dr. Otto Schmelzer contributes some interesting personal experiences to the *Dresdner Anzeiger*.

"On the morning of the 13th of March 1881, the dictator Loris Melikow rode into the Winter Palace in order to restrain the Emperor from taking his usual drive. The imprisoned Nihilist Goldenberg had made a full confession, and the Government were in possession of the plans of the conspirators and knew that a new attempt against the Czar's life had been planned and prepared. Loris Melikow was able further to inform the Czar that they had been successful in capturing the ringleader of the conspiracy, Shaljabow. This news was pregnant with fate for the Czar. It stilled his anxiety so far that, in spite of all warnings, he proceeded to the parade in the Muscemanège. The Emperor drove with a full escort; in front of his carriage rode Cossacks, behind it were more Cossacks, and the sledges of the Minister of Police and an officer of the Gendarmerie. The Emperor reached the Manège uninjured, reviewed the troops and then drove to the house of the Grand Duchess Katharina Michailowna, where he took luncheon. There he

remained about an hour, and then once more entered the carriage to return to the Winter Palace the same way by which he had come. By the St. Catharine's Canal fate overtook him.

At 2.15 p.m. two detonations were heard in rapid succession, as loud as cannon shots; but it was only in the neighbourhood of St. Catharine's Canal that consternation was caused, and comparatively few people ran in the direction from which the sound came. The first bomb was thrown by a young peasant scarcely twenty years old, named Ryssanow; it fell a little short, and though causing considerable injury to the Emperor's carriage the Emperor himself remained uninjured. Pale as death the Emperor alighted from his carriage, walked with a firm step up to the criminal, spoke a few unintelligible words, and then returned to his carriage. But he had only taken a few steps when a man stepped towards him and raised his arm without being hindered by those surrounding the Emperor. The latter evidently recognised his danger, for he made the sign of the Cross, and at the same moment the second bomb fell. When the smoke cleared away the Emperor was seen lying by the Canal railings in a pool of blood. Blood was running down from his head, and was pouring from the lower part of his body, and his two legs had been torn off just below the knee.

The Emperor was carried to the Winter Palace, and at 3.30 the flag on its summit floated down to half mast. Whether the Czar really lingered till then in agonising pain, or whether he died on the way back to the castle we will not question; but for the people it was necessary that priests should stand at the side of the dying monarch.

At midday the weather had been bright, but then a terrible snow-storm set in and a cold north-east wind swept through the broad square in front of the Winter Palace where, in the meanwhile, about a thousand people had collected, who, for Heaven knows what reason, were scattered by Cossacks. When the news of the murder spread abroad into the town, the populace were seized with a frightful panic, the streets emptied quickly, and the town on the Neva soon became deserted, dumb, and uncanny. The Police sent all the cabs home, closed the railway stations and telegraph offices, and shut the restaurants. Even the Hotel-keepers were ordered only to receive strangers who were arriving. The conspirators, as transpired later, celebrated the success of their deed of blood in the evening with champagne in the conspirators' quarter, in one of the side-streets off the great Sabalkowski-prospect.

On the following day the streets were bright and animated. Officers were driving in full uniform to take the oath of allegiance; but the crowds were looking on at the spectacle, with the expression of anxiety and consternation on all faces. The newspaper reports which were eagerly devoured, rumours which passed from mouth to mouth with lightning speed, the incidents which occurred when the police made an arrest, the consequence of which one could not foretell, increased the general anxiety. As early as this first day it was perfectly clear that the Emperor in any case had been doomed, and even if the second bomb had spared him, it was known that no protection could be expected from the St. Petersburg police, either public or secret, this police whose helplessness, cowardice, incapacity and deplorable condition was forced to appear the more extraordinary since they had been informed not only of the object of the attempt, but in part of the people who had planned it. In fact the general feeling was that men were standing on a volcano: it was rumoured that all bridges were undermined, that mines had been laid at the Winter Palace, at the Anitschkow Palace of the their apparent and new Emperor, and at the barracks to prevent the interposition of the military. It was indeed a boundless anxiety that possessed the populace, and it reached its height when a mine was discovered in a cheesmonger's shop in the little Shadowaja, which according to the testimony of experts was sufficient

to have blown up the whole street. A general who had been entrusted with the examination of this shop after the police knew there was something wrong, had hastily retreated when he noticed that the butter tubs were covered with only a thin film of butter; with such courage and care was the investigation conducted on all sides. Under the bridges they hastened to station small naval boats night and day, from which divers descended into the Canal and from time to time brought to the surface old tea kettles and suchlike suspicious looking objects. Under the stone bridge a subterranean passage really was discovered leading from the water to underneath the peaceful domain of a German sausage seller. It was a circumstance little calculated to comfort the dwellers by the canal, to be witnesses day and night of these disquieting investigations. In the barracks the soldiers were continually under arms, in order to rush out at any minute to the place of terror where an explosion with attendant riot was expected. At nightfall troops of Cossacks rode along the side of the canal at short intervals, slowly and phantastically.

And in addition to these gloomy circumstances which were sufficiently calculated to keep the mind in suspense, from house to house there ran the old women's tales, that are nowhere so bad as in St. Petersburg; and what tales of murders were told there! One inventive brain put together the initials of the names of the Czar's brothers, which gave the word *Sawan* or read backwards *Nawas*, that was interpreted "the shroud for five". They must all die, but only one could die a natural death. Then a gipsy was walking about who had prophesied everything; and one of the Czar's court physicians of the third class was whispering to an acquaintance that two days before the murder he had seen a raven—he must have meant a hawk—which had killed a dove at one of the windows of the Winter Palace. Then came more ridiculous stories from the highest circles. The Grand Duke Constantine the Elder, who as head of the fleet had many sins on his conscience, for which in later days he was banished for a long time from Court, was suspected by his best friends of being the moving spirit of the deed; and they knew well how to let this rumour penetrate to the credulous lower classes, so that when the Grand Duke drove out, the cry of "Fratricide!" was shouted after him. Even the young Imperial pair were not spared; it was said that the Emperor was in a continued fainting fit and the Empress was desirous of escaping to Denmark. The Police, who had completely lost their heads, did not fail to act in the most extraordinary way. One day an enormous crowd was swarming before the chief police building and under the surveillance of the police made its way inside. They were there to recognise an arrested Nihilist about whom the police had no information; the man, of dignified and distinguished appearance, in a black frock-coat with dark hair and beard, stood on a stool in a room, carefully watched by the police, and the crowd were made to pass slowly by him and out through another door into the open air. He stood there upright with a certain dignity, and himself with flashing eyes took stock of each man as he entered. The proceeding had not the slightest result, and it was only later that his personality became known; he proved to be an ex-naval officer, and was afterwards executed.

But while the whole population of the capital was swayed by anxiety a rumour suddenly became current that Russia stood on the threshold of a constitution, that it was the will of the murdered Czar that his successor should grant it to the people. On the day before the murder it was said that the Ukase had been printed in the Imperial press, and by it the people were to be given a share in the Government. The importance of this document has, up to the present day even, been greatly over-estimated. It was in no sense a grant of a constitution, but a modest "draft for payment in the future", the value of which was very questionable. It had not sprung from the liberal ideas of Alexander II, but being entirely a product of fear, he had hoped by its means to preserve his life for a time. The constitutional delirium of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg only lasted a couple of days. The Emperor threw the manuscript in the fire and then, as is well known, saw the "finger of God" which warned him to maintain the autocracy intact.

It was not till after the execution of the murderers of the Emperor on May 15th that peace of mind was restored to the populace of the capital. Then summer came, and when the Petersburgers returned from their sojourn in the country, they had forgotten the evil days and plunged in their old way into the enjoyment of Society.

TELEGRAMS.

PARIS, March 20. In today's Ministerial Council M. Etienne, Minister of War, stated that in view of the occurrences in St. Servan he had instructed the Corps Commanders that in future the civil authorities, in case they are in need of military assistance, are no longer to apply to individual

officers, but to the higher authorities direct, and the latter are to be responsible for the supply and management of the assistance required.

LENS, March 20. The number of miners on strike in the department Pas de Calais has now reached 51,376. As a general rule things are quiet; but at a few places men willing to work have been maltreated by the strikers. The Congress on miners meets today at 2 p.m. but it is believed that they will refuse the conditions offered by the mine owners, and that, too, by an adverse vote of the whole body of miners.

The Engineers commission has announced that in the preceding night they had penetrated to within 8 metres of the fire. The length of the pipes already laid is 300 metres. The renewal of the wood of the shafts is being proceeded with, and thus they will be able to fight the flames with the fire hose in safety.

VIENNA, March 20. House of Representatives. In the continued first reading debate of the franchise-reform Bill Herr Schalk opposed the Bill on the ground that it contained tendencies to increasing the Slav element. The speaker pointed to the hostility of the Slaves to the alliance with Germany, and declared that the only way to make franchise-reform acceptable was to establish the privileged position to be occupied by Galicia, as striven for also by the Poles, though for other reasons. By this means the parliamentary German majority would be assured.

PARIS, March 20. Further particulars are announced as to today's sitting of the Ministerial Council. The Premier, M. Sarrien imparted to the council the report he had received as to the occurrences which took place yesterday in Saint Nicolas du Port, (department Meurthe and Moselle) when two vicars had fired with revolvers on the mob who were attacking the parsonage, and had wounded one workman fatally.

The Ministerial Council granted the Sport Unions permission to hold an extra race-day, the financial proceeds of which are to be given to the survivors of the Courrières disaster. This meeting will probably take place on April 5.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 20. The quarrel which has arisen between England and Egypt on the one side, and Turkey on the other side, touching the question of Akaba, is growing more serious. On the English side complaint is made because the Commissioners dispatched by Turkey passed through Cairo without communicating with the Egyptian authorities, and that moreover the Turkish troops had occupied Taba, although their withdrawal was to have been the preliminary to any arrangement. England has declared that she deplores these circumstances and is forced to adopt further measures.

PARIS, March 20. According to the *Temps* Count Lamsdorff has addressed the following despatch to Count Cassini, the Russian representative at the Algeiras Conference: "It is absolutely untrue that the Russian Government has advised France to accept the Austrian proposals touching the organisation of police. It is equally untrue that the Russian Government believes that France could allow of the organisation of the police in Casablanca being entrusted to a neutral Power. The Russian Government has never ceased, and never will cease, to act towards France as to a true ally, starting from the standpoint that in this way, the peaceable solution of the problem, so desired, will be most successfully reached". In consideration of the importance of the question and to avoid all misunderstandings, this telegram is to be communicated to the French Pleni-potentiaries, and its import imparted to the representatives of the other Powers in Algeiras. The Russian Ambassador here is instructed accordingly to bring this note to Count Cassini to the knowledge of the French Foreign Minister, M. Bourgeois.

LENS, March 20. After a meeting of the strikers held today, who belong to the syndicate Broutchoux which is affiliated to the "Confederation du travail" a procession was formed, preceded by a red flag, as a demonstration against the syndicate, of which the deputy M. Basly is president. As the procession met a detachment of gendarmes the bearer of the flag struck at the gendarmes and their horses with it. The flag was torn from its bearer by the Deputy Basly and some gendarmes, and a hand to hand fight ensued in which five persons, among them Broutchoux, were wounded. Later the strikers assembled with two red flags on the square of the Palais de Ville, and a trumpeter, who was with them, gave repeated but fruitless signals for an attack on the mayoral buildings. The Prefect had given orders that the mayoral buildings, where the congress was being held, should be guarded by police. The strike committee has telegraphed to the Minister of the Interior protesting against the action of the gendarmes and the arrest of Broutchoux, and demanding the latter's release.

LENS, March 20. The miners congress in which 177 delegates took part has decided by 167 votes against 10 to reject the raise of wages offered on Sunday by the mining companies.

MOSCOW, March 20. The Bank called the "Mutual Credit Company" situated in the centre of the city near the Bourse, was forcibly entered today by about 20 men armed with revolvers. They, by threatening the bank officials with revolvers, stole

about 850,000 roubles in gold and credit notes. The band of robbers succeeded in escaping.

LONDON, March 20. The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd George has introduced a Bill the chief object of which is the extension to all foreign harbours of the regulations at present applied to British ships concerning overloading unseaworthiness, the stowing of wheat and the provision of life saving apparatus. Ships belonging to countries which already enforce regulations are to be exempted from the working of this act.

ROME, March 20. The sufferers from the earthquake in the island of Ustica begged for assistance, as the exiled criminals detained on the island had rebelled. The minister of Marine immediately sent the help desired.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20. The Port Arthur Committee of Inquiry have established the fact that the Generals Fock and Kondratenko had determined to arrest General Stössel in Port Arthur; and that the death of Kondratenko alone prevented the execution of their design.

LISBON, March 20. The Cabinet has been re-constituted. S. Hintze Ribeiro becomes Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.

PALERMO, March 20. Since the night of the 18th instant, 21 shocks of earthquake, accompanied by loud reports, have been felt. The population are filled with alarm. The Prefect of the island has sent a vessel with a scientific Commission on board, to study the phenomena. A steamer is also ready to start at a moment's notice, to bring assistance in case of need.

ROME, March 20. The *Giornale d'Italia* hears from Djibuti that Ras Makonen, the Governor of the Abyssinian city of Harrar, is dying.

LONDON, March 20. The Education Committee of the county of Glamorgan have appointed a Subcommittee to consider the expediency of equipping a Rescue corps with the apparatus used by the Germans at Courrières.

MELNITZ, March 20. Early this morning one of the barrack-huts occupied by workmen employed on the Tauern railway caught fire. Six Macedonians perished in the flames, and five were seriously injured.

MOSCOW, March 21. Three prisoners confined in the Police buildings escaped today during the hours of out-door exercise.

LONDON, March 21. The *Daily Telegraph* reports from Tokio, that the partial restoration of communications has rendered it possible to obtain particulars of the great earthquake in the island of Formosa. The loss of life is estimated at several thousands. The whole island felt the shock. Slighter shocks, occurring at intervals from early in the morning to late at night on the 17th instant, were felt also in Japan. In Kumamoto, during the night and on the following morning five shocks occurred. Telegrams from Formosa report that the flourishing places Datrijo, Raisbiko, and Shrinko, were entirely destroyed. In Kagi 200 natives and 7 Japanese lost their lives. The authorities are carrying on their duties in hastily constructed huts. In Datrijo 600 dead bodies were counted. The loss of property is enormous.

LENS, March 21. The Strikers held a Meeting today to protest against the arrests made during the demonstrations a short time before, and particularly against that of Broutchoux. As the Meeting became noisy, it was dispersed by the Police.

MADRID, March 20. Sig. Morst, the Prime Minister, has tendered the resignations of his Cabinet to the King. His Majesty reserved his decision until tomorrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 20. The anthracite coal-owners have accepted the proposal of the Miners Union, to summon a Conference of owners and workmen before the 1st of April in order to make one more attempt to adjust the differences between them.

The Conference of bituminous coal-owners referred the wages question to a mixed Committee, and then adjourned.

STOCKHOLM, March 20. Three Russian students here have been identified as belonging to the band who robbed the State Bank at Helsingfors on the 25. February last.

LONDON, March 21. A *Daily Telegraph* report from Tokio states that, whereas the Japanese loans issued during the war were over-subscribed, the last internal loan cannot be called a brilliant success, but rather took like a partial failure. As yet, of the whole amount of the loan, £20,000,000, only £19,299,800 have been subscribed, and that, with a few exceptions, in small amounts. There remain only a few country districts from which returns have to be received. As the object of the loan is to redeem Treasury Bonds, two thirds of which are held in foreign countries this means an export of gold.

LONDON, March 20. According to the report of the Viceroy of India for the week ending the 10th instant, rain fell in the Agra and Oudh districts, but the amount cannot be estimated. Prices are somewhat lower. There was rain also in the Punjab. In Rajputana, Central India, and Hyderabad no rainfall occurred. In other provinces the prospects are good. The total number of people on the relief works is 403,000.

(Continued on page 4.)

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15

TANNHÄUSER.

Opera in three Acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Herrmann, Landgraf of Thuringia	Herr Raina.
Tannhäuser,	Herr v. Bary.
Wolfram von Eschinbach,	Herr Scheidemantel.
Walter von der Vogelweide,	Herr Jäger.
Biterolf,	Herr Kiess.
Heinrich der Schreiber,	Herr Erl.
Reimar von Zweier,	Herr Nebuschka.
Elisabeth, niece of the Landgraf	Fräul. Kessler.
Venus	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
A young shepherd	Fräul. Keldorfer.
	Fräul. Wenzel.
	Fräul. Olbrich.
	Fräul. Scheer.
	Fräul. Reinel.

PLOT. Tannhäuser, the minstrel, has been sojourning in the unholy Venusberg, but prompted by a longing for a holier life he determines to leave the goddess. Her endeavours to restrain him are in vain and he returns to his old home. Here he is discovered by the Landgraf Hermann and his old companions. Entreated by them to rejoin their ranks, he at first refuses, but he yields to the entreaties of his great friend, Wolfram, who tells him that the Landgraf's niece Elisabeth still loves him. A great contest of song takes place at which, after other singers have sung in praise of ideal, pure love, Tannhäuser extols the sensuous passion he has enjoyed in the Venusberg. The others in their horror are about to kill him, but at Elisabeth's entreaties his life is spared and he, moved to repentance by the devotion of the maiden, determines to join a band of pilgrims proceeding to Rome and seek absolution from the Pope. As the time draws near for the return of the pilgrims, Elisabeth prays fervently for him and refuses to be comforted by Wolfram, when they return without him. Tannhäuser does come back and relates to Wolfram how the Pope had cursed him and foretold that he would never be forgiven until his pilgrim's staff burst into green leaves. Tannhäuser declares his intention of returning to the Venusberg, but the dead body of Elisabeth is brought in, and with a cry to her to pray for him he falls lifeless at her feet, while his staff is seen to be covered with green leaves.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.
(See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookstore, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.40 50 A.)

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7 p.m.

VI. SYMPHONY CONCERT. SERIE B.

COMING CONCERTS.

Saturday, March 31st at the Musenhäus:
II. (last) Liederabend of Raimund von Zur-Mühlen.
Sunday, April 1st at the Vereinshaus:
Organ concert by Paul Walde.
Wednesday, April 4th at the Musenhäus:
III. (last) Liederabend of Ludwig Wüllner.
Tickets to be had at the musicshop of Franz Ries (Kaufhaus).

LOCAL.

Madame Charles Cahier, the great Opera Singer, has just arrived in Dresden and is staying with her husband at the Hotel Bristol.

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

SOCIAL.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

The House of Representatives in Washington has passed the Senate Consular Bill, after eliminating the provision that the President might transfer a Consul-General from one post to another in the same class without reference to the Senate. The House also eliminated the provision that before a Consul could be transferred to a post where the United States exercised extra-territorial jurisdiction he must pass an examination at common law.

The House declined to accept the suggestion that the Dresden Consulate General should be in future a Consulate only. The Salaries of the Consul Generals were voted as follows:

ROYAL THEATRE

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending 10.15

KING RICHARD II.

Tragedy in five Acts by Shakespeare.

Cast:

King Richard the second	Herr Wiecke.
John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster	Herr Müller.
Edmund of Langley, duke of York	Herr Winds.
Henry, surnamed Bolingbroke, duke of Hereford, son to John of Gaunt, afterwards King Henry IV.	Herr Wiene.
Duke of Aumerle, son to the Duke of York.	Herr Dettmer.
Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk	Herr Blankenstein.
Earl of Salisbury	Herr Bauer.
Lord Berkley	Herr Olbrich.
Bushy, Bagot, Green, creatures to King Richard	Herr René.
Earl of Northumberland	Herr Helsing.
Henry Percy, his son	Herr Leichert.
Lord Ross	Herr Eggerth.
Lord Willoughby	Herr Decarli.
Bishop of Carlisle	Herr Höhner.
Abbot of Westminster	Herr Waltherr.
Sir Stephen Scroop	Herr P. Neumann.
Sir Pierce of Exton	Herr Jüchter.
Captain of a band of Welshmen	Herr Everth.
Queen to King Richard	Herr Busse.
Duchess of York	Herr Ganz.
Duchess of Gloucester	Fräul. Politz.
A attending on lady to the Queen	Fräul. Utrich.
A stable-man to the King	Frau Voigt-Aly.
A gardener to the duke of York	Fräul. Dettmer.
His assistant.	Herr Gebühr.
A page to the duke of York	Herr Huff.
Heralds	Herr Melzer.
A servant.	Fräul. Krüger.
A jailer.	Herr Ricken.
	Herr v. Strauwitz.
	Herr Taubien.
	Herr H. Neumann.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.
WAS IHR WOLLT.

At the Gala-performance to be given at the Royal Opera House on March 27th in honour of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria "La Bohème" will be given.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening at 7.30

For the first time:

AUGEN RECHTS.

Comedy in three Acts by Jon Lehmann.

Cast:

Friesling, Bürgermeister	Reinhold Luebeck.
Paula, seine Tochter	Marie Wimplinger.
von Guesst, Landrat	Carl Witt.
Julius Schöndchen, Amtsekretär	Carl Friesse.
Frau Baggenrod, Wirtin	Ernest Münchheim.
Mielke, Rechtskonsulent	Adolf Braunstein.
Schilling, Ratszimmermeister	Reinhold Balqué.
Baggenrod, Kolonialwarenhändler	Richard Eivenack.
Hampe, Vorarbeiter in den k. Werkstätten	Ignaz Janda.
Meyer, Kalkulator	Carl Bayer.
Poppel, Diätar	Emil Gähel.
Wenk, Schlossermeister	Johannes Kunde.
Ritzmann, Vereinsdiener	Alexander Olbrich.
Trine, Magd	Anni Schittenhelm.
Fritz	Kurt Zöllner.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

NANON.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday: Das Rheingold. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, March 25th: Die Zauberflöte. 7 p.m.
Monday, March 26th: Die Walküre. 6 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Saturday: Brand. 7 p.m.
Sunday, March, 25th: Ultimo. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, March, 26th: Der Biberpelz. 7.30 p.m.

REPERTOIRE OF THE RESIDENZ THEATRE FOR THE WEEK.

Friday: Nanon. 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: Augen rechts. 7.30 p.m.

Manchester at \$6000, Antwerp and Marseilles \$5500, Coburg, Dresden and Munich \$4500, Lisbon \$3500. The Consulates at Reichenburg and Kharbin are given \$4000, Dusseldorf and Madrid \$3000.

The Bill has still to be ratified by the Senate.

The Ladies Bridge Tournament was concluded on Tuesday afternoon at Hotel Bristol. Mrs. Murdock won the first prize with a score of 2300 odd; Miss Philippa Johnson won the second prize with a score of 1900, and Mrs. Curtiss the third with a score of 1700 odd.

The Tournament was voted by all to have been a great success, and the general question was: "When shall we have another?" The committee, who were much praised for the successful way in which the affair was managed, consisted of the following ladies: Countess Hahn-Basedow, Excellenz Frau von Watzdorf, Mrs. Bard, Mrs. Lincoln L. Eyre, Mrs. George P. Naylor.

THE "GIBSON GIRL" BECOMES A MILLIONAIRE!

Great excitement has been aroused in London society by the betrothal of Mr. Waldorf Astor to Mrs. Nannie Shaw. For Mr. Astor is accounted one of the best "catches" of the United States and could have sought a bride among the most distinguished families of the Peerage. He is the son and heir of William Waldorf Astor, one of the richest members of the well known American millionaire families, whose ancestor emigrated 120 years ago from Waldorf near Heidelberg to the new world and to whom a large part of the ground in New York belongs today. William Astor migrated to London

some seven years ago, and since he possesses a yearly income, estimated at over 4 millions, and had in addition inherited two princely country houses, he had no great difficulty in gaining admission to the most exclusive circles of London society. To him too belongs one of the most widely read London papers, the "Pall Mall Gazette." Of his son there is not much to say save that he was educated at Eton, and that he has distinguished himself here and there as a sportsman. His fiancée, however, Mrs. Shaw whose maiden name was Irene Langhorne, was the actual original of the typical "Gibson Girl". She was the second of four exquisite sisters, the eldest of whom married the draughtsman Charles Dana Gibson. In his drawings in English and American journals, Charles Gibson used his sister-in-law Nannie as model for that modern, elegant and smart young American girl, who gained the name, after the draughtsman, of the "Gibson Girl", a name which soon became familiar and known in the whole world. Now the original of the "Gibson Girl" is to become Mrs. Astor and one of the richest women in the world.

STRAP-HANGER CLEARS A CAR.

Three ounces of cayenne pepper cleared a New York car in short order. A woman carrying parcels was holding a strap when a sudden lurch threw her against a man. One of the parcels burst, and the pepper poured out. The passengers began to sneeze, and when a breeze blew the pepper about they rushed for the outside air. The car was completely cleared, and the woman, after a few minutes, went back remarking: "Well, I lost my pepper, but I got a seat."

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

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.

**SNOW AND STONE
AVALANCHE.**

The snow and stone avalanche near the fisher settlement Steine in the Lofoten Islands on the Westfjord, which we reported among our telegrams some days ago, buried beneath it four fishermen's huts and with them 60 persons. Of the latter 21 are dead and 39 severely injured. Several of the survivors are so terribly mutilated, that little hope is entertained of their recovery. When the catastrophe occurred all were fast asleep. At the thunder-like noise caused by the avalanche all the inhabitants of the surrounding houses rushed out panic-stricken into the open air; but some time elapsed before the extent of the catastrophe was realised. Then began the work of digging out the bodies, which had to be carried on with great care, as at every moment fresh avalanches were to be expected. The fishermen's huts lay close to the sea on a narrow strip of land between it and the steep cliffs 2000 feet high. The surface of the latter is covered with countless loose boulders, which are easily carried down by the rapidly descending snow, and are principally responsible for the fact that catastrophes like the present one are invariably accompanied by the demolition of houses, loss of life and terrible injuries. In response to a telegraphic request from the settlement authorities a steamer was sent as soon as possible from the harbour of Svolvær with surgeons, bandages, coffins, articles of clothing and the like, and the steamer, after a hard battle with the storm, succeeded in reaching the scene of the catastrophe. The few belongings of the fishermen, who were for the most part not resident on the spot, but had merely sought shelter there from the storm, were carried by the descending masses of snow and rock into the sea, so that the survivors were deprived of everything.

A BOGUS COMPANY.

Seldom have the impudent methods of fraudulent company promoters and the naive gullibility of the investing public been more clearly shown than at a trial which was heard last week at the Old Bailey. Two brothers, Stuart and George Ross, were tried for defrauding the public. It transpired in the course of the trial that between 1897 and 1901 these two men had launched five companies with an aggregate nominal capital of £300,000, but not one of the enterprises had ever paid one farthing of dividend. The latest of their flat-catching companies had the high sounding title of the "Anglo-Egyptian Automatic Trading Company, Ltd." which was registered in 1901 with capital of £15,000 in £1 shares. The objects were described as being to manufacture and buy and sell automatic machines for the sale of goods. The company entered into an agreement to buy certain property from Stuart Ross for which he was to receive 12,500 shares in the company. The property in question consisted of a number of automatic machines and portions of machines which the liquidator of another defunct company had sold to Ross for £145. The value of these machines may be judged by the fact that eventually they were all sold for scrap iron. However Ross received 14,000 shares in the new company and of them he sold 8000 at an average price of £1.7.6. which brought him in £11,000. Two gulleless investors were induced to part with over five hundred pounds each, but finding an entire absence of dividend they began to make enquiries with the result that the present action was brought. It was proved that the Company never had a farthing in cash except £500 swindled out of an investor. The abilities of the Brothers Ross for promoting swindles of this kind will lack a field for their display for a time, as the Recorder sentenced them to eighteen and twelve months hard labour, respectively.

A NEW SKYSCRAPER.

In the domain of the skyscrapers in New York City, as soon as the new Singer building, which is being erected for the Singer Manufacturing Company is finished, there will only be one real skyscraper and that will be the new building: for the existing skyscrapers in New York will appear so small in comparison with it, that they can hardly be called skyscrapers any more. The new building will be 594ft high and will overtop the high Park Row building by 212ft. The lower part of the Singer building will have 15 floors, but on top of this will be a tower with 45 storeys. The cost of the building is estimated at a million and a half dollars.

German lady, private teacher, would like to find **furnished room** in English or American family. *An pair if desired.*
 Apply, H. Office of this paper.

German grammar, conversation, mythology, Art-history. Visits to the Gallery. Experienced North-German teacher. Apply to Frä. Scholtz, Schmorstrasse 13, III.

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A BOY'S FALL.

A boy fell from the gallery in the Grand Theatre of Varieties, Hanley, on Saturday night, into the dress circle, and received no more serious injury than a sprained wrist. In his descent he turned a double somersault and alighted on the head of a gentleman, who was knocked senseless and seriously hurt.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 20th of March, 1906.

Mons. E. d'Albert, Composer, Berlin, H. Bellevue.
 Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Raphael, London, H. Bellevue.
 P. Conda, Gentleman's Servant, London, H. Bellevue.
 Miss M. Gelselreiter, Ladiesmaid, London, H. Bellevue.
 Lady M. Chammorris, Bangor Castle, Belfast, H. Continental.
 Miss J. Bingham, Bangor Castle, Belfast, H. Continental.
 Miss J. Pearce, Bangor Castle, Belfast, H. Continental.
 Mr. H. L. Goodhart, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Mr. J. Fay, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Miss B. Paulsen, San Francisco, P. Iln.
 Miss M. K. Logan, London, P. Kersting.
 Miss M. F. Logan, London, P. Kersting.
 Miss G. Estale, London, P. Kersting.
 Mr. Haubner, London, H. zum "König Anton".
 Mons. E. d'Albert, Composer, Berlin, H. Monopol.
 Miss F. M. Hamilton, Burley, England, P. Moritz-Looss.
 Mrs. A. Wise, Chicago, P. Schadowell.
 Miss G. Wise, Chicago, P. Schadowell.
 Miss G. Wise, Chicago, P. Schadowell.
 Miss L. M. Elliot, Fort Scott, U. S. A., P. Unity.
 Miss M. Marvin, Fort Scott, U. S. A., P. Unity.
 Mr. E. Rund, Pittsburg, H. Weber.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Noé, New York, H. Weber.
 Mrs. B. Dickinson, Columbia, H. Weber.
 Miss R. Dickinson, Columbia, H. Weber.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

BRADFORD, March 20. The German Ambassador, Graf Wolff-Metternich, was present today at a Meeting in the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and made a speech in which, after thanking those present for the warm reception they had given him, His Excellency said:—"When I received the invitation of the Chamber, I felt at the moment an agreeable surprise that I should be invited as an honoured guest to one of the foremost commercial cities of England; to a place in which there is an important and numerous German colony, and where, therefore, a strong German rivalry might be expected to grow up. But the yarns that Bradford produces are woven into cloth in the looms of my country. Far from being regarded as rivals, the Germans in Bradford, as my hosts of today assure me, are not only liked and respected in the City as guests but they are a valuable factor in the industrial prosperity of Bradford; inasmuch as it is through their co-operation that the best foreign market is secured for Bradford yarns. The products of the Bradford textile industry are made more valuable by German manufacturers. Where the work of the one party ceases, that of the other begins and completes the whole to the advantage of both sides. If one looks more nearly into the commercial relations of other countries, one will often find that the much-dreaded competition is but a veiled benefit; that one country gives what another requires; that the exchange of commodities serves to stimulate industries; that, the more a country produces the more it can buy from others; that the world is too big for one country to supply all its wants. Although the example of Bradford is a very striking one, it does not stand alone. If the commercial world in England and Germany were not convinced that the two nations are very useful to each other, it would be difficult to explain, whence has sprung the spontaneous, universal, beneficent movement which aims at friendly relations and enjoys the support of the Chambers of Commerce in both countries. It looks, as if the much talked-of rivalry in the domain of commerce is to form one more powerful bond between our two

lands, and also between other nations which show commercial capacity similar to ours. Forebodings of evil, therefore, we may confidently leave to the pessimists, a class who indeed are diminishing in number but who will probably never quite disappear; to those pessimists, or rather specialists, who seem to take a delight in painting the future of our two countries in the darkest colours. Co-operation in the domain of commerce, and rivalry in the beneficence of civilisation, will find England and Germany in the same relations in the future as in the past.

LONDON, March 20. In the House of Commons, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd George, in bringing in a Bill for the regulation of merchant Shipping, said that: although the Board of Trade have authority to detain a foreign ship on the ground of overloading, it is very difficult to determine when the point of overloading is reached; inasmuch as foreign ships are not, as British ships are, provided with a mark that may not be submerged. Furthermore, overloaded foreign ships may enter British ports, and trade in those ports, in an unseaworthy condition, without the Board of Trade having power to interfere with them. Consequently British ships which have been condemned by the Board of Trade are often sold to foreigners, and then used in dishonest competition with British ship-owners. The conditions imposed upon British ship-owners are dictated by humanity, and are such as not Great Britain only but all nations should observe. The Government therefore contemplate making these conditions binding on foreign ships also; and it is thought that, in the course of two or three years, all foreign ships will agree to bear the load-mark that is found on British ships, and which enables any one to tell at a glance whether a ship is overloaded or not. Moreover, none but thoroughly seaworthy ships will be allowed to trade in British ports; and all will be subject to the same regulations as to equipment and life-saving apparatus. In conclusion Mr. Lloyd George declared his belief that the foreigner would have no cause to complain, as he would be right well treated in England, in England's own well-understood interests. (General Cheering.) After a short debate the Bill was read a first time.

LONDON, March 20. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Granard said that the late Government had sent a circular Note to foreign Powers proposing that deck cargoes shall be forbidden on all merchant ships in winter. The replies have been very unsatisfactory; France, Germany, and Sweden not having as yet replied at all, and other Powers having declined to entertain the proposal.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21. With regard to the robbery of the Mutual Bank Credit Company, the *Novoye Vremya* says: the robbers, young people of intelligent appearance, declared that they were acting under the authority of the revolutionary Committee, and were prepared to use the bombs they carried, on the first show of resistance. Three bombs, left behind by the robbers, were unloaded by an Artillery officer, who stated that one of them, which was of a specially powerful description, could only have been made abroad.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21. According to the *Novoye Vremya*, news has reached Moscow that about 16,000 men have struck in the Josewska works; and that the Moscow manufacturers fear an extension of the strike to the Moscow district.

CAPE TOWN, March 21. With reference to the statements by Oberst Deimling in the Reichstag as to the provisioning of the German Troops from the British frontier, the *Cape Argus* says: that steps were taken quite at the beginning to ascertain the quantity of provisions that would be required, and to facilitate their transport. The amount that was to be paid for the monthly permits was fixed at a conference with the German Consul General. The maximum quantity of provisions was never reached.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21. The official *Gazette* publishes a rescript addressed by the Czar to the Minister of War, directing that the period of service in the Land forces of the Empire shall be, for infantry and Artillery three, for other arms four, years; and that the Reserve shall be divided into two classes, of which one shall be available for filling up the first Line, the other for the second Line, of defence.

LENS, March 21. The workmen's Congress of the Old Syndicate, of which the Socialist Deputy Basly is the President, have voted for a general strike, and demanded a wage of Frs. 7.10 a day for the miners. The new Syndicate, whose leader is the Republican Deputy Broutchoux, demand an eight-hours day, and eight francs a day, with two francs an hour for over-time. The delegates to the Congress, on leaving the Hall of meeting, were attacked by the adherents of Broutchoux, and roughly handled. As the Police force on the spot was insufficient, a squadron of Dragoons was sent for; but was not called upon to act. Since this morning, 80,000 miners have been on strike.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

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

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