

# Hch. Wm. Bassenge & Co.

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## THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Mr. Secretary Root is at the present moment involved in embarrassment in regard to some South American republics, and that in two directions. First of all, it will need all his diplomatic skill to prevent the 3rd Pan-American Congress, which begins in Rio de Janeiro on July 21, from commencing in discord. As a matter of fact, Argentina is in no way satisfied with the programme to be laid before the Congress; and several other republics, although they certainly do not object to the programme so much, sympathise with Argentina, and, if the latter republic decides to hold aloof from the Congress, they will do so also. All the dissatisfied republics are protesting against the so-called Drago doctrine—for the inception of which the distinguished Argentine jurist L. F. Drago was responsible, and which he promulgated at the time when English, German and Italian fleets were blockading the Venezuelan harbours—not being properly discussed by the Congress. The doctrine is to set up the principle in international law, that no nation may employ force to exact payments from its citizens to another nation. Mr. Secretary Root wishes to see this doctrine put before the next Hague Conference, and the committee entrusted with the drawing up of the programme has recommended to the Congress in Rio de Janeiro for acceptance a resolution whereby the second Hague Conference will be requested to discuss the question how far force is legitimate in the exaction of payment of national debts.

Argentina and various other Republics protest against this evasive treatment of the question. After a lively discussion, a resolution was proposed whereby the second Hague Conference is to be asked to consider the question whether the employment of force for the exaction of payment of national debts is permissible at all and, if so, to what extent.

But even this form of the resolution does not satisfy Argentina and the other republics, who are endeavouring to bring it about that the Pan-American Congress should itself pass a resolution which would bind all the nations of the western hemisphere to the Drago doctrine. Mr. Drago himself, who is to attend the Congress as the delegate of Argentina, has already declared that under the circumstances he will hold aloof. An alteration of programme can still be adopted at the Congress itself by a two thirds majority of the delegates.

Another matter which is causing Mr. Root considerable uneasiness is the fact that several of the South American republics are suddenly showing the greatest indifference to the Hague Conference, the assembling of which has been postponed to next year in order not to clash with the Pan-American Congress. Mr. Root himself, at the request of South American republics, was extremely active in procuring this postponement of the Hague Conference, but that fact has by no means spurred the republics on to declare their intention to take part in it. Panama has directly declined to play any part in the Conference, and Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua have not as yet deemed it necessary to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the Hague.

## STATE REGULATED MARRIAGE.

A very remarkable piece of legislation has been brought into the Louisiana legislature by a Mr. Smith; his Bill endeavours, in order to prevent "race-suicide", to regulate marriage on a State-socialist basis. The Bill is only to apply to white people, and contains the following clauses. "A young man is forbidden by law to court a young girl before he is 24 years old. He is obliged to inform the parents or guardian of the girl to whom he wishes to pay his addresses, before doing so. Further he is obliged to state on oath before a Magistrate that he intends to marry the girl. A widower of more than 40 may not court a girl under 18. After the passing of this Bill all children born in lawful wedlock are to be brought up and educated at the cost of the State. All boys are to be sent to the State University in Baton Rouge,

and all girls to the Normal school in Natchitoches. A grant of 17 million dollars is to be made to carry out the educational scheme as planned by these proposals."

## A GIANT CYPRESS.

Some botanists who have been on a voyage of discovery in Mexico have found a cypress at Chepultepec which has a girth of 36 metres. According to their estimate the tree must be about 6,200 years old. The examination of its rings seem to suggest that at least.

## DRESDEN POST OFFICE NOTICE.

For Post cards and printed matter sent to addresses inside the town and only stamped with 2 pfennig stamps, the addressee will, for the present, have to pay the difference, namely 3 pfennigs, i. e. there will be no fine in addition, presumably because the authorities think that the somewhat hasty introduction of the increased tariff may not yet be universally known.

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Closed for the vacation. Reopens August 5.

## ROYAL THEATRE

Closed for the vacation. Reopens September 2.

## RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Schauspielgesellschaft  
des Direktors Paul Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

## DIE MACHT DER FINSTERNIS.

Schauspiel in 5 Akten von Leo N. Tolstoj.

### Cast:

Pełér, ein reicher Bauer	Erwin Kopp.
Anisja, seine Frau	Henny Alsen.
Akulina, Pełér's Tochter aus erster Ehe	Jutta Versen.
Anjutka, Pełér's Tochter aus zweiter Ehe	Else Sarto.
Nikita, Knecht im Hause	Kurt Ehrle.
Akim, Nikita's Vater	Paul Bildt.
Matrjona, seine Frau	Alwine Arendt.
Marina, ein Waisenmädchen	Lena Waltin.
Mitritsch, ein alter Arbeiter	Ernst Legal.
Marfa	Eug. Türschmann.
Der Brautwerber, ein griessgrämiger Bauer	Fritz Lion.
Marina's Mann	Hans Ehrlecke.
Der Amtmann	Georg Mendel.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

## DIE MACHT DER FINSTERNIS.



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## THE ROYAL BELVEDERE.

The programme of this evening's Concert is as follows:—

1. March, "General O'Byrn" . . . . . Trenkler
2. Overture, "Der Waffenschmied" . . . . . Lortzing
3. Waltz, "Ganz verlassen" . . . . . Waldteufel
4. Battle music, from "Rienzi" . . . . . Wagner
5. Overture, "Sakuntala" . . . . . Goldmark
6. Violin Concerto, 2nd movement (Herr Frier) M. Bruch
7. Spanish Rhapsody . . . . . Lalo
8. Overture, "Der Zigeunerbaron" . . . . . J. Strauss
9. a) Cradle Song . . . . . Mozart  
b) "Wanderlied" . . . . . Schubert
10. Mazurka, "Im Mondschein" . . . . . Fährbach
11. March, Soldiers in the Park . . . . . Monkton.

## THE CIRCUS SARRASANI.

This excellent travelling Circus is crowded every evening with an enthusiastic public. Every number, whether serious or comic, produces rounds of applause. Director Sarrasani is highly successful in providing varied as well as attractive entertainments for every evening.

A speciality is the so-called "High Life Evening", which will take place this evening at 8 o'clock. On such an occasion the best of everything is brought out; Ring-masters and artists don their best uniforms and smartest costumes; the choicest numbers, the funniest clown intermezzos, the most ornamental harness and properties are produced.

In Berlin and other large cities, the Director has been honoured on like occasions, by a large attendance of officers and the higher classes of Society.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays 12.40 p. m. at the Schloss Platz.

## MR. ROCKEFELLER IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of a contemporary states that Mr. Rockefeller and his wealth have immensely struck the imagination of the Parisians. The story of the "Oil king's" swift rise to sudden wealth carries with it all the charm of the incomprehensible; and this is added to by Mr. Rockefeller's unobtrusive sojourn at Compiègne, instead of his dashing about in costly automobiles. He would have attracted less attention had he given extravagant dinner at Paris Hotels, as that would only have been what was expected of him. It will be remembered that a few days ago the *Matin*, wishing to obtain an interview with the man of dollars, published its offer to him of a cheque of Fes. 5,000 for a few minutes' conversation, having esteemed this as the value of his time. But Mr. Rockefeller intimated that he did not wish to sell his leisure even at this sum. Now, however, M. Jules Hedeman, of the same paper, has had a conversation with the millionaire—and for nothing! The journalist tells us with what frank curiosity he gazed on the "extremely interesting" features of the great man as he sat opposite to him at a rustic table under a tree at Compiègne. His pale face, we are told, resembles not a little that of Leo XIII. when the late Pope was about Mr. Rockefeller's age. His eyes are small, but extremely blue, and what struck the Frenchman most was Mr. Rockefeller's enormous mouth and his thin—almost invisible—lips. His glance is somewhat stern, but very agreeable when he smiles. Another curious fact is that Mr. Rockefeller does not speak a word of French or of any other language than his own. Mr. Rockefeller is very pleased with his visit to France, and with the way in which he is left undisturbed. He will stay another month, and will then probably return direct to the States. Asked what most interested him in the country, the plutocrat spoke of the economical habits of the French people. He thinks Americans spend their money much too easily, and he wished the people of the New World had somewhat more of the economical instincts of the French peasants. On his journey from Cherbourg he was particularly struck by the fact that every square yard of the ground was cultivated.