

# THE DRESDEN DAILY

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## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

London, May 9.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived on board the battle-ship "Renown" at Portsmouth yesterday after an absence of some months from England and reached London at half past five. Escorted by Household Cavalry they drove to Marlborough House by way of Piccadilly and St. James St.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, May 8.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey, in answer to a question, stated that the Government had not yet consented to the proposed raising of the Turkish customs; the negotiations as to the conditions under which the Government would give their consent had been going on for some time.

In answer to another question Sir Edward Grey said that the question of the Bagdad railway had not been brought before the Government officially by any one recently.

### THE LABOUR PARTY DIVIDED.

The question of the composition of the committee to discuss the Bill which is to regulate Home labour, brought one section of the Labour party into opposition to the Government and the rest of the Labour party. In the Government proposals only two members of the Liberal Labour party are given places on the committee, while Mr. Keir Hardy demands that in a committee appointed to discuss labour questions the real Labour party should be represented. This demand was rejected by the Government and the other sections of the Labour party. In the end the Government proposals as to the composition of the committee were passed by a large majority.

London, May 8 (later).

The President of the Board of Trade received today a deputation from the United Chambers of Commerce who complain of the preferential treatment accorded to foreign cargoes by British ship owners. The Minister agreed that serious material for a investigation had been adduced, and suggested that the Chambers of Commerce should inform him of any cases throwing more light upon the subject, in order that he might interrogate the ship owners on the matter.

### THE TABAH INCIDENT.

London, May 8.

The evening papers publish a telegram from Gibraltar which states that the Atlantic fleet has been ordered to return. It is expected to arrive from Madeira within the next few days.

London, May 8.

The *Daily Mail* hears from Cairo that a number of camels have been hired for use on the Sinai Peninsula, and that three guns and a battery of artillery have been sent to the peninsula to ensure the defence of the boundary.

Constantinople, May 8.

In circles which are in close relation to the Porte it is believed that the English note handed to the Sultan on May 3, does not take the form of an Ultimatum, but that in it the Porte is requested to withdraw the Turkish troops from Tabah within 10 days to avoid serious consequences, and is also requested, in order to prevent future boundary disputes, to appoint delegates to a mixed commission which will draw up a definite frontier settlement. The answer of the Porte has not yet been sent. Both yesterday and today with reference to the Tabah incident, extraordinary meetings of the Ministerial Council have taken place, at which it was endeavoured, by order of the Sultan, to find a solution of the question. No resolution was passed.

### GERMAN HOSPITAL IN LONDON.

The annual festival of the German Hospital in London took place on Monday evening in the Hotel Metropole. In the absence of the new President, the Duke of Connaught, who was unable to attend, the German Ambassador Count Wolff-Metternich presided at the dinner and proposed the health of King Edward whose patronage was enjoyed by all German institutions in London; he also expressed his gratitude to Queen Alexandra for the sympathy that she always displayed to the poor. The Count then proposed the health of the chief Patron of the Hospital, H. M. the German Emperor and his true ally, the Emperor of Austria. The speaker called attention to the fact that the Ambassadors of Austria-Hungary and Italy were both present and stated that the latter had taken the first opportunity on arriving in London, to show his interest in the German Hospital; he also remarked on the presence of the Ambassador of Russia, a country which had always stood in close relations to Germany. The Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff replied, and expressed the hope that the traditional friendly relations between Russia and Germany would be equally friendly in the future. The Austrian Ambassador Count Mensdorff eulogised the services of Count Wolff-Metternich in the maintenance of peace and the promotion of friendly relations between England and Germany.—Among the subscribers to the Hospital fund are the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, who contributed £200 and £50 respectively.

### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

#### THE ELECTIONS.

Paris, May 8.

At the elections to the Chamber held on Sunday throughout France 8,900,000 voters took part, which is 800,000 more than in the last election of 1902. The total votes polled were thus divided: for the Radicals and Socialist Radicals 3,100,000, for the Republican left 850,000, for the Independent Socialists 160,000, for the united Socialists 960,000, for the moderate Republicans (Progressists) 1,170,000, for the candidates of the *Action Libérale* 1,240,000, for the Conservatives 900,000, and for the Nationalists 380,000. The Radicals and Socialists polled over 250,000 votes more than in the 1902 election; the Progressists polled 270,000 less, the party of the Right on the other hand, about 400,000 more. The administration board of the Radical and Socialists Radical Electoral Committee, have passed a resolution that at the deciding ballots members of the party were only to vote for those Republican candidates who received most votes at the first election. The Socialists intend to pass a similar resolution.

### THE LABOUR TROUBLES.

Lens, May 8.

The coke furnaces have been set going again, and the authorities have commenced to withdraw the troops to their separate garrisons.

Lens, May 8.

The mine-owners have refused to take back into their employment the ringleaders and workmen who took part in the late disturbances.

### MORE BOMBS.

Montrouge, May 8.

An explosion took place this afternoon in the room of a carpenter, named Harbert, who is on strike. It appears he was busy in the construction of an infernal machine, when it suddenly exploded. Harbert was wounded in the hand. In his room were found two bombs, and he, with two confederates was arrested.

He declares that he is no anarchist, but was only making experiments with explosives.

### LAUNCH OF A RUSSIAN CRUISER.

Toulon, May 8.

The new Russian cruiser "Admiral Malakoff" was successfully launched today, in the presence of the widow of the late Admiral Malakoff.

### LABOUR DISTURBANCES IN ITALY.

Turin, May 8.

In consequence of yesterday's occurrences representatives of the workmen's Unions held a conference with the town councillors and socialists from the Provinces and with the Deputy Moryari and determined to proclaim a general strike. The workmen of Turin will in the meantime allow the Hospitals to be supplied with their requirements, and the daily papers to be issued.

The Turin trams have not commenced running again, but cabs are plying for hire, and the shops are open. Groups of strikers who are endeavouring to stop men working at some of the factories, are dispersed by the police. During yesterday's demonstrations, six policemen were wounded by stones, three *carabinieri*, twelve soldiers and an officer being slightly hurt.

Turin, May 8.

During the afternoon a number of strikers collected and endeavoured to make the men willing to work join the strike; they were dispersed by cavalry. Stones were thrown at the police and soldiers, many of whom were injured. The evening was fairly quiet. Negotiations as to a cessation of the strike are in progress. The Prefect, the Mayor, some manufacturers and the strike committee have held a meeting at which a solution was found of the question which caused the strike. Subsequently the strike committee met the men in the Workmen's Exchange and informed them of this, and decided to draw up a proclamation in which the end of the strike is notified. The workmen will resume work tomorrow.

Rome, May 8.

The workmen's secretariat of Milan has recommended a general strike all over Italy as an answer to the Turin occurrences.

### AMERICAN NEWS.

#### THE COAL STRIKE.

New York, May 8.

The hard-coal miners are to resume work on May 14th on the old conditions.

#### EARTHQUAKES.

New York, May 8.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt in East Hampton and Moodus (Connecticut) on Monday. The inhabitants rushed out of their houses in alarm.

New York, May 8.

The papers publish a despatch from Valparaiso according to which a violent earthquake has taken place there, which has wrecked many buildings. It is not yet known if any people have been injured.

### THE RAILWAY RATES BILL.

Washington, May 8.

In the Senate Mr. Cullom brought in the so-called Allison amendments to the Hepburn railway tariffs Bill. These amendments which, it is expected, the Senate will accept, empower the Federated Courts of the United States to complain of the decisions of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the matter of railway rates. A reversal of these decisions can only be brought about by the High Court.

### GERMAN LINERS FOR PERSIAN PORTS.

Hamburg, May 8.

The Hamburg-America Line has now published an official statement that from the 1st of August this year, a regular monthly service of steamers between Hamburg and the ports of the Persian gulf mentioned below, will take place. The steamers, starting from Hamburg will call at Antwerp and Marseilles and take in cargo from Aden, Djibuti, Muskat, Bandar Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Bussorah; they will provide accommodation for 20 cabin passengers.

### HELP FOR VESUVIAN SUFFERERS.

The Senate of Hamburg has addressed a message of urgency to the municipality suggesting that a



grant of 10,000 Marks should be made to the sufferers from the eruption of Vesuvius, and entered in this year's municipal accounts.

#### THE HAMBURG LABOUR DISPUTES.

Hamburg, May 8.

The central lock-out committee of the dockyard employers has addressed a letter to the General Director, Herr Ballin, asking the intentions of the employers as to allowing the men to resume work on May 11th. The Hamburg Ship Owners Union speaking in its own name and in that of the Brokers and Agents Union, and of the Hamburg-Altona Union of Stevedores of 1886, replied that they have no objection, on principle, to reinstating on May 11th workmen who were locked out in consequence of their participation in the May demonstrations, provided only that this does not apply to workmen who, by leaving work, broke the contract made by them to give notice to the employers. In the meantime a large number of berths have been filled by the employment of other workmen. The engagement of wharfingers in future will only take place through a labour bureau; details concerning the organisation of the bureau will be given to the workmen shortly.

A largely attended meeting of the sailors of Hamburg and Altona who are out on strike was held today; the President of the Seaman's Union made a speech closing with an urgent request to the men not to give in. Another meeting is to take place on Thursday to which only strikers will be admitted. The committee conducting the strike will then present a report on the situation and the strikers will decide on their future action.

#### THE HEALTH OF PRINCE BÜLOW.

Berlin, May 8.

At the close of today's sitting of the Reichstag, the President, Count Ballestrem announced that he had that day been invited to visit the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bülow and that he stayed half an hour. Prince Bülow had expressed his thanks to the Reichstag for their sympathy with him in his illness. Count Ballestrem said that the Prince was perfectly well bodily and mentally and that he had found him not at all altered. (Applause.)

#### TURKEY ANNOYS GERMANY NOW.

Frankfurt, May 8.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a telegram from Constantinople dated May 7th. The Turkish authorities have committed an act which is a breach of international law, against a German sailing ship. The ship in question, the *Odyseus*, arrived on Sunday in the Bosphorus from the Black Sea with 1,000 cases of benzine. After examination by the custom authorities the ship was about to proceed, in order to land half the cargo which had been ordered by a German firm in Constantinople, and half on the island of Thrasos. But hardly had the anchor been weighed, when several Turkish officials arrived on board and declared, in spite of the fact that all the ship's papers were in perfect order, that the ship could not be allowed to proceed. The captain of the ship made most energetic protests and was about to hoist the German flag, which had not been done as it was before sunrise, but the Turkish officials prevented his doing so. The ship was then taken in tow by a Turkish tug in readiness, and brought to a position immediately under the battlements of the Bosphorus fort, Anatolie Kawk, and a military guard was placed on board. The necessary steps were at once taken by the German Ambassador to make strong representation to the Porte against the unwarrantable action of the Turkish officials and to demand the release of the *Odyseus*. As the Porte did not comply, the German Ambassador forwarded a note of protest, in which he advised the Porte that if the *Odyseus* was not allowed to proceed by the afternoon, the necessary steps would be taken by Germany to secure its release.

Later intelligence from Constantinople says that the *Odyseus* was allowed to leave at 9.32 a.m.

#### TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Constantinople, May 8.

The Persian Ambassador here has informed the Porte that his Government is willing to accept the Turkish proposals. The Persian Commission is leaving Teheran today. The President of the Commission will be Mahmud Khan, Persian Ambassador in Berlin, who is at the present time in Teheran on leave.

#### NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

##### THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, May 8.

The first sitting of the Imperial Duma is to take place today, Thursday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Odessa, May 8.

The Town Council has decided, in honour of the opening of the Imperial Duma today, Thursday, to hold thanksgiving services in all the churches, to decorate the buildings with flags, to stop all work in the factories, to give the school children 3 days holiday, and to give one of the streets the name "April 27th". On the opening day a telegram of congratulation will be sent to the Duma.

St. Petersburg, May 8.

The order of ceremony to be observed at the projected reception by the Czar at the Winter Palace, on the occasion of the first meeting of the Imperial Council and the Duma, has been published today. Solemn Te Deums are to be sung in all the churches of the two Capitals from 10 a.m. onwards. The members of the Council and Duma, the Ministers, the high officers of State, and all who are to take part in the reception, are to arrive at the Winter Palace at about 1 p.m. The Czar, the Czarina, the Empress Dowager and the members of the Imperial Family, are to proceed in solemn procession, preceded by the Master of Ceremonies, and the High Court officials, to the throne room of St. George, as soon as the arrival of the members of the Imperial Council and Duma has been announced. In the throne room the insignia of Imperial Sovereignty, i.e. the Sword of State, the Imperial Standard, the Orb, the Sceptre and the Crown will be carried before the Czar.

The Czar will be received by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg with the Cross and Holy water. After the singing of a Te Deum, the members of the Imperial Family will take up their position to the right of the throne, while on the third step of the throne will be stationed the Court Minister and Adjutant in waiting. The Imperial suite will be placed at the foot of the throne, on the left. The Czar will ascend the throne, take his seat and deliver the speech from the throne. He will then leave the throne room, followed by both Emperesses and the whole Imperial Family.

#### THE AGRARIAN PARTY.

St. Petersburg, May 8.

Before the close of the Constitutional-Democrat Congress, a resolution touching the agrarian question was outvoted and the transference of land ownership to the workers was accepted as a guiding principle of the party.

The general principles of the Bill which was proposed by the Agrarian Commission were accepted subject to the alterations proposed by the agrarian portion of the Congress. The Congress entrusted the Commission with the duty of carrying out all suggestions and proposals made by individual members of the Congress, and to hand over the whole material at their disposal together with the conclusions arising from it, to the parliamentary section of the party.

#### COUNT IGNATIEFF.

London, May 8.

*Reuter* announces from Kieff that Count Ignatieff has been murdered; but a later telegram from St. Petersburg announces that the statement is an absolute fabrication.

#### FLOODS IN CHINA.

Washington, May 8.

The States Department has received a despatch from the American consul in Hankau, announcing that terrible floods have taken place in the province of Huan, and many lives have been lost. The losses caused by the inundation are said to be considerable. All the foreigners are safe.

#### THE FRANCHISE IN SWEDEN.

Stockholm, May 8.

The Committee of the Government has today given its decision in the matter of the franchise question. The majority of the committee which was composed of 10 members of the First and 10 of the Second Chamber, declares for universal franchise for the Second Chamber, but that only, if joined to proportional franchise for both Chambers. The minority of the Committee supports the Government proposals. The Committee suggests further that the Government should be asked to conduct an enquiry dealing with the political right to vote of married and single women.

#### THE MURDER PLOT IN SAN DOMINGO.

San Domingo, May 8.

As a result of the discovery of the plot to murder Sig. Caceres, Vice-president of the Republic, a large number of arrests have been made. As the Vice-president was leaving the theatre on Sunday, shots were exchanged between the police and some men, who are supposed to be revolutionaries.

#### A MOTOR MISHAP.

Prince Otto von Windischgrätz and his wife Elisabeth, niece of the Emperor, were driving in a motor in Vienna Neustadt, when they were struck with a whip by the driver of a cart, who refused to get out of the way of the motor car. The man was arrested.

#### BUILDERS BOYCOTTED IN VIENNA.

Vienna, May 8.

At an extraordinary General meeting of authorised builders held today it was decided that, if the boycott against certain buildings, started by the workmen yesterday, is not raised by Thursday all the workmen will be dismissed on Saturday. A local correspondent announces that any idea of the workmen giving way is not to be entertained for a moment; a general lock-out of 40,000 workmen is therefore certain to ensue.

#### THE GUADELOUPE ELECTIONS.

New York, May 8.

The *New York Herald* announces from Point-a-Pitre, with reference to the disturbances which occurred last Sunday, that the socialists, who had the authorities on their side, established a reign of terror in the town. The consulates were guarded by troops. Many houses were plundered. The cruiser "Touche" has landed troops but they have not entered the town.

#### THE MOROCCAN REBELLION.

Port Said, May 8.

A desperate engagement took place yesterday between the Sultan's troops and those of the Pretender on the left bank of the Muluia river. The Sultan's troops were attempting to cross the river when they were fired on and repulsed with a loss of 30 killed and wounded.

#### Latest Telegrams on page 4.

#### BABYLONIA.

By W. St. Chad Boseawen.

As long ago as 1877, the late M. de Sarzec, French Consul at Bassorah, while excavating in the mounds of Tel-Lo, on the Shah-el-Hie, in the marsh district of the Afadz, in the extreme south of Babylonia, discovered two remarkable inscribed records. These were two large clay, barrel-shaped cylinders, closely covered with archaic writing. The larger of the pair contains thirty columns of text and over six hundred of writing, and the smaller about a hundred less. Although these important records have been nearly thirty years among treasures of the Louvre, no complete translation of their contents has been made. This delay was due to two circumstances. First, the very archaic character of the writing, which was a reduced form of that usually employed on the bricks and stone monuments of the oldest Kings of Chaldea; and in a second case to their being in the ancient Sumerian language, the speech of the Pre-Semitic population of Chaldea, of which scholars had but little knowledge until recent years. Both these difficulties have now been overcome, the text having been copied by Dr. Ira Price, an American Assyriologist, and the difficult task of translation has now been most successfully completed by Professor F. Thureau-Dangin.

The work was very difficult, for the records are very ancient, being memorials of the great Chaldean priest King Gudea, who ruled in Lagas or Surpuna, the ancient city whose ruins are marked by the mounds at Tel-Lo, and who reigned about B.C. 2700. They have a very much higher literary merit than any of the old Chaldean inscriptions previously discovered. They contain prayers and hymns of great beauty, as well as descriptions of ceremonies and customs of great interest to the student of anthropology. Such literature would require an extensive vocabulary, and much research would be required to ascertain the true meaning of the words. A short account of one of the cylinders, that containing the dream of Gudea, had already appeared, but now that the full translation of the two documents is before us, we gain the most wonderful insight into the life, manners, customs, and religion of the people of Babylonia, of four thousand years ago possibly. The story of the origin of these cylinders is clearly set before us; and it is one of curious interest. A drought had visited the land, and there was no water for irrigation—"the increase grew not up; the rising waters sparkled not nor rose in their splendour." Naturally the priest, king, or viceroy saw in this visitation the hand of the city god, Nin-girsu, and turns to him with prayer and sacrifice. "All kinds of rich things he offered in sacrifice." He is troubled chiefly about his dream which is interpreted for him by the goddess Nina, who tells him that it is the god Nin-girsu who has appeared to him in the form of a colossal divinity, crowned with the "divine storm bird, a deification of the lightning, and riding on a hurricane," and, assisted by other divinities, given him the plan of the temple he is to build. It is to be noticed that it is always a goddess whom the Viceroy consults in his trouble. Thus he says, "To my mother I bring my dream, that the diviner (of the gods) who knows what I desire may reveal to me the meaning." This clearly indicates a belief in the power of wise women or witches to interpret dreams and visions. It appears that the chief oracle of the temple was "the sleeping chamber of the divinity," where, as we are told, was the sacred couch richly decorated, and where the dreamer dreamed his dream, and the goddess appears and explains it.

The inscriptions are interesting for the light they throw on the manners and customs of this city. Gudea always calls himself the viceroy (patesi) of the god, while the divinity is always addressed as King, and it is evident that the government was a theocracy, and Gudea the earthly representative of the God-king. In this relationship we have the key to the long account of the construction of this temple, which is an idealised form of the royal palace in the city. Accordingly we see all the component parts of this building. Before the great gate, guarded by huge serpents, and "dragons"

(Continued on page 4.)

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Bertram  
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Isfried R.  
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## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

### DER RATTENFÄNGER VON HAMELN.

Great romantic opera in five Acts. Music by V. E. Nessler.

Cast:

Richard Gravelholt, Burgomaster of Hameln	Herr Kiess.
Berthold Sunneborn, Magistrate	Herr Wachter.
Hogeherte, } Councillors	Herr Piesler.
Steneken, }	Herr Kruis.
Bertram Lupus	Herr Hafner.
Ethelorus, clerk	Herr Erl.
Isfried Rhyaperg	Herr Nebuschka.
Heribert, son of Sunneborn	Herr Jäger.
Hunold Singuf	Herr Scheidemantel.
Wulf, } Burgers of Hameln	Herr Büssel.
Kesselring, }	Herr Plaschke.
Regine, Burgomaster's daughter	Fräul. Seebe.
Dorothea, his cousin and housekeeper	Fräul. Schäfer.
Gertrud, daughter of a fisherman	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Margarethe, a burgher's daughter	Fräul. Keldorfer.
First } politician	Herr Geisenhofer.
Second }	Herr Ernst.

**PLOT.** The citizens of Hameln, desiring means to rid the town of a plague of rats, are informed by the clerk, Ethelorus, that a stranger, Singuf, is willing to destroy the rats with his pipe. No one is to be present while he works the charm. The Burgomaster's daughter Regine, with her cousin Dorothea greets her lover Sunneborn who has been abroad. Singuf delights the people with his playing and falls in love with Gertrud, a fisher girl. Meeting Ethelorus and the chief magistrate in a tavern, he is led on to boast of his prowess with the fair sex, and Ethelorus, who dislikes Sunneborn, makes a wager that Singuf will not win a kiss from Regine. Singuf, alone as he thinks, plays his pipe and decoys all the rats away. But Wulf, a lover of Gertrud, is present and threatens him. When Singuf asks his reward, the Burgomaster complains that the Rat-king is still in his cellar. Singuf declares it is Wulf's fault for eaves-dropping, but promises to kill the Rat-king if Regine will give him a kiss. All are astounded at his in-obedience, but his beautiful playing so moves Regine that she kisses him. Singuf is condemned to death as a sorcerer, but Gertrud claims his life which is given to her. Gertrud drowns herself; and Singuf, to avenge her death plays on his pipe while the people are in church, and all the children of the town follow him, and the people come out of church in time to see all their children vanishing into the mountain side, whence they never emerge.

Composer: Victor E. Nessler, born 1841, died 1890.  
(See the Standard-Openglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3,40 30,40.)

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

### FIDELIO.

## ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10.30

For the first time:

### DIE WILDENTE.

Comedy in five Acts by H. Ibsen.

Cast:

Werle, Grosskaufmann und Hüttenbesitzer usw.	Herr Mehnert.
Gregers, sein Sohn	Herr Wiecke.
Der alte Ekdal	Herr Müller.
Hjalmar Ekdal, des Alten Sohn, Photograph	Herr Fischer.
Gina, Hjalmar's Frau	Frau Salbach.
Hedwig, ihre Tochter, 14 Jahre alt	Frau Gasny.
Frau Sörby, Haushälterin bei Werle	Fräul. Diacono.
Helling, Arzt	Herr Stahl.
Molvig, gewesener Theologe	Herr René.
Gräberg, Buchhalter	Herr Gunz.
Petersen, Diener bei Werle	Herr P. Neumann.
Jensen, Lohndiener	Herr Helsing.
Ein beliebter Herr	Herr Bauer.
Ein Herr mit einer Glatze	Herr Höhner.
Ein kurzschichtiger Herr	Herr Walther.
Ein Herr	Herr Olbrich.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7 p.m.

### BRAND.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infanterie Regiment No. 177. The band plays about 12.40 in Neustadt.

## RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening at 7.30

Ensemble-Gastspiel vom Berliner Residenztheater unter Leitung des Direktors Richard Alexander:

### EINE HOCHZEITSNACHT.

Farce in three Acts by Bolten-Baeckers.

Cast:

Anatole Durosol	Richard Alexander.
Sidonie de Valburgis	Vera Witt.
Laverdet, Polizeikommissar	Richard Georg.
Valentine, seine Frau	Martha Clemens.
Duportal	Hermann Werner.
Madame Duportal	Emilie Krause.
Simone, beider Tochter	Josephine Sorger.
Marguerite, ihre Freundin	Marie Wimpfinger.
Henri	Julius Arnfeld.
Sorbier	Gustav Prahl.
Langel	Reinhold Balqué.
Robriquet	Nagel.
Girardot	Richard Frings.
Gabriele	Cécile Weigel.
Colette	Charlotte Treuth.
Julia	Else Becker.
Dubois, Polizeisekretär	Ignaz Janda.
Theodule, Wachtmeister	Alexander Olbrich.
Bridois, Schutzmann	Gustav Christ.
Batinot, Hoteller	Emil Gähd.
Ein Kellner	Hans Füssler.
Josef, Diener	Johannes Schrotky.
Claudine, Stubenmädchen	Anni Schittenhelm.
Frau Pigache	Sophie Sander.
Ein Küchenjunge	Hans Füssler.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

### EINE HOCHZEITSNACHT.

## LOCAL.

### THE KING'S RETURN.

Vienna, May 8.

The King of Saxony arrived in Vienna today from his hunting box at Tarvis, and after a short stay left for Dresden.

### DRESDEN METAL-WORKERS.

A meeting was held on Monday, which was attended by over 2,000 of the strikers and locked-out men among the metal-workers. With reference to a short report of the Union Committee of the Metal-Workers organisation touching the proposal of the Metal Industries and the resolution of the General Union of German Metal Industries, it was decided, amid noisy and at times very excited demonstrations, to leave both the proposals and the resolution unanswered. The negotiations are accordingly broken off and on the 10th of May in accordance with the resolutions of the General Union of Metal Industries, a general lock-out will take place all over Germany, which will affect 300,000 workmen.



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Excellent testimonials as to efficiency of work.  
Designs and Estimates at reasonable charges.

## REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

### OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday: Der Freischütz. 7.30 p.m.  
Sunday, May 13th: Barfüßle. 7.30 p.m.  
Monday, May 14th: Fra Diavolo. 7.30 p.m.

### SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Saturday: Der Privatdozent. 7.30 p.m.  
Sunday, May 13th: Die Wildente. 7.30 p.m.  
Monday, May 14th: Ernst. 7.30 p.m.

### "MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA."

Sherman's famous "March to the Sea" is one of the romances of the later stages of the American Civil War, and perhaps more than anything revealed to the North the utter exhaustion of the Southern States. Nobody, however, supposed that the great campaigning achievement would ever be repeated. But in America they make little "spurts" of this kind in whites. A number of old troopers of the Civil War have just left Chattanooga to do the whole march over again. At the head is one of Sherman's sons. He, however, is not a soldier, but an ecclesiastic.

### A MOVING LOVE-LETTER.

The following is a selection from the proposal received by a Hindu father for the hand of his daughter:—

"Dear Sir,—It is with a faltering penmanship that I write to have communication with you about the prospective condition of your damsel offspring. For some remote time to past, a secret passion has firing my bosom internally with loving for your daughter. I have navigated every channel in the magnitude of my extensive jurisdiction to cruelly smother the growing love-knot that is being constructed in my within side, but the humid lamp of affection trimmed by Cupid's productive hand still nourishes my love-sickened heart. Needless would it be for me to numerically extemporise the great conflagration that has been generated in my head and heart. My educational capabilities have abandoned me and here I now cling to those lovely long tresses of your much coveted daughter like a marine-ship wrecked on the rock of love. As to my scholastic calibre, I was recently ejected from Calcutta University, I am now masticating, and will make a move as soon as I perceive of life, a little laxative."

### UNAUTHORISED TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Walter Emanuel ("Charivaria" of "Punch") read some unauthorised, and, in fact, imaginary, telegrams from well-known people at the London Sketch Club's annual dinner. Amongst them were the following:—

Are ladies admitted?—Maxim Gorky.  
Shall try to get away.—Bambaata.  
Accept with pleasure, of course. Is not my name Dinner-Zulu?  
May your dinner be a success. Don't you wish you had some of my Sublime Porte?—Abdul Hamid.  
Will Curzon be there?—Kitchener.  
Is Kitchener going?—Curzon.  
Cannot possibly come—in rags.—Officers, 1st Battalion Scots Guards.  
Thanks for invitation. Am trying to get permission of Labour party. How many hours a day do you artists work?—Campbell-Bannerman.  
Fear if I came I might tax your patience.—Chancellor of Exchequer.  
Thanks for invitation. Regret now inhospitality to some of your members' pictures.—Disapoynter, P.R.A.

### ANOTHER RAILWAY BULL.

The recent intimation of an Irish railway that there would be "No last train to Cork" has apparently induced the Great Eastern Railway Company to issue a placard stating that trains to Walthamstow will run "All through the night on week-days."





### III. German Industrial Arts Exhibition Dresden 1906

From May 12th to October 30th

Ausstellungs Palast in the Stübel Allee.

Season tickets, available for all concerts in the grounds, 6.00. Family tickets, 4.00. Each additional member of the Family, 3.00. The tickets can be obtained at the Exhibition and in the "Invalidendank" See Strasse 5.

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

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

Private instruction if desired.

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Continued from page 2.

with protruding tongues," was the great tank for lustration, or "the bronze sea." The chief parts of the edifice were "the council chamber," and the "judgment hall." In the private apartments were "the banquet chamber," with its golden table and couch. Here the god and his consort fed "upon white bread, honey, milk, wine, and pure butter"—foods untouched by fire—"and each day the pious ruler replenished their table." In the inner part of the building was the harem, where the goddess Bau dwelt, attended by "seven virgins." There was a garden full of beautiful trees and flowers, which cast a pleasant shade, and in the branches of which doves rested. Here also was "the fountain of pure water from which the gods drink." Musicians are mentioned, who played on harps, pipes, and cymbals and on the great horn of the god. Adjacent to the temple-palace were stalls for cattle, including "the great famous bulls that none could pen, and the sacred cows of the moon god." There were folds for sheep and goats and tame gazelles. Here, too, was the stable of the sacred ass of the god, who drew his chariot, and the house of his driver, for the horse was not known as yet. Parks, lakes, and ponds alive with fish were in the domain. Such is the picture of a Babylonian palace, which we see through this description of the temple built by Gudea some four thousand years ago.

## ROYAL BELVEDERE

### Grand Concert Daily

by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Willy Olsen.



The Concerts begin on Week Days at 7 p.m.  
on Sundays and holidays at 5 p.m.

Admission, at the Gate, 1 mark, or 50 pf. if the ticket is bought beforehand at any of the cigar-shops of the firm WOLFF, Prager Str., See Str., Post Platz. At the Bureau of the Royal Belvedere 10 tickets may be had for 3 marks. Admission to the Side Terrace and Pavilion free.

As to the life of the people, there is a passage in the second cylinder which is of immense value. On the day the Divine King entered his new temple, an octave of festival was proclaimed, a period of joy and peace, thus described:—During seven days the female servant was equal with her mistress, and the man servant on par with his master in his city. The strong and the weak lay side by side. On the evil tongue the wicked words were changed to good, and all evil was turned from the temple. All paid attention to the laws of Nina-Nin-girsu, the orphan was not oppressed by the rich, and the widow suffered not from the mighty." It is curious to notice how closely this happy state in the days of Gudea agrees with that in the golden age of Khammurabi, some five centuries after. One special point to be noticed is the precedence given to women: the wife and mother precede the husband and father, and the maid servant the man servant, and the goddess is often mentioned before her consort.

## THE AFRIKANDER IDEAL.

A most interesting article came to hand in the last mail edition of the "Transvaal Leader," the writer using the nom de plume, "Afrikaner." It is a startling warning with regard to Afrikaner ideals, and is startling in its pessimistic suggestion as to the possibilities of the future.

The writer points out that in spite of all efforts the present Transvaal Government has not found it possible to penetrate the silence of the veldt. From officials come divergent opinions. "One sees nothing in their present conduct but an honest purpose to accept the change, and to make the best and the most of it. Another is troubled over reports of secret meetings in the twilight of the Highveldt dawn, and universal and undisguised hostility to his friendly advances." It is, however, clear that the public utterances of the Boer leaders give no true indication of the true state of Boer feeling. But the bedrock opinion of the best informed is that there will be fresh fighting within ten or fifteen years. There will be "a future uprising of Afrikanerdom. It will be racial on the face of it, but it is hoped, not without reason, that a very large proportion of Uitlanders, English and European, will be ready to throw in their lot with the effort when the time comes."

Meanwhile, the treatment meted out to the National Scouts has been such that in the event of another war all Afrikaners will be "bitter-enders." The humiliating confession and plea for forgiveness prescribed by the United Church has removed the bar of excommunication, but it has not secured renewed social recognition. The ex-National Scouts are still marked men, boycotted by the rest of their kind. It is generally argued by the Afrikaners that it was the services of these men which rendered the conclusion of the war possible, for all Boers insist on "the remarkable and astonishing deterioration of the English as fighters since '80 and '81. Not only was their helplessness on the veldt and their inability to use every veldt advantage more marked, but there was deterioration in fighting value, pure and simple. . . . The officer was very weak, both in the higher ranks in the general devising of plans and also in the lower executive ranks." This deterioration, they argue, will continue; so time fights for the Afrikaner cause.

"There is to be a general Afrikaner rising from the Cape to the Zambesi, for the purpose of throwing off British supremacy. It is to be on the face of it an Afrikaner versus British struggle. But there will be a vast number of Britishers by descent who will willingly throw in their lot when the case is a free and Republican South Africa." They will be promised "a complete revolution in the present mining system. . . . All mines must be confiscated, the precious metals and stores will be declared to belong . . . to the State. The mines will be worked on a purely Socialistic basis." It is a sign of the times that a kind of a general death-bed homily written by Andrius Pretorius, the founder of the Republic, has been unearthed, and certain sentences of it claimed as prophecies. Two downfalls of the Republic were foretold, after which "God himself shall take the sword in hand, and no violence shall be done to the independence of the Republic again 'until the end of the everlasting hills.'" Another factor in the case is the effort to retain the "taal." "The movement to keep the Afrikaner tongue strong and pure, to raise it to the dignity of a recognised and written language; the struggle to retain and establish an independent Afrikaner system of education, where the Afrikaner language and history would be taught from the Afrikaner point of view—all those efforts are directed to the preservation and strengthening of the nationality." The same purpose underlay the

successful efforts made to retain the bywoners in the country and to damp the trek spirit; and it is that which underlies the deliberate reticence of the Boers. One writer thinks, and his view is borne out by the troubles in Natal, that the Afrikaner will now make common cause with the blacks against Englishmen. The writer says that he expects contradiction, that his views will be explained away. His last statement is one that is most extraordinary. "It seems to me," he writes, "a thing beyond doubt that this great upheaval will be succeeded by as great a moral revolution in Afrikanerdom. Its exact form must necessarily be a mere matter of guessing; but judging from past experiences, I am inclined to think it will be a great religious revival."

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Berlin, May 9. According to direct reports received here from Valparaiso, the earthquake referred to by American papers was not felt here.

Paris, May 9. The carpenter who was arrested in connection with the bomb explosion at Mont Rouge, declared to the Commissary of Police that neither he nor his associates are anarchists, but adherents of the "Action directe", the Syndicate of the revolutionary strike movement, that they are determined to pursue their aims at any cost, and that, if they cannot obtain by lawful means what they demand, they will resort to terrorism and even to bombs.

Paris, May 9. A search of the lodgings of the three men arrested yesterday in connection with the explosion of an infernal machine at Mont Rouge has shown that they are not anarchists, but they remain in custody.

St. Petersburg, May 9. The Russki Invalid states, that the Commandant of the rear-guard of the Manchurian army, Nadarow, has been appointed Governor of the Steppes district.

St. Petersburg, May 9. The Russki Invalid further reports the appointment of Lieut. General Seliwanow to be Governor General of Irkutsk, and that of Major General v. Schaffhausen, the head of the Railway Administration, to be Minister of Communications.

Bologna, May 9. In compliance with the decision of the Workmen's Committee, the men employed in factories here have gone on strike, as a protest against the proceedings in Turin. Almost all the shops are closed, and the tram-cars are guarded by police.

Turin, May 9. The Workmen's Committee have issued a notice that work is to be resumed this afternoon.

## LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 8th of May, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Fischer, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Miss R. Fischer, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Miss N. Parke, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. C. von Heygendorff, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. B. Wertheimer, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. A. Zeimer, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Miss G. Penhale, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Miss J. Penhale, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. and Mrs. Batdorf, New York, H. Continental.  
Mr. H. Melthak, Brooklyn, H. Continental.  
Mr. and Mrs. Shodbolt, Detroit, H. Continental.  
Miss T. Dewez, Melbourne, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. S. Levy, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Miss P. Jeckyll, Munstead, H. Weber.  
Mrs. D. Knatchbull, Babington, H. Weber.  
Mrs. E. Jones, New York, H. Grand Union.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. Ward, Boston, H. Grand Union.  
Mr. K. Chapman, New York, H. Grand Union.  
Mr. A. Brachi, London, H. Grand Union.  
Dr. R. Beach, New York, H. Grand Union.  
Dr. H. Frey, Davos, H. Hartig.  
Mr. J. Shaw, and Family, Liverpool, H. Hoeritzsch.  
Mrs. E. Terry, Annapolis, P. Ill.  
Mrs. Pryce-Phillips, London, P. Ill.  
Mr. D. Norman, London, P. Ill.  
Mr. P. Duncan, London, P. Ill.  
Mr. N. v. Raven, London, P. Ill.  
Miss A. Leeb, London, P. Ill.  
Mr. A. Maag, and Family, Baltimore, H. Imperial.  
Mr. R. Selge, Manchester, H. Kaiser Wilhelm.  
Mr. L. Wallis, London, H. Monopol.  
Mr. L. Peek, London, H. Monopol.  
Miss F. W. Lewis, Mile End, P. Rudeloff.  
Miss J. Lewis, Mile End, P. Rudeloff.  
Miss V. Lewis, Mile End, P. Rudeloff.  
Mr. J. Jørgensen, London, H. Savoy.  
Miss E. Prethy, London, H. Savoy.  
Mr. A. J. Drexel, London, H. Savoy.  
Mr. J. Rockenschuss, London, H. Weber.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Weather, unsettled. Temperature, normal. Barometer, low. Wind, very changeable.