

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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№ 84.

DRESDEN, Tuesday, May 15, 1906.

10 Pfennig.

"THE DRESDEN DAILY" will appear every morning except on Mondays and days following public holidays.
It will be sent to any address in Dresden on payment of a Quarterly Subscription of 3.4. The subscription may commence at any time.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE NATAL REVOLT.

N'Kandhla, May 11, 11 p.m.

Native levies are being organised. The following chiefs have offered assistance: Umshnana, Ousethelf, Siswana, Ouseniyonga, Matyna, and Ukulwena. All regard Dinizulu as their paramount chief. A forest ranger who has escaped from Bambaata reports that he has moved into the Mome bush country.

After yesterday's reconnaissance, bands of Sigamanda's followers attacked the loyal levies, shouting, derisively, "You are dogs! Only dogs!" The Natal Mounted Rifles checked the onslaught.

The Carbineers Regiment has started for Helpmakaar.

N'Kandhla, May 12.

The facility for the rebels to move from one extremity of the forest to another presents difficulties for the field force. Yesterday Bambaata was in the centre of a triangle formed by three columns.

Durban, May 12.

The British forces are being joined by more native levies.

The rapid movements of the rebels in an almost inaccessible country make the task of the field force a very difficult one.

Troops are being concentrated in the Helpmakaar district. The Omelis are restless. They have murdered a loyal native.

Durban, May 13.

Reuter telegraphs that a fight took place yesterday near Hetzemakaar with the Kulas tribe, thirty of whom were killed, and many wounded. The British loss was nil.

THE TABAH INCIDENT.

Constantinople, May 12.

The Porte has answered the English Ambassador today with a note in which the withdrawal of the Turkish troops is announced and a regulation of the frontier by a mixed commission is accepted. The note, however, makes reservations as to the sovereignty, and stipulations as to the English frontier posts. The note as well as its tone does not satisfy the English Embassy. On the Turkish side, however, it is hoped that the Government in London will accept the answer and that the incident is thereby closed.

Constantinople, May 13.

The troops occupying Tabah have been withdrawn by order of the Sultan.

AN ANGLO GERMAN INCIDENT.

London, May 11.

Reuter announces from a reliable source that on the 4th of May a fight took place between German troops and Morenga on British territory inside the borders of Cape colony. The Cape police made vigorous protests, but the German commander took no notice of them.

Berlin, May 12.

With reference to the announcement from Cape Town that the fight between the Germans and Morenga on the 4th inst. took place on the British side of the Cape border, the following semi-official statement has been issued here:—"It is correct that the last engagement with Morenga was fought on British territory. Being pursued by the detachment under Capt. Bech, Morenga crossed the border with his armed men, and as he was not disarmed by the Cape Police, and as it was to be expected that Morenga would return to German territory at another point, the Bech detachment extended the pursuit to British territory.

"The German Government has instructed its Ambassador in London to declare that it disapproves any trespass of German troops on British territory, and that it has repeated the instructions in that sense which were given to commanding officers at the commencement of the campaign."

ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE MUNICIPALE.

London, May 13.

About half of the whole number of civic authorities expected from Germany on a return visit to the English municipal representatives who were so hospitably received in Cologne, Berlin, Dresden, and other German cities last year, arrived this evening, and were met by Lord Lyvedon and the other members of the Reception Committee. The visitors, among whom are the Oberbürgermeisters of Aachen and Dresden, have taken up their quarters at De Keyser's Royal Hotel.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE MURDERER MEYER.

New York, May 12.

The furniture dealer Wilhelm Meyer, from Meschede, who is supposed to be the murderer of an old lady, Frau Marie Vogel from San Francisco, whose corpse was found in a box given to a Frankfort express-agent by Meyer, was arrested with a female companion on the arrival of the steamship *Graf Waldersee* in Hoboken. The prisoners were brought to New York and appeared before the commissioner, Mr. Shields, who had issued the warrant of arrest.

It is further announced that Meyer offered no resistance when he was handcuffed. His companion, who was entered as his wife in the list of passengers on the *Graf Waldersee*, admitted at once that her name was Christiani, and overwhelmed the police officer Bernhard who arrested her with all kinds of questions about the crime.

[The murder referred to above is that of a lady whose body was discovered in a travelling trunk in a Frankfort express agency. The body was identified as that of an old lady who came from San Francisco to Germany with a man called Meyer two years ago. They settled at Wildungen, but disappeared three weeks ago, on April 26. Meyer turned up in Frankfort. He visited the agency and told them he was expecting a box full of clothes from Wildungen, and requested that it might be warehoused for three months, as he was going to Italy. At Frankfort Meyer was joined by a young woman named Christiani, but from the day on which he visited the agency all traces of the pair were lost. Last Wednesday the attention of the agent was drawn to a small proceeding from the box, and on its being opened the corpse was discovered. The Wildungen authorities surmised that Meyer had gone to America, and enquiries at the shipping office proved them right, as Meyer was found to have taken berths in the second class of the steamer which has just arrived in New York as stated in the telegram above. Ed.]

REVOLUTION IN PORTO RICO.

Washington, May 12.

The State Department has learnt that a new revolution is being planned in San Domingo, with Porto Rico as a basis of operations. The Governor of Porto Rico has been instructed to observe the laws of neutrality, which do not permit the fitting out or departure of a hostile expedition. The United States warships stationed at San Domingo will receive orders to prevent the landing of any such forces.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE NEED FOR DISARMAMENT.

Paris, May 12.

Senator d'Estournelles, President of the Parliamentary Arbitration group, has announced that, when the Senate meets again, he intends to put a question to the Minister of Marine, touching the necessity of an international understanding as to the reduction of outlay in the navy.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, May 12.

In the course of the sitting the President read a telegram of congratulation from the Parliament of Finland. The House applauded and commissioned

the President to return their thanks to the Parliament. The appointment of officials was then proceeded with; as vice President Prince Peter D. I. gorukow with 382 votes and Professor Gredeskui-Charkow with 372 were elected. Prince Schackoffsky was elected Secretary of the Duma by 380 votes, and the election of his five assistants was unanimous. In the debate which preceded this election, with regard to the method of voting which some speakers wished simplified, in order that the House might pass on more quickly to important questions, one speaker remarked that he reproached the Duma. The President interrupted the speaker and called him to order, pointing out that such an expression could not be allowed, since the authority of the Duma stood higher than any other authority. A storm of applause followed the President's words. At the suggestion of the President the House decided to introduce methods of voting customary in other European parliaments. Towards the close of the session the President opened the discussion of the proposal of Roditschef to send an address to the Czar as an answer to the Speech from the throne and to appoint a commission of 33 members to draw up the address. The address is to contain a declaration that the granting of the general amnesty is absolutely necessary. The Duma resolved that the proposal of Roditschef was a matter of urgency, and, after refusing the motion for adjournment, at once began to discuss the address. After Roditschef, in an inflammatory speech, had declared the necessity of an immediate general amnesty, the peasant deputies Anikin, Aladyn, and others continued the debate and made violent speeches. Anikin declared that it was the first duty of the Duma to demand the immediate amnesty from the Government for all political prisoners. Should this demand of the people remain unsatisfied, the people themselves would liberate the prisoners, and then a revolution would break out in the whole of Russia. He hoped that the Government would not let things go so far, would still come to its senses and would, of its own accord, grant the demands of the popular representatives. It was then determined that the words of the address should be edited by a commission of 33 members. The next session takes place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The commission will then be elected.

St. Petersburg, May 12.

In yesterday's sitting of the Duma Roditschef, in his speech about the amnesty, spoke as follows: The amnesty question is not a party question, but a national question. The proposal to grant an amnesty cannot be the object of any Bill, for mercy is the prerogative of the Sovereign. I will not therefore introduce the Bill, but I will call attention to the sufferings of the whole people. We address a petition to the Sovereign, and express the wish of the whole people, that this petition should not become a demand. During the election, on the way to St. Petersburg, and here in St. Petersburg itself, we have heard absolutely nothing but the word amnesty. Those learned in the law believe that there is in Russia no death penalty, and yet in the month of April 99 executions took place. Pardon must be general; we do not want a limited amnesty. The error of the 30th of October must not be repeated. Let us be unanimous and let no difference of opinion about the amnesty exist between us. All who have committed a crime must be pardoned in the name of love, as the Apostle Peter was pardoned; and general pardon is the tie which unites the people to the Emperor. (Enthusiastic applause.)

St. Petersburg, May 13.

Today's sitting of the Duma commenced at 3 p.m. Two resolutions lay before the House whereby the Duma was at once to petition the Czar, by telegraph, for an Amnesty-Decree as, until it was granted, the Duma could not proceed to work. For these resolutions urgency was claimed. The Vice President and another speaker spoke against urgency. The situation was acute and a conflict might easily have ensued. Count Heyden warned the House in preserving its own rights to respect the prerogatives of others.

The Moscow Labour deputy Saweljeff who foresaw a bloody conflict which might easily begin on the following day, supported the urgency motion. The Duma thereupon rejected the urgency motion and proceeded to the election decided on yesterday of a Commission of 33 members to draw up an address in reply to the Speech from the throne.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

St. Petersburg, May 12.
The workmen of the St. Petersburg Central Waterworks today went on strike, in which they were joined by workmen from the quarters Wassily-Ostroff and Old-Petersburg. The stations are surrounded by troops. The workmen have determined not to resume work until all their demands are granted. The Management announces that all the workmen are dismissed.

THE ORGANIC LAWS.

St. Petersburg, May 13.
The organic laws of the Empire are sanctioned by an Imperial Ukase which first recalls the Manifestos of October 30, 1905 and March 5, 1906, and adds that the Czar, in order to establish the foundations of the new national organisation, has ordered that the various points of the organic laws, an alteration in which is only possible on the initiative of the Czar, should be gathered together into one comprehensive whole, and completed by regulations by which a sharp line may be drawn between the indivisible power of the Czar in matters of the ultimate national administration of the Empire and the rights of the legislative bodies.

THE CZAR THANKS COUNT LAMBSDORFF.

St. Petersburg, May 13.
The Czar has addressed a note to Count Lambsdorff, hitherto Foreign Minister, in which he expresses his appreciation of the Counts efforts towards the establishment of friendly relations with foreign Powers on the basis of mutual trust, and expresses the hope that he will also in future be able to make use of the Count's great experience. The note bears the autograph signature: Your sincere, grateful Nicholas.

FATHER GAPON.

St. Petersburg, May 12.
The State Attorney and the magistrate charged with the enquiry went today to the office of the Cr dit Lyonnais, in order to ascertain the contents of the cash-box deposited in the Bank by Father Gapon. A sum of 14,500 roubles in Russian Government paper money, and 14,000 francs in French bank-notes, was found in the box. The memorandum of the search and its result was signed by the judicial officials present and by a representative of the Bank. M. Margoline, the attorney, was present by invitation.

NEWS FROM ITALY.

Rome, May 12.
Chamber of Deputies. The President read the letter of the fifteen Socialist deputies, insisting on resigning their seats. The Chamber then accepted the resignations, and declared the seats vacant.

AN INTERVIEW WITH M. KOSSUTH.

Budapest, May 13.
The Hungarian Telegraph Bureau reports that the Minister of Commerce, M. Franz Kossuth, received today the representative of a foreign journal who desired to know what the Minister thinks of the articles which have appeared lately in several Hungarian newspapers on the expected visit of the Emperor William in Vienna and on an alliance with Germany. "Those utterances", said the Minister, "do not reflect the general opinion of Hungary, which is penetrated by the consciousness that good relations with Germany are among the weightiest interests of Hungary, interests which are partly political, partly economical. From a political standpoint, it is very natural that we must cultivate friendship with that neighbouring great Power to which, under circumstances which may be anticipated, we should first turn for support. From an economical point of view, Germany, next to Austria, is our greatest market, and on that account alone the friendship of Germany is of the greatest importance to us."

It cannot be denied that, at the time when the political situation in Hungary was such that the Hungarian Government was not empowered to carry on legal negotiations or to conclude treaties—that, at that very moment, Germany pressed for the opening of the tariff negotiations, and in a form which implied an open and flagrant violation of the existing law of Hungary.

In Hungary the pressure exercised by Germany for the denunciation of the treaty was understood as a participation in the attempt to increase the difficulty of Hungary's position. That was not the view taken by the Hungarian Government, which was aware that a proposed treaty with our dual Monarchy was a link in the chain of treaties, that had to be laid before the German Reichstag at one and the same time, and under like conditions, and that, from the German point of view, the difficulties of Hungary were no good reason for one link in that chain appearing weak and vulnerable in the German Imperial Parliament. In a word, Germany observed a strongly national, and as regarded

other States egoistic, policy, without, however, pursuing any special aim with regard to Hungary.

If, as may be hoped, the commercial treaty with Germany soon becomes law, and commercial relations with that country resume their normal course, the bitter feelings which have sprung from the above considerations will disappear.—To the question of the correspondent whether the idea of influence being brought to bear on foreign policy can be connected with the journey of the German Emperor to Vienna, the Minister expressed his belief that Kaiser Wilhelm's visit is an act of courtesy arising out of the Algeiras Conference—that and nothing more. To the question: why the Hungarian newspapers are throwing out these queries just now, M. Kossuth said: "I see no connection between these Press discussions and the German Emperor's visit, inasmuch as the discussions were started before the Imperial visit was publicly known. In my opinion the Press will soon come to see that it is better not to moot these questions at a time when the German Emperor is coming to visit our Sovereign and thereby to give proof of his continuing friendship."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Ayres, May 13.
The Congress has been opened by President J. Figueroa Alcorta, in a Message which declares that the relations of the Argentine Republic with the Powers are excellent, and that the financial condition is very favourable, the Conversion Fund having reached the amount of 14,607,000 pesos in gold without the Government increasing the instalments. This Fund makes it possible to put the specie law of 1871 again in force. On the 31st of December 1905, the Home Debt amounted to 88 million pesos in paper and 16 millions in gold, and the Foreign Debt to 360 million pesos in gold. The Government intends to make the Budget balance, to form a national Reserve Fund, to provide modern artillery and necessary ammunition, and to carry out the ship-building programme within a period of 5 years.

FIRE IN COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen, May 12.
A fire broke out this morning in a shed on the East side of the Mole in the free harbour, and soon spread to all the sheds, in which large quantities of cotton-seed cake, cotton-seed meal, tobacco, and other piece goods were stored. Thanks to the exertions of the firemen, two petroleum tanks escaped the flames.

THE SILVER THEFT.

Madrid, May 13.
At the request of the Imperial law officers in Berlin a search was made here by the Police in the house of Prince Wrede, but without bringing to light any of the articles mentioned in the Berlin document.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

We take the following interesting account of an interview with Dr. Lunn from the current number of the *Review of Reviews*.

The happy conclusion of the Algeiras Conference has opened the door wide for the active cultivation of the Anglo-German entente. But it is well to be reminded by the appearance of the book, "Municipal Studies and International Friendship," that Germans did not wait until the Morocco Question was out of the way to make overtures of friendship to the British nation. Dr. Lunn, who has honourably distinguished himself for many years past by the energy and public spirit with which he has seized the opportunities afforded by his business, to promote friendly intercourse between different nations, has rendered a new service to the cause of human progress by his action in promoting the Anglo-German entente. The cause of the reunion of Christendom owed much to Dr. Lunn's enterprise in bringing together the representatives of the various Christian Churches at Grindelwald and Lucerne. He himself has for some years past been busily engaged in promoting the friendship of nations by organising and conducting a series of municipal visits, which have brought him into personal relations with the President of the United States, the Kings of Sweden and Norway, and last but by no means least with the German Kaiser. This good work, largely ignored at home, has been much better appreciated abroad, where Dr. Lunn is recognised as a valuable *commiss voyageur* of peace and goodwill.

When Dr. Lunn called at Mowbray House with the proofs of his book I asked him what he thought of the prospects of the Anglo-German entente.

"So far as the German nation is concerned, the prospects are of the brightest. In no country into which I have led my municipal pilgrims, not even in the United States of America, have the British students been received with more hearty welcome."

"Has the old bad feeling subsided altogether?"

"I don't know what you mean by the old bad feeling. I was in Germany when what the newspapers called our strained relations were supposed to be almost at the breaking-point, and I never came across a single unfriendly German, nor was I greeted with a single hostile word."

"What time was that?"

"I went to Berlin in March last year to arrange for the visit, and we returned at midsummer. I saw everybody, from the Kaiser to the man in the street, and everywhere I only heard one opinion—the Germans want to be friends, and they seized upon every opportunity of demonstrating their friendliness in the most kindly and enthusiastic fashion. In fact, we were quite embarrassed by the warmth of their hospitality."

"Where did you see the Kaiser?"

"At the Court Ball in the White Hall of the Palace at Berlin. You may form some idea of the spirit in which we were welcomed when I tell you that not only were we invited to the ball, but the punctilios of Court etiquette were waived in order to enable us to attend it without Court dress. It was on my first visit, to arrange the preliminaries of the municipal tour. The Kaiser received us—Lord Lyveden and myself—most kindly. He expressed his gratification at the contemplated visit of the representatives of British municipalities, and invited us to visit the Palace at Potsdam. From that moment everything was done, not only by the German Ministers, but by the German municipal authorities, to make our visit a success."

"But was this not a mere act of personal courtesy; one of the ordinary amenities of international intercourse?"

"Not at all. As Count Bernstorff said, our visit was welcomed because it was hoped by the German Government and the German people that it would do something to draw the two nations together, to remove national misunderstandings, and to demonstrate the fact that the German nation is animated by the most friendly feelings towards the English people."

"Did you find this feeling widespread?"

"It was universal. We visited Aachen, Cologne, and Berlin. It would be difficult to say which city was most demonstrative. If we had been a *cort ge* of Princes we could not have had a more royal welcome. Every want was anticipated. We were overwhelmed with receptions and banquets. One most remarkable episode of our visit to Berlin was that the usual toast to the Emperor was waived in order to enable Social Democrats to dine with Ministers of the Empire at the banquet given in our honour."

"Did the municipal authorities regard your visit as a political affair?"

"I should rather say that they treated it as a national demonstration of friendliness and goodwill. As the spokesman of the Aachen Municipality said, 'Real politics, thank God, are not an affair of newspapers and music-halls, but are in the hands of serious people who understand practical life and are accustomed to deal with things as they are.'"

"And that, you think, was the universal sentiment?"

"It is not a question of thinking; it was so. I know it was so. You could not spend day and night with all manner of Germans in the three cities without being able to realise the sincerity and the intensity of the good feeling. Ask Sir John Gorst, who was with us from first to last, or ask any of the pilgrims."

"Then you are hopeful?"

"So far as the Germans are concerned, I am confident. I only hope that the influential deputations of burgomasters and councillors who are paying us a return visit this month will carry back to Germany anything like so deep an impression of British goodwill."

This is good hearing, all the more so because Dr. Lunn is a man who "understands practical life and is accustomed to deal with things as they are."

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Wednesday, May 16th. 10.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, May 18th. 10.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, May 20th. V. Sunday after Easter. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Revd. M. S. Farmer M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
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Friday, May 18th. 10.0 a.m. Service.
Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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Constable

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.

JOSEPH IN EGYPT.

Opera in three Acts. Music by Méhul.

Cast:

Jacob, shepherd from the land of Hebron	Herr Perron.
Joseph, under the name of Cleophas, Viceroy of Egypt	Herr v. Bary.
Ruben,	Herr Nebuschka.
Simeon,	Herr Scheidemantel.
Levi,	Herr Kruis.
Judah,	Herr Pust.
Dan,	Herr Grosch.
Naphtali,	Herr Rüdiger.
Gad,	Herr Wachter.
Asser,	Herr Jäger.
Isaschar,	Herr Hafner.
Zebulon,	Herr Büssel.
Benjamin,	Frau Wedekind.
Utobal, Joseph's confidant	Herr Plaschke.
A Captain of the Body Guard	Herr Eri.
Damsels of Memphis	Fräul. Keldorfer. Frau Kleinert. Fräul. Schäfer.

PLOT. Joseph is governor of Memphis under the name of Cleophas. Jacob's other sons are sent to Egypt to ask for food and hospitality. They are very remorseful when they recognise in Cleophas the brother they had ill-treated. Joseph pities them and goes to meet his blind old father and Benjamin. Received with honour and kindness, Simeon confesses to Jacob how they had sold Joseph. Jacob disowns them all, but Joseph intercedes and obtains their pardon.

Composer: Méhul, born 1763, died 1817.
(See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Amosley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 10, price 3.50 50.4.)

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p. m.

SALOME.

ROYAL THEATRE

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.30

TWELFTH-NIGHT or WHAT YOU WILL.

Comedy in four Acts by Shakespeare.

Cast:

Orsino, Duke of Illyria	Herr Dettmer.
Sebastian, a young gentleman	Herr Wierth.
Antonio, a sea captain, friend to Sebastian	Herr Eggerth.
Valentin, gentlemen attending on Curio, the Duke	Herr Walther.
Sir Toby Belch, uncle to Olivia	Herr v. Strauwitz.
Sir Andrew Aguecheek	Herr Müller.
Malvollo, steward to Olivia	Herr Gebühr.
Fabian, in Olivia's service	Herr Fischer.
Clown	Herr Günz.
Olivia, a countess	Herr René.
Viola, sister to Sebastian	Fräul. Politz.
Maria, Olivia's woman	Frau Basté.
A priest	Frau Gasny.
Constable	Herr Huff.
Attendant	Herr P. Neumann. Herr Höhner. Herr Taudien. Herr Olbrich.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p. m.

EIN GLAS WASSER.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday: Samson und Dalila. 7.30 p. m.
Friday: Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg. 6 p. m.
Saturday: Die Regimentsstochter. 6.30 p. m.
Sunday, May 20th: Barfüssele. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, May 21st: Hoffmanns Erzählungen. 7.30 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Thursday: Die Räuber. 6.30 p. m.
Friday: Die Wildente. 7 p. m.
Saturday: Goldfische. 7.30 p. m.
Sunday, May 20th: Die Verschwörung des Fiesco zu Genua. 6.30 p. m.
Monday, May 21st: Die Wildente. 7 p. m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening at 7.30

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

HERKULESPILLEN.

Farce in three Acts by P. Bilhaud and M. Hennequin.

Cast:

Lucien Frontignan, Arzt	Richard Alexander.
Angele, seine Frau	Martha Clemens.
Doktor Lavirette	Richard Georg.
Jonathan Brackson	Ferry Sikla.
Major Loubalt	Hermann Werner.
Maxime Leverdier	Julius Arnfeld.
Frau Bleot	Emilie Krause.
Odette, ihre Tochter	Vera Witt.
Sidonie Gazel	Josephine Sorger.
Colombe de Pontovant	Sophie Sander.
August, Diener bei Frontignan	Alexander Olbrich.
François, Oberkellner	Gustav Prah.
Ein alter Herr	Ignaz Janda.
Eine junge Dame	Anni Schittenhelm.
Prosper, Kellner	Hans Füssler.
Rosine, Kammermädchen bei Frontignan	Cäcilie Weigel.
Ein Polizei-Kommissar	Gustav Christ.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p. m.

HERKULESPILLEN.

THE ROYAL OPERA.

Heuberger's "Barfüssele" (Little Bare Feet), which was produced last year with Frau Nast in the title-role before her departure for America, and has not been attempted without her, was given on Sunday evening for the first time since her return. All opera-goers should see it—a simple tale not altogether unvarnished, of Black Forest village life, full of romantic incident and pathos, and very prettily staged. The music is melodious, rich in soft orchestral colour and instrumental character, instinct with the spirit of the scenes. The parts are all in good hands. Frau Nast—whether as the bare footed orphan at whom her school-mates jeer, or as the drudge of a realistic village inn, now hard at work, now dressed for a dance, now with her face bandaged, but at last in her "Sunday-best" the beloved of a rich suitor—is the heroine of the piece, and the pivot on which most of the action turns. She is a real, not a 'varnished', country child or maiden, and should be watched by those who care to see how intensely and forcibly, though unobtrusively, an artist can realise and be an assumed self. Her tones were silver clear and thrilled by their emotional energy.

Krappenzacher, a strong-voiced village gossip and humourist, with a reputation for match-making, was another important character admirably impersonated by Herr Kiess. Herr Burrian was the



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wealthy suitor who wins the heroine. He is supposed to appear on horseback in one of the scenes, but led his horse, bridled, but without a saddle. Herren Plaschke, Jäger, and Höpfl filled prominent parts very effectively. Frau Jelinek was excellent as "Rosel", Fräulein v. Chavanne and Fräulein Eibenschütz impressive as costumed farmer-wives. Fräulein Keldorfer played the part of "little Bare-foot's" little brother extremely well.

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

A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST SENT TO TRIAL.

Few people, we imagine, who have read the proceedings at the inquest on the death of Major Whyte, D. S. O., will be surprised that the coroner's jury have decided that the whole circumstances connected with the case required investigation by a higher tribunal, and after deliberating in private for a short time they returned a verdict of manslaughter against Dr. Adcock the Christian Scientist who figured prominently in the case.

The major, who was forty-one years of age, served with distinction throughout the Sudan campaign in 1898 and the South African War. During the latter he was slightly wounded at Venter's Spruit. Five times he was mentioned in dispatches. After the war was over, Major Whyte came home with his regiment, and enjoyed good health till February 1903, when he was thrown from his horse while hunting at Hinckley, and sustained a fractured spine. He was attended by Sir Victor Horsley and other doctors for three months; subsequently he was removed to a nursing home in Oxford-terrace, W., and after leaving there he stayed for a year or more in Miss Robson's home in Westbourne-gardens, Bayswater, being under medical treatment all the time, as he was more or less paralysed. From London Major Whyte went to Bournemouth, and (after a brief stay there) to the Osborne Convalescent Home for Officers, which he left in September 1904. He then, it was said, returned to London, and placed himself under the care of Dr. Smith, a Christian Scientist.

Dr. Smith introduced the major to a Capt. Baynes who was also a Christian Scientist, and from that time Major Whyte received no medical treatment other than that given by Capt. Baynes or a Dr. Adcock, another Christian Scientist, who was called in later.

The nature of the treatment as explained by Capt. Baynes consisted entirely in prayer, for which the charge was one pound a week. In his evidence Capt. Baynes explained that Mrs. Eddy, the leader of Christian Scientists, while having no belief in the *materia medica*, directs that in cases of fractured bones a surgeon may be called in, while the Scientist confines himself to destroying fear and allaying the pain and inflammation by prayer. He alleged that this sovereign remedy was equally efficacious if sent by telegraph, and the somewhat incredulous jury was told by another Christian Scientist that she received a telegram from India asking her to treat a lady for fever; her treatment was entirely successful, though the disease turned out to be plague and not fever at all! This witness's treatment, however, had not the slightest effect on Major Whyte's bed-sores, and at last a qualified practitioner was called in, who had attended the major when he fractured his spine, and he found him in such a terrible condition that he recognised that death was inevitable. For some time the major had been in the hands of Dr. Adcock, who had been a qualified doctor and was now a Christian Scientist; but seemingly in neither capacity did he treat the major, but was employed as a nurse at a guinea a week, though he did not, apparently, think it part of his duty as a nurse to call in a doctor; meanwhile Major Whyte was daily growing worse and was, as the post mortem showed, suffering from

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general blood poisoning and purulent inflammation of the kidneys, as well as from the injuries to his spine. The jury asked also whether Dr. Adcock did attend the deceased major as a doctor. The major's own mother said he did, and a letter written by Dr. Adcock to Dr. Huxley seemed to confirm this view of the matter; the jury decided to return a verdict of manslaughter against him. The facts of the case are anything but clear, but it is certainly desirable, in view of the great spread of the Christian Scientist doctrines, especially in America, that the responsibility of persons who undertake to cure illness by its methods should be clearly defined. The coroner pointed out that the tenets of the Christian Scientists resembled those of the "Peculiar People" who also believe disease is better cured by faith than by works; but there is this distinction between the two sects: the Christian Scientist, as shown by this case, has no objection to taking a fee for his treatment, successful or not, which makes it still more desirable that the legality of his proceedings should be tested by a competent tribunal.

THE FATE OF FATHER GAPON.

There seems to be very little doubt that Father Gapon was discovered to be a Government spy and in consequence, was executed by the revolutionaries. To draw any clear inferences from the mass of conflicting reports is all the more difficult inasmuch as each version of the matter seems to be substantiated by credible proofs. But none the less, the communication from Berlin which appeared in all the St. Petersburg papers on May 2nd in almost identical language, certainly deserves most consideration. The communication was signed by the "members of the Vehmgericht"; its contents run pretty much as follows: "The Court of workmen possesses indisputable proof that Georgi Gapon, after his return to Russia in December 1905, entered into close relations with Herr Manuiloff, special service official of Count Witte, with Herr Lopuchin, formerly director of the Police department, with Ratschkofsky, assistant director of the Police department, and with Herr Gerassimoff, chief of the political police. These gentlemen promised Gapon to support his workmen organisations if he would only give information as to the revolution and the revolutionaries, which Gapon accordingly did. On the 15th of January 1906 Georgi Gapon wrote a letter to the minister of the Interior in which he furnished a report on the revolutionary activity prevailing up to that time, and on the occurrences of the 9th of January of the previous year. Gapon accepted the task laid upon him by Ratschkofsky and Gerassimoff of discovering by spies the details of the plots against the Czar, Witte and Durnovo. With this object, he persuaded a person in close relations with him to help, and promised her 25,000 roubles for her treachery. In Ratschkofsky's name Gapon promised her personal immunity in case the treachery was discovered. Georgi Gapon was pardoned by the Manifesto of October 21, 1905. Although he knew this, he obtained from the Government a pass made out in the name of P. N. Grebutzki, armed with which, he lived in St. Petersburg telling the workmen he was forced to live under a false name, because he was being pursued by the Government. Apart from the 10,000 roubles which Gapon got from England in payment for his description of the events of January 9, he received from a private individual in the summer of 1905, a subscription of 50,000 roubles for the workmen, which sum, however, never reached the workmen. When cross-examined, Gapon admitted the truth of the charges made against him, but declared he had acted under the influence of a change of opinions. Taking the facts narrated above into consideration, the Vehmgericht decided: "Georgi Gapon is a traitor and a police spy; he has squandered the money of the workmen and betrayed the honour of his comrades who fell on January 9th.

Georgi Gapon is condemned to death.

The sentence has been carried out.

The members of the Vehmgericht."

When Gapon was searched he was found to be in possession of a pocketbook containing 1,300 roubles, the key of safe No. 44 at the *Crédit Lyonnais* and a receipt signed F. F. Rebutzky for the charge for the hire of the safe; besides these, keys, ten different documents and the sketch of a treacherous report. The money, the pocketbook, and the other things were given to Herr Margolin, the solicitor. The Court hopes that Herr Margolin will be present at the opening of the safe and



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 ./. , supplementary tickets for members of one family 4 ./. and 3 ./. . The tickets can be obtained at the Exhibition and in the "Invalidendank" See Strasse 5.

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(See also the latest telegrams. Ed.)

CANALS v. RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND.

Valuable evidence was placed on Wednesday before the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways by Mr. Sauer, engineer of the Weaver Navigation.

Canals, he said, could not compete with modern railways for the lower class of traffic, but they could compete for the higher classes, that is, the more fragile goods. Canal traffic was not appreciably slower than railway traffic. The time, for instance, of the delivery of parcels from London to Cheshire by rail was not under four or five days, unless it was particularly urgent. The canals would certainly take no longer than that. The old fly boats would go from London to Cheshire in three days, travelling day and night. It was almost a self-evident fact that the advantages of canals did not lie in their dividend-earning capacity, but in the public benefit to be derived from the means of cheap transport which they afforded, which would tend to the prosperity of industry.

"That is an argument," said the chairman, "in favour of using public funds as they are used in foreign countries, for improving the water-ways?"—"Yes."

Outlining a scheme for connecting the four great ports of London, Hull, Bristol and Liverpool by canals, Mr. Sauer said that the cost of constructing a canal from Birmingham to Bristol would be £680,000, and the cost of constructing one from Birmingham to Liverpool would be covered by a sum of

£2,220,000. The mineral output of the counties through which the proposed canals would pass was, according to Bluebooks, 129 million tons. It was quite possible that a large amount of that would go down these canals.

OBEDIENT TO THE LAW.

A health officer recently received the following note, says the "Tatler," from one of the residents of his district: "Dear Sir,—I beg to tell you that my child, aged eight months, is suffering of measles as required by Act of Parliament."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

St. Petersburg, May 14. (By a special correspondent.) The workmen maintain that they have not planned any demonstrations for today, Mayday; they only intend not to work. Some factories threaten to dismiss the men who do not work today. The police is very active since yesterday. Soldiers are held in readiness to assist them.

St. Petersburg, May 14. (By a special correspondent.) In Oserki, a summer resort near here, in a villa which was locked, the body of a man was found, and recognised as that of Gapon the priest.

St. Petersburg, May 13. Duma. The deputy of Odessa, Professor Stshepkin, in a speech today said: We try to define clearly the relations of the Duma and the supreme power. We do not demand an amnesty as a simple pardon for criminals, but as a matter of principle. We cannot look upon those as criminals who were the pioneers in the fight against the régime which now has been overthrown. It is only chance that our comrades in this fight are now in prison, while we today sit in the house. For us the person of the Monarch is without responsibility. The Speech from the throne is covered by the responsibility of the Ministers who, had they not approved of it, would have had to resign. Our answer to the Speech is not to be regarded as a personal appeal to the Monarch's heart, but as a programme for all future Ministers.

St. Petersburg, May 14. (By a private correspondent.) The Members of the Imperial Council held private conferences on the address to the Czar. Opinions differ as to the amnesty. Count Witte spoke in favor of it, declaring it to be the only way to pacify the minds of the people. The question of amnesty could not be allowed to become the cause of a revolutionary movement. The Czar would not refuse an amnesty if it was applied for by the Imperial Council. Shipoff moved that a revision of the organic laws should be demanded.

St. Petersburg, May 14. The commandant of the harbour, Kusmith, who was hated by the workmen on account of his severity, was beaten to death today by men whom he tried to force to work.

London, May 14. According to a Times report from Pekin the British *chargé d'affaires* there has presented a note to the Waiwupu in which he demands a satisfactory declaration to the effect that last Wednesday's decree with regard to the customs administration does not mean an intention to interfere with or block the present form of customs administration.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 12th of May, 1906.

Mr. W. Schultze, and Family, London, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. O'Connell, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Edinburgh, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Parker, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss A. Wright, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. Barnett, London, H. Bristol.
Rev. and Mrs. H. Handley, London, H. Bristol.
Mr. W. Robbin, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. E. Wisley, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. F. Hyde, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. F. Löffler, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Bardett, New York, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. A. Rohr, Bolton, H. Grand Union.
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cross, Chicago, H. Grand Union.
Miss S. E. Stark, Thomasville, P. Ill.
Miss H. J. Foster, West Hartlepool, P. Ill.
Miss H. J. Steel, West Hartlepool, P. Ill.
Mr. C. Wachsmann, London, H. Monopol.
Miss W. Pentlarge, Cincinnati, P. Victoria.
Miss A. Pentlarge, Cincinnati, P. Victoria.
Miss T. Pentlarge, Cincinnati, P. Victoria.
Miss J. Hornby, New York, P. Victoria.
Mr. N. Phillips, London, H. Weber.
Miss V. Fransen, England, H. Weber.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Weather, rather cloudy; Temperature, normal; Barometer, low; Wind, W.