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BAD ALBERTSHOF 7. Sedan Strasse 2. Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen. 10. Werder Strasse 3. Turkish Baths: for ladies Monday and Friday 6-1, Wednesday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

KING EDWARD AND THE COTTON SPINNERS.

Windsor, November 14.

The King today received a deputation of the International Cotton Spinners' Union. His Majesty expressed the hope that the efforts of the Union to further the interests of the cotton industry in the whole world might be crowned with all possible success. He reminded them of the plan of the King of Italy with regard to the establishment of an International Agricultural Institute in Rome. He was glad to think that this plan, should it be accomplished, would aid the efforts of the International Cotton Spinners' Union.

KING HAakon IN THE CITY.

London, November 14.

The King and Queen of Norway left Windsor this morning and arrived at Paddington station where they were welcomed by the Mayor who read an Address. Thence Their Majesties drove to Temple Bar and through the city to the Guildhall, enthusiastically cheered by large crowds en route. At the Guildhall they were received by the Lord Mayor, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Cabinet and ex-Cabinet ministers and other dignitaries. The Lord Mayor read an Address welcoming their Majesties in the name of the city of London, and expressing the hope that the social and commercial ties which united in mutual friendship and appreciation England and Norway, would grow and prosper.

King Haakon and Queen Maude then attended a luncheon given in their honour by the Lord Mayor in the Guildhall. In replying to the Lord Mayor's speech proposing his health, King Haakon reminded those present that a friendship between England and Norway had existed between the two nations who were bound together by the spirit of naval enterprise and who possessed common traditions and the same love of their country.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

London, November 14.

The Lower House continued the discussion of the clauses of the Land Tenure Bill. The Government announced their acceptance of an Amendment moved by the Opposition. Some of the radical Party, among them the Labour members, took exception to this and entered the "No" lobby so that the amendment was only carried by 74 votes, instead of by the normal large Ministerial majority.

In the House of Lords Lord Jersey asked the Government what reply had been given to the German Government respecting the claims for compensation made by Messrs. Burns, Philip & Co. for losses incurred in their trade on the Marshall Islands. Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary of State, replied that the matter had been the occasion of an exchange of despatches. The final reply of the German Government had not yet been received.

THE BOER RAID.

Capetown, November 14.

The Commander of the first troops sent against Ferreira, Inspector White, has been relieved of his command owing to the way in which he was conducting the operations. Ferreira has reached Gootdrink on the Orange river and from thence continued his march in an easterly direction, still pursued by police. In Monday's fighting one rebel was killed and one wounded.

Pretoria, November 14.

The ex-Boer General Botha has placed his services at the disposal of the Transval Government against Ferreira. The Government has expressed its gratitude and has informed General Botha that his offer has been forwarded to the Government in London.

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THE PORTSMOUTH NAVAL ÉMEUTE.

London, November 14.

In today's sitting of the House of Commons Mr. Robertson, Under Secretary of the Admiralty, informed the House that eleven sailors who had been the ringleaders in the disturbances in the naval barracks at Portsmouth would be tried by court martial. The charges against Lieut. Collard would be sifted by a Committee of enquiry.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE U. S. AND CUBA.

New York, November 14.

Latest advices from Havana state that there is still a good deal of yellow fever in the island, but that otherwise the situation is eminently satisfactory. An agent representing the great American capitalists who have acquired land in Cuba, and are otherwise directly interested in its prosperity, is at present in Washington, charged, it is said, with the mission of inducing the Administration to proclaim an American Protectorate as the preliminary step to the actual annexation of the island. A Protectorate finds a good deal of favour here among financiers and Trust magnates, who would fiercely oppose actual annexation, because the latter would give Cuban products free entry into this country.

The actual indications are that there will be neither protectorate nor annexation for a considerable time to come. The existing arrangement seems to be working well enough for all practical purposes, and the first attempt to go beyond it would arouse passions which may just as well be allowed to slumber. The Washington Government is well aware of the existence of a Cuban Patriotic League, formed to maintain Cuban independence, by force of arms if need be, and that its members include all sections of citizens. Funds are being regularly collected by this league, which has an account at a bank here in New York. As far as can be ascertained, this league has no objection to the indefinite continuance of the present arrangement in Cuba, because it is undoubtedly improving the material prosperity of the country, without destroying its political and national independence.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Colon, November 14.

President Roosevelt and his wife arrived here in the battleship "Louisiana" today.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.

San Francisco, November 14.

According to the San Francisco Daily Chronicle part of the subscriptions for the relief of those ruined by the earthquake has vanished; it is said that 1,000,000 dollars are missing. President Roosevelt is interesting himself in the enquiry and the case will come before the Federal Court, since the forwarding of sums through the post comes in question.

THE TARIFF EXPERTS IN GERMANY.

Bremen, November 14.

The tariff experts, Messrs. North and Gerry, sent to Germany by the Government of the United States arrived at Bremerhaven yesterday by the N. D. L. S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse." They will proceed to Berlin today.

A BOMB EXPLOSION IN ROME.

Rome, November 14.

At the entrance to the Café Aragno a man, as yet unidentified, threw down a bomb today. The explosion followed a few minutes later; two persons were slightly injured.

THE SERVIAN LOAN.

Belgrade, November 14.

The Servian loan has been taken over by a group of French banks and a Franco-Swiss bank.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Warsaw, November 14.

The Field Court Martial yesterday condemned three workmen to be shot for taking part in inciting a strike at the Hermanoff sugar factory. The soldiers at first refused to carry out the sentence, but in the end were induced to obey orders. Five persons were condemned to death by the field court martial today for robbery with violence.

Elisavetgrad, November 14.

At Schelta Wody on the St. Catherine Railway a railway cashier and a soldier given him as escort were attacked and killed. Their assailants made off with 53,000 roubles.

PARTY MEETINGS.

St. Petersburg, November 14.

The central committee of the Society of Peaceful Renewal adopted at its meeting today a resolution whereby the members of the party may belong to no other political party.

The local committee of the Cadet party will meet this week to choose the candidates for the Duma elections in St. Petersburg.

TURKISH FINANCE.

Constantinople, November 14.

The Ambassadors are waiting until the four new regulations which have been agreed to by the Porte are issued in the official French text, which will then be examined. The final concurrence of the Porte in the arrangements by which the deficit in the Macedonian budget is to be covered by the Dette publique has not yet been given. The 3 per cent increase in the Customs duties must receive the sanction of three Parliaments, in time to admit of its coming into operation on the Turkish New Year's Day, the 14th of March 1907, as two months must elapse after the ratification before the increased duty is imposed.

THE UNREST IN MOROCCO.

Tangier, November 14.

The Kölnische Zeitung learns from Tangier that the announcement of the Agence Havas that Raisuli has been appointed Pasha of Arzila by the Maghzen is incorrect. He has only received a letter from the Sultan thanking him for the speed with which order has been restored. In contradiction to the numerous alarmist articles of the last few days, according to which the hatred against the Christians was becoming more and more widely extended, the journal learns that the Imperial envoy, Dr. Rosen, who has just returned from Fez, failed to notice any signs of a hostile movement on his journey. The country through which the envoy passed appeared absolutely quiet.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

London, November 14.

The Daily Telegraph announces from Tokio that the new battleship "Satsuma" will be launched tomorrow in Yokosuko. According to the latest information the "Satsuma" resembles in every detail the "Dreadnought" and there is reason to believe that the English and Japanese Admiralties have exchanged ideas.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

At the opening session of the Imperial Reichstag in Berlin Herr Bassermann brought in an interpellation on Germany's foreign policy. He said that the occurrences of the past few weeks had called into being considerable discontent far and wide among the people. The publication of the "Hohenlohe memoirs" especially had aroused criticism of the official and actual conduct of affairs. Unlimited confidence in the way the affairs of the Empire were conducted was no longer possible as in Bismarck's time. The inheritance which the old Chancellor had left them when he resigned his office, was a policy of unlimited peace. They were now living in a period of uncertainty and instability. The Triple Alliance had no longer any political advantage for them. If Italy would not stand by them in war, Italy was no longer of any value to them. Then there was the attitude of Italy to Austria. Italy was no longer turning her gaze on Savoy, but on the Italian speaking parts of Austria. As far as Austria went, if one were to imagine a change in the occupancy of the Austrian throne and to think of Austria's position with regard to Hungary, the Triple Alliance could no longer be regarded as a source of strength for Germany. The speaker continued "That we should interfere in the domestic affairs of Russia, as the Social Democrats fear, I regard as out of the question. The corner stone of foreign policy is England. We welcome the fact that our relations with England have improved. There have been two outward and visible signs of these improved relations, the visit of the German municipal representatives, and the meeting of King Edward and the Emperor at Cronberg. But it has been pointed out that good relations are advanced more by silence than by speeches. We see how that Anglo-French relations have altogether altered since Fashoda, how that Austria and Russia have once more drawn closer together, just as England and Russia have drawn nearer each other in East Asia. We see all former antagonists drawing closer together. All the more noticeable is our own isolation. We must recognise the fact that ill feeling against us is called forth by speeches and despatches, and that ill feeling is not to be smoothed away by charming sentiments. I see no acute danger of war, in spite of M. Clémenceau. We rely not on our sharp sword alone, but on our economic strength. Open expressions are necessary, but we do not demand them from fear but from patriotic care. It is not painting in fair colours that is necessary, but the naked truth." (Applause).

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Bülow, in reply said: "As far as our relations with France are concerned we must discriminate between the desirable and the possible. Any idea of a closer union or an alliance is impossible of realisation at present. Leon Gambetta said to me once: 'Whoever rules France, has the feeling that he has a thermometer in his hand. A single pressure makes the quicksilver rise.' France was a self-contained Empire, when Germany and Italy were still geographical conceptions. After Germany had gained domestic unity in 1870, French patriotism regarded that circumstance as exceedingly undesirable. But the Moroccan incident showed that it is perfectly possible for two great Powers to act in harmony. In any case I hope that the number of intelligent Frenchmen, who are opposed to the idea of war against us, will ever increase more and more. It is to be hoped that among both peoples the conviction will constantly grow that a peaceful understanding serves the interests of both countries. We, on our side, have no idea of making the Franco-Russian or the Anglo-French alliance the object of open or concealed anxiety. A policy which had for its object the isolation of Germany would be a very suspicious policy. Such a policy of intrigue would be dangerous to the peace of Europe, since pressure generates counter-pressure. Between us and England there has only been ill feeling; on the other hand there have been no political differences. Economic competition and rivalry need call forth no such differences. Moreover, Germany and England are good customers of each other. One ought not to be sceptical with regard to the visit of the German mayors to England; I regard such personal relations as eminently useful. The same holds good of the visit of the German journalists. And if many sins have hitherto been committed in the domain of politics, I trust that henceforth the Press, like the spear of Achilles, will heal the wounds it has inflicted. To my regret I still constantly see it stated in the socialist Press that the building of our fleet is responsible for the ill feeling toward us prevailing in England. The idea that the building of our fleet is a proceeding directed against England, is, as I am always repeating here, foolish. Why all this fuss? We are not dreaming of maintaining a fleet equal to that of England. We only desire a fleet which will protect our trade and guard our interests over seas. The German people and the German Emperor have no delight in war. As long as the German empire has existed, it has always pursued an eminently peaceful policy. That cannot be said of all countries. We have never placed

obstacles in the way of England in Egypt; none the less English and Egyptian newspapers made reproaches against us in the matter of the Akabah incident. In order to establish confidential relations between us and England time and patience are necessary. The interests of great nations must, above all things, rise superior to personal susceptibilities. Far too much weight has been attached to the differences between King Edward and the Emperor. The meeting at Cronberg has strengthened their mutual good relations, and the speech of King Edward will, no doubt, become true, that the flags of our two nations will never, as far as we can see, float in enmity to each other.

As for Italy, in the Algeiras Conference she was in a difficult position, since she had already made engagements to France. Our Plenipotentiary, von Radowitz, telegraphed to me at that time, Visconti Venosta had taken great pains to influence France in favour of our demands. Irresponsible politicians later on did their utmost to embroil us with Italy; they even ascribed to us that we had designs from Camerun via Tripoli on Trieste! (Laughter.) That, of course, was a lie! But what our irresponsible politicians do and say, may not be underestimated. A Roumanian Minister once said to me: 'You would not believe how one's views alter, when one becomes a Minister.' (Laughter.) The Italian Ministers are all prudent patriots and have no idea of towing the ship of State out of the peaceful haven of the Triple Alliance into the stormy waters of new combinations. If Italy and Austria were not in the Triple Alliance the situation could easily become serious, and so the Triple Alliance signifies not only a political relief from care, but the chief source of economic prosperity. It is incomprehensible how any one could imagine with regard to the Emperor's visit to Vienna that we were interfering in Austrian domestic policy. We had no such idea. Such an interference would be tactless, and the aged Emperor needs no advice from us. Whoever would interfere between Austria and Hungary would be in a like position to one interfering between husband and wife; he makes enemies of both parties. We cling fast to our good relations with Austro-Hungary.

As for Russia, let me say at once in answer to the constant insinuations from certain quarters, we are not intervening in Russia, nor in Russian Poland, nor in the Baltic Provinces. We do not feel the need of playing the fireman or policeman anywhere. It is our wish that the Russian Government and the Russian people may succeed in finding a way out of their troubles. It is our wish that Russia may remain an undivided empire in the interests of the international balance of power; but we are not going to interfere in her domestic troubles. I must search back a long time in my memory to find a time when our relations with Russia were as correct as today. The last meeting between the two emperors served not only for a conversation on Russian affairs, but assisted in removing any misunderstandings that existed."

Miniature Portraits.

Orders taken before Christmas.
A. Jahn, Studio,
2, Uhland Strasse 2, II.

Prince von Bülow then alluded to relations with England and Russia in E. Asia. On the one hand he had been challenged to disturb the good understanding between England and Russia, and on the other hand it had been insinuated that he and Germany had been too busy in this direction. "Both reproaches are groundless. In the far East we have only commercial interests. As for America we have reason to thank the United States for their attitude at Algeiras. America did the cause of universal peace a second service there. Her first great service was her intervention in favour of peace between Russia and Japan. If ever at some future time the historical archives are opened—I do not intend to leave any memoirs behind me (great laughter)—it will appear how utterly without foundation is the reproach levelled against me by the Left that I was surprised by the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war. As a matter of fact, I knew it all beforehand, and it was just I who made no secret to the Russian Government of the fact of how well, in my opinion, Japan was prepared for war. (Sensation.) Prince Bismarck's chief strength lay in his accurate judgment of men and things; but that he is still appealed to today unceasingly, is no longer only a mania but has become a calamity. Every age demands its own men. I have never concealed my boundless admiration for Bismarck, I remained loyal to him after his fall, but I must openly say that even the greatest man is and remains the child of his age. Others, who come after him, must not remain mere imitators of Bismarck, but must advance with the development of circumstances. We must try to reach the goal even without such Titans, and must endeavour to keep intact the edifice which he erected.

With regard to the reproaches of the German Union, it must be the task of our policy to be correct, but not excessively so; to be courteous, but not to give away everything. What an absolutely frivolous idea is the opinion of a free thinking journal that, when it is a matter of protecting a German in a foreign country, we must always first en-

quire, what is his rank, his party, his creed! I believe my policy has been real, consistent with patriotism. I cannot expect to escape criticism. (Laughter.) But Germany's credit must be preserved and not unnecessarily shaken. Germany need not fear a certain amount of isolation, a people of 60 millions with such an army is never really isolated. (Laughter.) We do not need to run after any one; that would not be dignified and not even prudent. In any case the Triple Alliance still exists. It goes without saying that we shall always pay particular attention to our relations with foreign Powers. But I must utter a warning against excessive nervousness. Right and left, above, below, everyone has become nervous. (Cries of "above, above", great laughter.) We need not tremble at any frown of a forehead. In his immortal speech in 1888 Prince Bismarck pointed out that in former times the danger of war had been a normal condition. In spite of the political genius of Bismarck how sensibly our relations with Russia deteriorated between 1879 and 1889! There have ever been fresh complications. Our situation would have been easier, if meanwhile we had not inaugurated our over-sea policy. If that had not occurred we should have had less to fear on the continent, but what was it that drove us into an over-sea policy? It was our economic development, the enterprise of our commercial people. That there come times when a nation must rely absolutely on its own strength, Prince Bismarck and Moltke have already told you. A great nation must be prepared for such times and look them squarely in the face. The situation in the European political world has certainly grown quieter. There is, it is true, some aftermath of disturbance in the political world. We must be forewarned, but there is no ground for anxiety. Let us guard our resources for our fleet and army. Let us take care in our confessional and other domestic disputes not to forget the great whole, and then the German people will recognise its true position." (Loud applause.)

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Apropos of the production of a new play by Sardou, "Nos bons villageois," M. Jules Claretie contributes to a Paris journal some very interesting details of the early life and struggles of the great playwright. It was on the 5th of September, 1831, that Sardou saw the sun rise, so that the veteran author is now in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Paris, and his father was a professor at the Ecole Commerciale de Charonne, in the Rue Charonne. When he was seven years of age the boy went to the school in which his father taught, and in the following year he was laid at death's door by an attack of scarlatina. But he had a good doctor, himself the father of a family, and when he used to call and see the boy, which he did two or three times a day, he would say: "I, too, have a little boy, and if he doesn't become a good chemist, I'll be very much astonished. He's always messing about with my drugs and powders in my laboratory." And Dr. Berthelot, who was attending young Sardou, was right—his "little boy" is today M. Berthelot, the celebrated chemist. A second attack of scarlatina obliged Sardou's parents to send him to recruit his health at Cannet, on the Riviera, where his uncle had a villa. After a year he returned to Paris, and lodged beneath the shadow of St. Sulpice. After that his people removed to the Rue d'Enfer, and in this street of sinister name commenced the artistic awakening of young Sardou. Next door to him was a painter named Chaplin, son of an Argenteuil notary, who was a famous collector of all sorts of curios. Before he was seventeen years of age, young Sardou had had several other addresses, and at that age he had seen the taking of the Tuileries and heard the cry of "Vive Lamartine!" When his father one day asked him what he was going to do for a living the young man replied: "I want to write." But his father had other plans for his son, and, finally, after some hesitation between law and medicine, the future playwright decided to become a doctor. The study of medicine did not, however, prevent young Sardou from writing, and the first piece which left his pen was entitled "Les Amis Imaginaires." His next production was a Swedish tragedy entitled "La Reine Ulfra." By a disconcerting innovation the verses of the tragedy were proportioned to the social importance of the personages in the play, and while the Queen expressed herself in alexandrines, her Ministers had to content themselves with verses of ten feet, and the smaller fry were limited to insignificant couplets. It was a strange mixture of Shakespeare and Corneille, and a certain Dr. Londe, a friend of Louis Blanc, advised the youthful author to show his tragedy to Rachel, the great tragedienne. Sardou, even at that early stage in his career, was not without worldly wisdom, and thinking that the best means to render the celebrated actress sympathetic to an unknown playwright was to dedicate his play to her, he did so. He was not mistaken, Rachel consented to have it read to her, and found the dedication pleasing. But when Chotel, the manager of the Theatre de Belleville, who was reading the

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play, had only gone a short distance, she interrupted him with the remark: "No; a piece which passes in Sweden is impossible! Tell this young man to write a Greek play, and—who knows?—perhaps I might produce it." It was not very encouraging, but Chotel, who recognised that the young author had talent, encouraged him with some practical homely advice, and although he was never destined to have the pleasure of meeting Rachel, it was at the Villa Sardou, Cannet, by a strange destiny, that Rachel breathed her last.

Modern and Republican France evidently breeds and boasts as big men and brave as any that emerge from the historic past. M. Lépine perhaps is *primus inter pares*. Familiar are the tales of his cool courage and resolute authority, his method of handling an ugly demonstration of a thousand Protestants against shopkeepers who remain open on Sundays in Paris is a positive masterpiece. Facing the crowd alone, he lately succeeded by his air in keeping the main body at a respectful distance. Half a dozen who defied him he hurled into the ranks of their jeering and cheering fellows, and, though a small man, tackled an insolent and burly ruffian in a way that would warm the heart of any true lover of books of adventure. Having reduced his crowd to order, he replied to their protest—in the negative—and the demonstration melted away. On its further course it encountered an unguarded and open cobbler's shop. Shouting and yelling on the *trottoir*, the valiant demonstrators were kept at arm's length by the cobbler's resolution and revolver. These are fine examples of the value of courage and the force of control exercised by one resolute man over an irresolute crowd.

An appalling story comes from Russia of the execution of three wretched children said to have been guilty of robbery. It is a revolting thing to set men trained to war to shoot babes in cold blood. But it is only another evidence that public opinion in Russia today has advanced only to the point which it had reached at the beginning of last century in England. A convinced pessimist was arguing the other day that the population of England is no better off than were their forbears a hundred years ago. He capitulated when it was pointed out to him that less than a hundred years ago children were hanged for stealing sweets. Up to the time of Queen Victoria's accession these frightful laws were in force. If a hungry boy had stolen a loaf of bread seventy years ago he would have been clapped into prison with malefactors guilty of the worst crimes, and, in due course, have been hanged. Now such a boy would find the law his friend, ready to help him out of his troubles and put him on the road to honesty. But not if he lived in Russia. One of the grimmest pictures which Samuel Rogers has left is that of the trial of some of the poor creatures implicated in the Gordon riots. A number of young girls were arrested near some burning houses. They had not, the poet thought, contributed to the burning; they were merely spectators. But somebody had to be caught, and they were of the party of prisoners. They were all sentenced to death, and Rogers describes how he met them, a whole cartful of girls in their best dresses, riding on their way to Tyburn to be hanged. Greville, who was present at a similar trial, saw a number of quite young boys sentenced to be hanged. The poor little things received their sentence with "excessive amazement," he says and he adds the singular comment, "Never did I see boys cry so." Russia is little more humane today. Her standing towards civilisation in these matters is such that she has far to go before she ceases to be barbarous.

DOGGED SANTOS DUMONT.

There can be no room for doubt that M. Santos Dumont is again the hero of the upper air. He is now as much the most commanding figure among inventors of the aeroplane as he was five years ago among inventors of the navigable balloon, and his transition from the latter principle to its exact opposite no doubt accounts, by the time spent in preparation, for the little that has been heard of him during the past three years. Lord Kelvin and all the leading men of science have declared that the future was with the heavier than air principle, and Santos Dumont has laid the lesson to heart. His recent success in winning the £4,000 prize by making his machine fly 60 metres does not seem a great deal, but he was the first man who had

ever done it, and it was more than double the stipulation, which was only for 25 metres. The event marked such a great epoch in the history of aerial navigation that it has been commemorated by a banquet in Paris, of which M. Dumont was the hero, while men of eminence from many lands assembled to do him honour. And the keynote of all the speeches was that M. Dumont owes all his success to his unconquerable perseverance, which has made him out-distance all the advantages possessed by trained engineers. The next prize is for a kilometre and back, and M. Santos Dumont means to fly it.

RECKLESS PARTRIDGES.

An extraordinary partridge story comes from Conington, Huntingdon. A lady was reading in her sitting-room when, to her consternation, a brace of partridges dashed through the window. They broke two panes of glass, but were secured before doing further damage. It is supposed they were being pursued by a hawk, no guns being out at the time. Partridges look backward in flight, and are frequently injured or killed by telegraph wires. Some time ago a partridge dashed into the thick look-out glass of an engine on the Great Eastern Railway near Ely, and actually smashed it, while it is no unusual thing in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk for them to fly into railway carriages.

BURGLARIOUS HYPNOTISM.

The question of the robberies from the Louvre Museum has taken a strange turn. All the resources at the disposal of the Museum authorities within their own department have failed to throw any light on the theft, and the matter was placed in the hands of an able Paris detective. His conclusions do not seem to be very helpful. The only thing definite about them is that in both cases the thief came from outside, and is not to be sought among the staff. As to the second theft, he has put forward the odd theory that it is a case of involuntary hypnotism suggested to some ill-balanced mind of the news of the first.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10

Tell.

Grand opera in four Acts. Music by G. Rossini.

Cast:

Gessler, Imperial Governor in Switzerland	Herr Nebuschka.
Matilda, Imperial Princess	Frau Abendroth.
Rudolf der Harras, Gessler's confidant	Herr Eri.
Tell	Herr Scheidemantel
Walther Fürst	Herr Rains.
Melchthal	Herr Plaschke.
Arnold, his son	Herr Sommer a. G.
Leuthold	Herr Kiess.
A fisherman	Herr Jäger.
Hedwig, Tell's wife	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Gemmy, Tell's son	Frau Nast.

PILOT. The opera opens with a peasants' festival in which Tell joins, although sad at heart at the Austrian tyranny. Arnold has conceived a passion for Matilda, Princess of Habsburg, whose life he once saved, but he promises Tell to be true to his fatherland. Leuthold, a Swiss peasant, having killed an Austrian soldier, is a



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fugitive, and when no one, in face of a crossing storm, dares to row him across the lake, Tell volunteers to do so, and before the Austrian soldiers under Rudolf arrive, their quarry has escaped them and old Melchthal is taken prisoner in his stead. In Act II Princess Matilda, returning from the hunt, meets Arnold, and they declare their love, but on being informed of his father's fate Arnold with Tell and Fürst takes the famous oath of vengeance on the Rütli. The representatives of the three Cantons arrive and swear to win independence for Switzerland. In Act III, Gessler, the cruel Governor, arriving at Altdorf, places his hat on a pole and commands the Swiss to salute it. Tell alone refuses and is condemned to shoot an apple off his son's head. After a frightful inward struggle he successfully does so, and informs Gessler that a second arrow he has with him was meant for his Gessler's heart, had he failed. Tell is fettered, but the general revolt has begun. Tell kills Gessler, Matilda joins the free citizens and bestows her hand on Arnold, and the Swiss celebrate in song the day of their redemption.

Composer: G. Rossini, born 1792, died 1868.
(See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Amessley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 50/4).

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7 p. m.
Oberon.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, November 18th: Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, November 19th: Der fliegende Holländer. 7 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Sunday, November 18th: Zopf und Schwert. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, November 19th: Ernst. 7.30 p. m.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending 10.30

Die Wildente.

Comedy in five Acts by H. Ibsen.

Cast:

Werle, Grosskaufmann und Hüttenbesitzer usw.	Herr Mehnert.
Gregers, sein Sohn	Herr Wiewcke.
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	Fräul. Verden.
Frau Sörby, Haushälterin bei Werle	Fräul. Diacono.
Relling, Arzt	Herr Stahl.
Molvic, gewesener Theologe	Herr René.
Gråberg, 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 kurzsichtiger Herr	Herr Walther.
Ein Herr	Herr Olbrich.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

Die Journalisten.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p. m.

Das Spitzentuch der Königin.

Operette in drei Acten. Musik von Johann Strauss.

Cast:

Der König	Käte Hansen.
Die Königin	Berta Menzel.
Donna Irene, Vertraute der Königin	Rosa Habler.
Die Marquise von Villareal, Oberhofmeisterin der Königin	Ida Kuttner.
Cervantes	Carl Reinhart.
Graf Villalobos y Rodriguez, Minister, Premier der Regentschaft	Carl Friese.
Don Sancho d'Avellaneda y Villapinedones, Präzeptor des Königs	Oskar Aigner.
Marquis de la Mancha und Villareal, Kriegsminister	Adolf Braunstein.
Herzog von Feria	Carl Wilhelm.
Graf San Gregorio	Alexander Olbrich.
Graf Lemos	Emil Gähd.
Don Diego de Parades	Hans Lynar.
Der brasilianische Gesandte	Gustav Christ.
Erste Hofdame	Ellen Hohenfels.
Zweite Hofdame	Jenny Baumgarten.
Dritte Hofdame	Elly Berg.
Der Tanzlehrer des Königs	Bruno Bellmann.
Der Zeremonienmeister	Otto Mühlmann.
Antonio, Wirt einer Posada in der Sierra de Suazo	Camille Randolph.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

Die lustige Witwe.

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Two or three furnished rooms
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Dresden
where

English is spoken

should
take in and advertise in
The Dresden Daily
Struve Strasse 5, I.

THE CANADIAN VIEW OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND TROUBLE.

There is some anxiety in Canada over the misunderstanding between the English Government and Newfoundland on the subject of the Island's fishing regulations in so far as they affect the United States. The general feeling seems to be that except there were real danger of international conflict the legislation of Newfoundland should not have been set aside by the Home Government. Neither Canada nor Newfoundland would lightly involve Great Britain in a conflict with the United States over the Atlantic Fisheries or indeed over any other subject. But they do hold that their Treaty rights should be respected and that short of an actual declaration of non-neighbourhood their legislation should not be overruled by the Imperial authorities. Both Canada and Newfoundland feel that the Treaty of 1818 has never been fairly observed by the Washington Government, and that in order to maintain good relations they have been forced to sacrifice clear and unequivocal Treaty rights with no equivalent concessions from the United States. Thoughtful Canadians understand that they cannot remain within the Empire and wholly ignore the obligations and difficulties of Imperial policy. But they do contend that in the Newfoundland difficulty as in the Alaskan Treaty they should not be required to accept unwelcome conventions which are dictated mainly by Imperial considerations and that it is of great importance that the people of Canada and Newfoundland should not be led to think that no colonial interest counts materially with British Governments in comparison with good relations with Washington. The truth is that neither Canada nor Newfoundland can negotiate successfully with the United States for the protection of their fisheries so long as they are separated. They have a common interest in the fisheries and they should act together. There is always danger that a Treaty will be arranged between the United States and Newfoundland that will prejudicially affect Canada, while Canada cannot carry on an effective negotiation with Washington with Newfoundland excluded from consideration. Congress thoroughly understands and profits by the situation. Whatever may be the attitude of the Canadian Government there, is no doubt that the Canadian people would welcome Newfoundland into the Confederation and would sanction very liberal dealing with the island. Something will be gained if the present difficulty should lead the Newfoundland politicians to see the danger of isolation and incline them to a more favourable view of union with Canada. It has to be admitted that during the last ten or twelve years the islanders have been peculiarly hostile to Canada, and in their negotiations with the United States have given little if any weight to Canadian opinion and Canadian interests.

LOCAL.

Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, wife of the American Consul General, and her daughter, Miss Humphreys, have returned to Dresden from America, and will spend the greater part of the winter here.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Friday, November 16th. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany.
5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Saturday, November 17th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, November 18th. *XXIII. Sunday after Trinity.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong, Litany.—
Special Offerings for Missions to British Seamen in the Baltic.

Monday, November 19th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Ladies' Work Society Meeting: Bismarck Platz 13, III.:
10.30 a.m.

Lady travelling to England

via Flushing on the 29th of November would be glad to hear of another lady to travel with.
Miss Hughes, Pension Wagner, Reichs Strasse 28.



5 Prager Strasse **J. Olivier** Prager Strasse 5

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The finest Chinese and Indian Teas.
New Crop.

Gustav Tuchler Nachf.

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Very special advantages for the Study of Music and German,
combined with pleasant social intercourse.

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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German,
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Irish-Roman and Russian Baths

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Private Baths. 2 Classes.

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Direct importation from Habana, largest stock, lowest prices.
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Tuesday, November 20th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Wednesday, November 21st. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany.
Thursday, November 22nd. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
10.0 a.m. Matins.

Friday, November 23rd. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Litany.
5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Saturday, November 24th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Friday, November 16th. Service at 10.0 a.m.
Sunday, November 18th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m.
Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and
Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and
Recital 5.30 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL.

- (1) Toccato and Fugue in D-minor Bach.
(2) Aria "My faithful heart rejoices" Bach.
(3) Fantasia (op. 101) Saint-Saëns.
(4) Aria "Hear ye Israel" Mendelssohn.
(5) Basso Ostinato (op. 6) W. H. Williams.

Offertoire "Improvisation."

Soloist: Miss LOTTIE KREISLER (soprano).

Friday, November 23rd. Service 10.0 a.m. Meetings, Woman's Auxiliary 10.30 a.m. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.m.

The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winckelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. and at 6 p.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Eisen Strasse 5 c. Minister Resident: *Viscount Gough.*

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, next week:

Sophy of Kravonia, 2 vols., by *Anthony Hope*, author of "Phroso", "Ruppert of Hentzau", &c.

On sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 15th of November, 1906.

Mr. J. Ferrell, Columbus, H. Bellevue.

Mr. W. Oppenheim, London, H. Stadt Berlin.

Mr. H. Wolff, London, H. Europäischer Hof.

Miss E. B. Mowbray, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.

Mrs. J. Reed, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.

Miss H. Hally, Blasewitz, P. Görnemann.

Miss J. Walli, Syracuse, P. Görnemann.

Miss E. Baries, London, H. Neustädter Hof.

Dir. M. Goehr, Boston, H. du Nord.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Cape Town, November 15. According to an official report, three of Ferreira's men have been taken prisoners. One of the three is a brother of Ferreira's, another a native spy.

St. Petersburg, November 15. The *Russ* newspaper, which was suppressed at the end of last year and appeared again for the first time yesterday, was last night again interdicted by the City Magistrate.

Yesterday's report of the escape of 25 condemned sailors from Cronstadt has been set right by a statement from the fortress that only six men escaped, of whom two have already been recaptured.

Moscow, November 15. Twenty persons have been arrested by the police in consequence of the discovery of a bomb factory.

Warsaw, November 15. The railway station Saibenov was attacked last night by a strong armed band, the money carried off, documents and telegraphic apparatus destroyed. A gendarme was killed.

London, November 15. In an article on the speech delivered yesterday by Prince Bülow, *The Daily Telegraph* remarks that the speech does not sound like the "swan's song" of a retiring Minister. If the Prince's words really convey the foreign policy of Germany, the peace of Europe is in no danger.

Paris, November 15. Most of the newspapers discuss the speech of Prince Bülow at length. The *Figaro* writes: "Every French patriot must agree with the principles laid down by Prince Bülow. Full assent must be given to the declaration of the Imperial Chancellor that the two peoples which meet each other in the spheres of industry and finance may some day perhaps understand each other on this or that Colonial question."

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate southerly winds, with fairly bright dry weather and warmer temperature.