

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 316.

DRESDEN, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 16, Werder Strasse
Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen.
Turkish Baths: for ladies Monday and Friday 6-1, Wednesday 2-8; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, February 15.

The debate on the Address continues. During the debate the question arose as to whether it was desirable that the Colonies should make larger contributions than hitherto to the cost of imperial defence.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Winston Churchill, warned the House against grasping, business-like settling of accounts with the Colonies or odious comparisons as to mutual advantages. The empire was founded on a family basis not on that of a syndicate. (Loud applause.) It was, it was true, the duty of the Colonies, should opportunity arise, to contribute to the mutual defensive measures of the empire. Mr. Churchill laid stress on the fact that the contributions made by the Colonies were growing and added that it was not the intention of the Government to invite the Colonies to take part in that rivalry of armaments, upon which many nations were ready to enter. Whatever the Colonies had given, they had given of their own accord and the Government had joyfully accepted it.

Mr. Dickenson, Liberal, Member for St. Pancras N., brought in a Bill for the conferring of the franchise on women. The second reading will be taken on March 8th.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith, today received a deputation of sugar manufacturers who petitioned for a reduction of the duty on sugar. Mr. Asquith declined to give any assurances as to the contents of the forthcoming budget but promised that the representations of the deputation should receive careful consideration.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Newcastle on Tyne, February 15.

At a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce Count Metternich, the German Ambassador, made a speech in which he said that he regarded it as one of the most gratifying signs of the times that great trade and industrial centres such as Newcastle showed their firm belief in the necessity of cultivating good and friendly relations with their kindred on the other side of the North Sea. Since the representatives of trade and industry in both countries had frequently given demonstration of their earnest, nay, ardent wish for good relations, he was the more convinced that the economic development of both countries did not necessarily stand in the way of mutual friendship. Their meeting that day contributed to the universal recognition of the principle that the greater the inner worth of a country was, the more was it in a position to be of use to another country. The principle that wealth and development in one corporate entity do not betoken the misfortune of another would find recognition in time in the sphere of economic activity.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Lahore, February 15.

The Proprietor of the native journal *Punjabi* has been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 rupees, and the editor of the same journal to 6 months imprisonment and a fine of 200 rupees for inciting hatred against the Government and Europeans. The sentences have caused the greatest excitement among the natives.

Calcutta, February 15.

An indigo planter of English nationality, by name Bloomfield, has been attacked and beaten to death by natives on the Nepal frontier.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE IMMIGRATION PROPOSALS.

New York, February 15.

The Senators of the Southern States strongly protest against the new immigration proposals, and mainly owing to this protest the project is blocked. These Senators point out that by these proposals

organisations of individual States formed to attract immigrants would be hindered in their labours.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

AN ECHO OF THE COURRIÈRES DISASTER.

Paris, February 15.

At today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, stated in answer to a question that the official enquiry and the legal preliminary proceedings in the matter of the Courrières mine disaster were finished and that the punishments inflicted on the guilty persons would be carried out. The lamps in use at the time and which caused the disaster would be done away with. The Minister added that after the disaster a commission had been sent abroad to study foreign mining arrangements and would derive much advantage from their tour.

M. CLÉMENCEAU BETTER.

Paris, February 15.

The Prime Minister, M. Clémenceau, though still suffering somewhat, resumed the management of the Ministry of the Interior today. He had an interview with M. Briand and then with the Prefect of the Seine Department, M. de Selves, who made a report to him as to the negotiations for the hiring of the churches. The Prime Minister did not attend today's meeting of the Chamber of Deputies.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The Caid Zella has returned here today accompanied by the Sheik of Beni Idder, who will tender his submission to El Gebbas. No news has arrived of the submission of the tribes of Beni Arros and Beni Ghorfet. On the other hand the leader of the Mahalla, El Mpani, announces from Tangier that the whole tribe of the Ebrif has surrendered. Beni Mansour was buried today.

MYSTERIOUS RESTORATIONS.

A few hundred pounds invested early in works by Gainsborough, Reynolds, Turner, and Constable would have proved a good thing today for the heirs of the investor. But the burglary at the house of Mr. Wertheimer is another proof that a masterpiece of art is no more safe from the hands of the thief than plate, which the melting-pot can reduce to its metal value. It ought, of course, to be impossible to dispose dishonestly of a picture. Its identity is as clear as that of a banknote. Yet from time to time masterpieces of art disappear, and much money has to change hands before their recovery is effected. In an ordinary matter to buy back stolen property would be something in the nature of compounding a felony, but Gainsborough's lost "Duchess" was bought back, and few people know the true history of the transaction. If the law had been invoked in that case, probably Mr. Wertheimer would not now be mourning the loss of his treasures.

Picture-stealing appears to be an infectious complaint. When one work has been carried off others are at once endangered. Seven have recently disappeared from Florentine churches. The theft of Sidney Cooper's "Monarch of the Meadows" inspired a Spaniard to raid the Cathedral of Seville and cut out of Murillo's great picture the figure of St. Anthony. America is the mart of the picture thief, so thither this one went to remount his booty and offer it for sale. The Spanish police, with an alertness quite surprising, swept down upon him and got him convicted and the picture restored.

Finest handpainted Dresden China

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Succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. 2 minutes from Hauptbahnhof. Highest recommendations. Most reasonable prices.

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Visitors received in every room.

en pension.

Central Heating.

Electric Light.

Electric Lift.

Table d'hôte

1.30 p.m.

—Telephones—

in every room.

Baths.

More remarkable were the vicissitudes of the Virgin and Child cut from a picture in the gallery of Marshal Soult. The thief in this case was never discovered. The Marshal had two new figures painted in to take the place of those lost. When the contents of his gallery came up for sale the mutilated master was bought by a gentleman who, by a strange coincidence, had in his possession the portions which, long before, the knife of the robber had removed. A Sherlock Holmes might have discovered that there was more than coincidence in the coming together of the missing parts and the original work.

Do burglars steal pictures of their own initiative, or is there behind them a master-mind by which the value of stolen art is appreciated? The men who stole Sidney Cooper's "Monarch of the Meadows" did not originate the plan of the robbery. They were merely the carriers. The work had been bought for £2,500 by Mr. J. D. Allcroft, and disappeared when his house was undergoing decorations. For safety's sake the picture had been placed in an unoccupied room while the painters were at work, but one fine morning this apartment was found to be on fire and the picture gone. The discovery was made a little too early for the success of the thieves, for the frame of the picture remained undamaged and showing the marks of the knife. Still, the plan was so far successful that for years no more was heard of the "Monarch." Then came a letter to the owner clearing up the mystery. Its writer was one of the men who had been employed to decorate the house. He, with two others, had been offered a large sum to steal the picture. He now volunteered to return it for £500. Mr. Allcroft was able from this letter to track the writer, and to get him and an accomplice sentenced to penal servitude.

M. CLÉMENCEAU.

M. Clémenceau is still living in his house at Passy, although his position as Minister of the Interior would have allowed him to remove to the private apartments at the Ministerial offices on the Place Beauvau, some of the most splendid rooms in Paris, furnished in the Louis XVI style. When it was noticed that M. Clémenceau did not remove after he joined the Ministry it was thought that this was sure proof that the Ministry would not last long. But this idea has been given up.

M. Clémenceau's renouncement of life in a palace is in keeping with his other acts. He goes down to the Home Office in an omnibus or by the Metropolitan Railway—though lately he has frequently used a motor taximeter cab—like any other business man. He holds to his small house at Passy, with the noisy tramways passing behind the quiet lawn, and its brood of fantail pigeons in front, and the priests' school at the side, and his collection of curios from the Far East, more than to the splendid rooms on the Place Beauvau. Had he removed M. Fallières would not have had so far to go to visit him in his sick room, but the distance, the rain, and the mud make the visit which the President paid to M. Clémenceau on Tuesday morning appear all the greater compliment.

ARAB CRUELTY.

A deed of cold-blooded and treacherous cruelty, peculiarly Arabic and Oriental, is now being bruited all over Algeria and, among his adversaries at any rate, in Morocco also, against Bou Amara, the Moorish Pretender. His following was beginning to thin, and as men slunk away he cast about for stratagems to revive their faith in him. Selecting a soldier who was one of his most infatuated adherents, he took this man to a neighbouring burial ground, told him to dig a grave, in which he would lie as one dead while the soil would be covered in, his body being protected against pressure by boards, and an opening being left for respiration, through which he would call at frequent intervals, "Praise to Muley M. Hamet, the messenger of God and our true Sultan." This would be heard by the Moslems repairing to the spot for evening prayer, and during the night the man was to be released. All was done as directed, and the faithful, among whom, of course, Bou Amara took care to find himself, cried, "God reveals himself to us by one of his saints. Let us each place a stone on the blessed man's tomb." They piled up a cairn which stopped the aperture, and suffocated the poor wretch within. Such at least is the story.

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

The debate on the Address was resumed in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, when the chief matters discussed were the Irish Government, the New Hebrides Convention and Old-age Pensions.

It was plainly shown by Sir Edward Grey that British diplomacy had succeeded in the convention with France, that the native labour provisions marked an improvement on existing slavish conditions, and that the case formed in no way a parallel with South Africa, where England had no similar negotiations to make with a foreign Power.

No doubt much will be done for Ireland, as promised by Mr. Birrell who declared that his proposals would be a step towards the larger policy of local self-government.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Louis d'Orleans, and Count Albert Mensdorff were invited to luncheon with King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

In the row outside the House of Commons, organised by the suffragettes, one of them fought every inch of the way between the door of the House and the roadway and then, when a friend endeavoured to rescue her, she fell under the horses feet and might have been trampled. Another lady smashed her umbrella on a constable's back and ten minutes later got herself arrested.

The lady representative of a morning paper was very roughly handled, in spite of the explanation that she was present to report what had happened. It was the fact of being a woman that caused every lady to be kept forcibly on the move.

Policemen were seen throwing a number of women out who had gained admission to the House. About a score of suffragists had actually got as far as the outer lobby where four of them jumped on the benches and began to make speeches.

As there happened to be an equal number of policemen in the lobby, the ladies were promptly hustled into the streets. Some of these females were slightly injured in the unavoidable scuffle. It is generally believed that the police have again somewhat exceeded their duty in acting as roughly as they have done, but the women sadly irritated them.

It was a quarter-past nine when the second attack was made on the House and a strong detachment arrived bravely singing one of the party songs. The police, however, were awaiting them, as a body of 50 or 60 constables were in ambuscade, and when the suffragists got there, they emerged and formed up in front of palace-yard and across from the House to Westminster Abbey.

After having examined Harry Thaw in prison, Dr. Evans, the alienist, described his tests in court in detail and declared that there was no evidence that he had been addicted to drugs or the excessive use of alcohol.

The death of the famous Danish painter Christian Daisgaard has been reported in London.

Mr. F. W. Higgins, ex-Governor of New York State, died on Tuesday last at Olean, New York State.

Mr. J. C. MacCoy, Mr. Alan Hawley and Mr. Frank H. Lahm have been chosen to represent America in the international balloon race for the Gordon Bennett Cup.

As the new Government House in Pretoria has now been completed, Lord Selbourne has removed there from his former main official residence.

The Automobile Club of France has decided to hold this year's race for the Grand Prix on the Seine-Inférieure course.

Mr. Bryce evidently entertains a very high opinion of the Prime Minister, as before leaving our shores he spoke in the warmest terms of the Ministry and said it was due to the extraordinary combination of good sense and good humour of the Prime Minister. He had never met in all his experience with a Government so entirely united and harmonious as the present one has been.

A reward of £1,000 is being offered by Mr. Wertheimer for the apprehension of the thief or thieves who stole £50,000 worth of art treasures from his residence in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, and for their recovery. Up to Thursday last mystery still surrounded this remarkable burglary.

It appears extraordinary that a massive gold cup of exquisite workmanship valued at £10,000, was left on the very shelf below the one from which the gold snuff-boxes had been purloined; a number of rare jewels also remained untouched.

In both the drawing and smoking rooms were several small glass cases on stands containing diamonds, gold and silver gems and other very choice treasures, to the value of about £100,000. These were left, although they could have been taken in a very small package.

Messages from New York state that out of a number ranging between 150 and 200, who were on board the ill-fated "Larchmont" which sank off Block Island on Monday night, 79 in all have now been accounted for. Of the 19 survivors it is feared some will die. All were badly frost bitten, and two had not recovered consciousness up to the time of wiring. Two of the survivors are women, and they were exposed all night in open boats with a temperature at 10 degrees below zero, while a heavy sea was raging.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Silesien Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9967

The marriage of Mr. Mark Hambourg and Miss Dorothy Muir Mackenzie will take place on the 5th prox. The ceremony will be performed quietly at a registry office and only near relatives will be present. After the ceremony a reception will be held at Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie's house at Queen Anne-gate when a very large number of guests are expected.

On Wednesday night the Mayor of Woolwich received from Mr. Haldane, Secretary of the State for War, a communication stating that he is sending a cheque for £6,000 as the first instalment in aid of the sufferers by the explosion at Woolwich Arsenal last Monday morning.

A committee of leading inhabitants in Woolwich will be formed to administer the fund, investigate each claim, and to see that an equitable distribution is made.

It is the intention of the King of Spain to pay a visit to King Edward at Biarritz, and he will entertain him, as he did last year, at luncheon in the Palace of Miramar at San Sebastian.

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Zwillingwerk Solingen.
Trade Mark
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Finest knives and steel wares.
1 Wilsdruffer Str. Dresden-A. Wilsdruffer Str. 7
Leading and only firm with own works in Solingen.

The title of the new weekly journal, which will appear in London on March 2 under the editorship of Mr. H. W. Massingham, will be "The Nation". "The Speaker" will be incorporated with it.

Lord Allendale, who has just died, had only held his peerage for under a year (though he is reported to have often declined one). He is better remembered as Mr. Wentworth Blacket Beaumont, who for 35 years, represented South Northumberland as Liberal and afterwards, from 1885 to 1892, the Tyne-side Division of that county.

The first wife of the late Lord Allendale, who died in 1888, was a daughter of the first Marquess of Clanricarde, and he married in 1891 the eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Mead Hamilton, and widow of the late Gen. Sir George Pomeroy-Colley.

A. K. JANSON, American Dentist. Graduate Chicago. Specialist in straightening teeth. Dresden, Prager Strasse 10. I.

He is succeeded by his son Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, who has been Liberal member for the Hexham Division for nearly 11 years past, and was one of the Liberal Whips. In 1889 he married Lady Aline Vane Tempest, the only sister of the Marquess of Londonderry.

In their hockey match at Surbiton on Wednesday last, the home team defeated Oxford University by 4 goals to 1. With one exception Oxford had the side selected to play against Cambridge at Bromley next Wednesday, therefore the form of the Dark Blues did not reach expectations.

English Hair cutting
Ferd. Wittmaack
2 Grunaer Strasse 2.
Fashionable Atelier.

At Richmond, Surrey, the match between North Ladies and South Ladies ended in a draw of 3 goals all.

An international match between England and France will be played on a London ground on March 9.

The anti-Progressives consider a Ministry controlled by the Boer party is practically assured, according to *Reuter's* message from Johannesburg. It also states that Mr. Botha says "British supremacy will be safer in the hands of the Boers than

in those of cosmopolitan capitalists. The questions of the flag and of supremacy have been settled for all time." Mr. Botha spoke in warm terms of the English Liberals and said the Boers wanted to work with them, because they regard them as their best friends and the best friends of their country.

Prince Fushimi left Tokio on a mission of friendship to Great Britain on Wednesday last. At a banquet given at Tokio on the occasion of the anniversary of the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Viscount Hayashi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said the alliance had increased in strength with the growing sense of friendship and mutual respect between the two countries.

Mlle. Bellanger, the famous actress, has disappeared mysteriously from Paris, and the Odeon Theatre had in consequence to be closed on Wednesday night.

Notwithstanding the fact of it being Ash Wednesday, Covent Garden Theatre was crowded that night for the performance of "Tannhäuser" by the German Opera Company. Herr Zeller, the new tenor, scarcely realised the vocal demands of the part of *Tannhäuser*, admitting that his acting was excellent. Frau Aino Aekté was a charming *Elizabeth*. On Saturday "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor" will be performed for the first time this season, and for the previous night Queen Alexandra has signified her intention of witnessing the performance of "Lohengrin".

An order was issued by the National Alliance, which is conducting the music-hall artist's strike, forbidding any member of the Variety Artists' Federation to return to his, her or their engagements at any of the affected halls until the executive committee issues an order to do so.

King Edward held the first levée of the season at St. James's Palace on Thursday. His Majesty drove in state from Buckingham Palace, and the Prince of Wales, who also attended, drove from Marlborough House. The levée was exceptionally well attended and the weather was brilliant. The Prime Minister was unable to be present as he was obliged to remain indoors, although his cold was a trifle better.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, February 17th. *I. Sunday in Lent.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Monday, February 18th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Tuesday, February 19th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Wednesday, February 20th. Ember Day. 9.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Thursday, February 21st. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins.

Friday, February 22nd. Ember Day. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and address.

Saturday, February 23rd. Ember Day. 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.

Sunday, February 17th. *I. Sunday in Lent.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p.m.

SEVENTH ORGAN RECITAL.

- (1) Allegro Moderato (Sonata No. 2). W. H. Williams.
- (2) Aria from St. Paul "I will praise Thee" Mendelssohn.
- (3) Adagio. Dvorák.
- (4) Sacred Song: "Litany" Schubert.
- (5) Organ Fantasia: "Die Gabe der Liebe" Malling.

Offertory (Improvisation).

Soloist: Mr. EDWARD LANKOW.

Tuesday, February 19th. 4.0 p.m. Service and address.

Thursday, February 21st. 4.0 p.m. Service and address.

Friday, February 22nd. Litany 10.0 a.m. 3.0 p.m. Bible Instruction in Rectory.

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: Elisen Strasse 5c.
Minister Resident: *The 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.*

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated February 1st, from our New York correspondent.)

THE "SALOME" INCIDENT.

Your New Yorker is never at a loss for a topic of conversation, in fact, he provides the whole world with one. Now after the Caruso incident comes another one, the "Salome" incident, which once again the public conception of the term "morality" has occasioned.

The directors of the Metropolitan Opera House have tried all they could to induce the owners of the opera house building to remove their protest against further performances of the opera "Salome"; but their efforts have been in vain and the opera remains for the present "homeless" in New York. The premiere of the opera was a musical event awaited here with the greatest eagerness and the performance was a sensation! For months it has been the custom to at once ask every stage artist arriving here from Europe what he thought of "Salome". The critics here took exception to the phraseology of certain passages in Wilde's play, and above all objected to the "Dance of the Seven Veils". The journals published unusually long reports of the first performance, and public opinion discussed the opera with great detail. Then came the protest of the owners of the Opera House in the form of a letter to the management in which it was stated that further performances would injure the interests of the Opera House. In order to render further performances possible such expedients were suggested as making the dance more refined, darkening the scene when it takes place and covering up the severed head of the prophet! But, as stated above, the veto was not withdrawn. Among the owners of the Opera House are some of the best known financiers in Wall-Street, who may indemnify the management of the Opera for the losses caused them by the cessation of the performances.

The management attempted to justify the performance of "Salome" by the following statement: "Richard Strauss' 'Salome' has been recognised by the most influential musical critics generally as a monumental work, perhaps the greatest of the present generation. It has been performed in more than 20 European cities, including the leading court theatres, where the censorship is exceedingly strict. In Berlin the Emperor, who as King of Prussia is the official head of the Protestant Church in that Kingdom, at first refused his assent to its performance; but after further consideration he withdrew his veto and the work is now performed with the greatest success on the boards of the Royal Opera. It is generally known that the text of nearly all operas is the subordinate part and that people do not wish to hear it, but the music. A whole series of operas of the classical repertoires are based on a plot and contain certain passages which would unquestionably be offensive, were they not overshadowed and idealised by the music. Thus the magnificence and absorbing interest of Strauss' music diverts attention altogether from the text which, besides that, is here sung in a foreign language and which indeed is regarded by Strauss himself as so subordinate to the orchestral composition that he replied to the objection that the orchestra when increased to 100 men would drown the voices: 'I am entirely indifferent to that. Do not worry about the voices or the text, only bring out the music of the orchestra without any reference to the singers.'"

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

Already some time ago we were in a position to announce that the Japanese American incident, brought to a head by the exclusion of Japanese children from the San Francisco schools, would lead to a treaty between America and Japan which, if not in its outward form so harsh as the law excluding Chinese coolies, would, in reality, have the same effect. The hostile attitude of the Californian labourers to Asiatic coolies and the aversion felt by Californians for Mongolians as a whole—much to the anger of the Japanese they name Japanese labourers in the same breath as Chinese coolies—make it obvious that the question of Japanese immigration must be settled if such incidents as the schools dispute are to be avoided in future. This question may be settled in the near future, provided that the Californians comply with the wishes of the Japanese Government in the school question. President Roosevelt has had a conference with the Californian Members of Congress at which he stated that it was possible to conclude a new treaty with Japan, whereby the labourers of one land would be excluded from the other, only the Californians must agree, in order to appease the Japanese Government, that the Japanese children, of whom there are only about 80 in all in 'Frisco, shall be accepted in the public schools.

This conference and the fact that Mr. Secretary Root is just now asking grants from Congress for the fortification of Hawaii, have again given rise to the wildest rumours that American-Japanese relations are becoming exceedingly strained owing

to the incident. These rumours are absolutely untrue, even if it be conceded that some months ago there was a fear that the relations between the two countries, in consequence of the harsh attitude of the Californians in the matter of the schools question, might become disturbed. All danger of such disturbance was set aside by the decided way in which the President, in his Message to Congress, criticised the attitude of the Californians. In Washington circles it is regarded as unfortunate that the request for grants for the Hawaii fortifications should be connected with the school incident. Mr. Secretary Taft has stated explicitly that for a whole year he has been endeavouring to obtain suitable defensive works for the foreign possessions of the United States. The War Secretary asked first for a grant for Hawaii, since he was informed by various Senators that for the Philippines nothing could be done at present, because irreconcilable differences exist as to whether the fortifications should be erected in Manila or Olongapo in Subic Bay. No such differences exist in the matter of Hawaii.

PIERPONT MORGAN TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.

It is once more announced that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has retired from active business and has handed the reins of his banking firm to his son. Mr. Morgan has always been one of the most interesting personalities in the American financial world, and there was a time at which the mere rumour that he contemplated retiring would have caused a great panic in Wall Street, the financial focus of America. Hardly another man in his time has exercised such an influence in the railway and industrial world of America as Mr. Morgan, who ten years ago had the reputation of being one of the greatest organisers living. Mr. Morgan has played a distinguished part in connection with countless transactions and undertakings, e.g. the Shipping Trust, the purchase of the Isthmian Canal, the re-organisation of the Pacific railway, the Meat Trust and the Pacific Cable Co. The greatest defeat he ever encountered was the collapse of the Shipping Trust and his losses on that occasion were said to be colossal. Mr. Morgan is universally famous as a collector of antiquities and art treasures, he has paid fabulous sums for old pictures, manuscripts, &c. and in many cases has had to pay gigantic duty on imported art treasures. English art critics have often bitterly complained that Mr. Morgan has increased his art collection so much at the expense of Europe. Mr. Morgan's fortune is said to amount to 100 million dollars.

SHIPPING-NEWS.

When American Mails are due in Dresden:
Feb. 18th by steamer "Newyork" (American Line).
" 20th " " " "Kaiser Wilhelm II." (Nordd. Lloyd).
" 23rd " " " "La Savole" (French Line).

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. OF BREMEN.
Next Departures for New York:

From Bremen:
FAST EXPRESS STEAMER SERVICE:
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.", via Southampton and Cherbourg, February 26th.
S. S. "Kronprinz Wilhelm", via Southampton and Cherbourg, March 12th.
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse", via Southampton and Cherbourg, March 19th.
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.", via Southampton and Cherbourg, March 26th.

TWIN-SCREW MAIL S. S. SERVICE:
S. S. "Brandenburg", direct, February 23rd.
S. S. "Chemnitz", direct, March 2nd.
S. S. "Trave", direct, March 6th.
S. S. "Cassel", direct, March 9th.

From Genoa:
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse", from Genoa direct, February 21st.
S. S. "Neckar", from Naples via Gibraltar, March 1st.
S. S. "Königin Luise", from Genoa via Naples and Gibraltar, March 7th.
S. S. "König Albert", from Genoa via Naples and Gibraltar, March 14th.

For Baltimore:
S. S. "Köln", direct, February 21st.
S. S. "Oldenburg", direct, February 28th.
S. S. "Coblenz", direct, March 7th.
S. S. "Hannover", direct, March 14th.

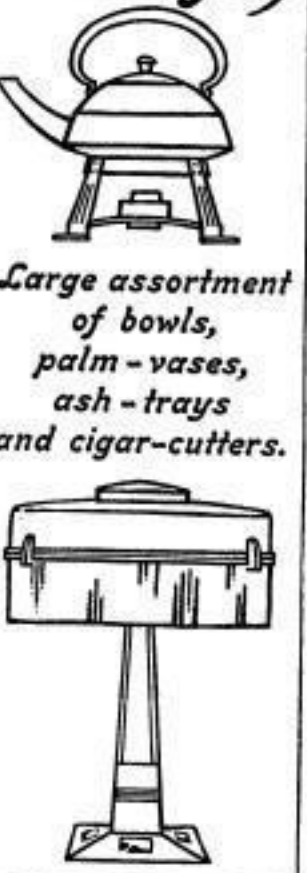
TO EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA:
S. S. "York", from Bremen via Southampton, Genoa, Naples, to Australia, February 20th.
S. S. "Prinz Regent Luitpold", from Genoa via Naples, February 27th.
S. S. "Prinz Eitel Friedrich", from Hamburg via Southampton, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, February 28th.
S. S. "Bayern", from Bremen via Southampton, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, March 13th.
S. S. "Kleist", from Bremen via Southampton, Genoa, Naples to Australia, March 20th.

MARSEILLES—ALEXANDRIA:
From Marseilles: Naples: In Alexandria:
S. S. "Schleswig" Feb. 20th Feb. 22nd Feb. 25th.
S. S. "Hohenzollern" Feb. 27th March 1st March 4th.
S. S. "Schleswig" March 6th March 8th March 11th.
S. S. "Hohenzollern" March 13th March 15th March 18th.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN-LEVANT-LINE.
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S. S. "Pera", from Marseilles, February 23rd.
S. S. "Galata", from Genoa, March 2nd.
S. S. "Skutari", from Marseilles, March 9th.
S. S. "Therapia", from Genoa, March 16th.
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15

Tannhäuser.

Opera in three Acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Herrmann, Landgraf of Thuringia . . .	Herr Wachter.
Tannhäuser, . . .	Herr v. Bary.
Wolfram von Eschinbach, . . .	Herr Perron.
Walter von der Vogelweide, . . .	Herr Grosch.
Biterolf, . . .	Herr Kiess.
Heinrich der Schreiber, . . .	Herr Erl.
Reinmar von Zweter, . . .	Herr Nebuschka.
Elisabeth, niece of the Landgraf . . .	Herr Erl.
Venus . . .	Fräul. Kessler.
A young shepherd . . .	Fräul. Elbenschütz.
	Fräul. Keldorfer.
	Fräul. Wenzel.
	Fräul. Boden.
	Frau Scheer.
	Fräul. Lorenz.

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

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.
(See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3,4 50 A.)

Tomorrow, Monday,
beginning at 7, ending after 10

Carmen.

Opera in four Acts. Music by Georges Bizet.

Cast:

Carmen	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Don José	Herr Jäger.
Escamillo, bull-fighter	Herr Plaschke.
Zuniga, lieutenant	Herr Wachter.
Moralés, sergeant	Herr Nebuschka.
Micaëla, a country-girl	Fräul. Seebe.
Dancaïro,	Herr Büssel.
Remendado, } smugglers	Herr Rüdiger.
Frasquita, } female gipsies	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Mercédès, }	Fräul. Schäfer.
Lillas Pastia, innkeeper	Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Don José, a soldier, is loved by a peasant girl Micaëla, but he forgets her when he meets the handsome gipsy Carmen, to whom he becomes betrothed; Carmen has been arrested; but Don José conspires at her escape and promises to meet her at the inn kept by Lillas Pastia. Meeting her there with the other gipsies, in his infatuation Don José deserts; but the fickle Carmen transfers her affection to the bullfighter Escamillo. He and Don José fight. Escamillo is worsted, but Carmen stays her former lover's arm. Micaëla persuades Don José to come and see his dying mother. A bullfight takes place in Madrid, and Carmen, though warned of Don José's threats of vengeance, determines to be present; but at the moment of Escamillo's victory Don José stabs Carmen through the heart.

Composer: Bizet, born 1838, died 1875.
(See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3,4 50 A.)

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REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday:	Zar und Zimmermann.	7.30 p. m.
Wednesday:	Oberon.	7 p. m.
Thursday:	Lohengrin.	6.30 p. m.
Friday:	Das Glöckchen des Eremiten.	7.30 p. m.
Saturday:	Fidelio.	7.30 p. m.
Sunday, February 24th:	Der Freischütz.	7.30 p. m.
Monday, February 25th:	La Traviata (Violetta).	7.30 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Tuesday:	King Lear.	6.30 p. m.
Wednesday:	Die Journalisten.	7.30 p. m.
Thursday:	Torquato Tasso.	7.30 p. m.
Friday:	Krieg im Frieden.	7.30 p. m.
Saturday:	The Ideal Husband.	7.30 p. m.
Sunday, February 24th:	Das alte Heim.	7.30 p. m.
Monday, February 25th:	Weh' dem, der lügt.	7.30 p. m.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.30

The Ideal Husband.

Comedy in 4 acts by Oscar Wilde.

Cast:

The Earl of Caversham, K. G.	Herr Müller.
Viscount Goring, his son	Herr Stahl.
Sir R. Chilton, Bart. Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs	Herr Wiecke.
Vicomte de Nanjac, Attaché at the French Embassy in London	Herr Leichert.
Mason, Butler to Sir R. Chilton	Herr Höhner.
Phipps, Lord Goring's servant	Herr Huff.
James, } Footmen	Herr Walther.
Harold, }	Herr Taudien.
Lady Chilton	Frau Salbach.
Lady Markby	Fräul. Ulrich.
Countess of Basildon	Fräul. Verden.
Mrs. Marchmont	Fräul. Werner.
Miss Mabel Chilton, Sir Robert's sister	Fräul. Serda.
Mrs. Cheveley	Fräul. Lissl.

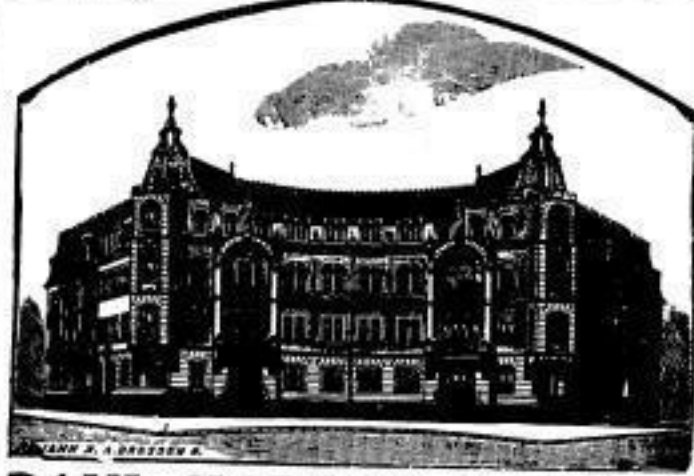
Tomorrow, Monday,
beginning at 7.30, ending 10.30

Zar Peter.

Drama in four Acts by Otto Erler.

Cast:

Peter I., Zar von Russland	Herr Mehnert.
Jewdokia Feodorowna, seine erste Gemahlin, als Nonne Helene in das Kloster Susdal verbannt	Fräul. Diacono.
Zarewitsch Alexei, beider Sohn	Herr Wiecke.
Katharina, Zarin von Russland, Peters zweite Gemahlin	Fräul. Serda.
Alexander Danilowitsch Fürst Menschikoff, Feldmarschall und Befehlshaber der Garden	Herr Blankenstein.
Graf Tolstoi	Herr Stahl.
Graf Rumjanzoff	Herr Taudien.
Hofmarschall Besser	Herr Bauer.
Oberst Gleboff	Herr Dettmer.
Gardekaptän Seibert	Herr Decarli.
Affrasija, eine freigelassene Finnin, Alexei's Geliebte	Fräul. Leder.
Tischka, Hetmann der Saporoger Kosaken	Herr Eggerth.
Der Essaul, sein Adjutant	Herr Wogritsch.
Trojekuroff, } Bojaren	Herr Gunz.
Medwedjeff, }	Herr P. Neumann.
Wsewolod, }	Herr Wiene.
Kikin, }	Herr René.
Dolgoruki, }	Herr Gebühr.
Lopuchin, }	Herr Höhner.
Petroff, }	Herr Huff.
Trushenikoff, } Anhänger Alexei's	Herr Helsing.
Semikoff, }	Herr Leichert.
Szawin, }	Herr Taudien.
Sonzeff, }	Herr Walther.
Der alte Andrei	Herr Müller.
Jarij Kusmitsch, ein Kutscher	Herr Wogritsch.
Wassili Simonowitsch, ein Schankwirt	Herr Fischer.
Anka, Einsiedler aus der Steppe	Herr Froböse.
Sachar, ein junger Bursche	Herr Tiller.
Ein junges verlassenes Weib	Fräul. Kaiser.
Ein tauber Bettler	Herr Helsing.
Ein Betrunkenener	Herr Piltz.
Erster } Denschtshik aus der Leib-	Herr Carstens.
Zweiter } wache des Zaren	Herr Leichert.
Erster } deutscher Diener	Herr Huff.
Zweiter }	Herr Walther.
Einer aus dem Volke	Herr Rieken.
Ein Zweiter	Herr Richter.
Ein Dritter	Herr Melzer.
Ein Vierter	Herr v. Strauwitz.
Ein Schmied	Herr Hahn.
Ein Schlosser	Herr Rieken.
Ein Tischler	Herr Helmert.
Ein Maurer	Herr Günther.
Ein Zimmermann	Herr Jüchter.
Eine Wache	Herr Carstens.
Ein Denschtshik	Hr. Schneckenberg.
Ein Ausrufer	Herr Woitsch.



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RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This afternoon, at 3.30

Drei Erlebnisse eines englischen Detectivs.

Comödie in 3 Acten von Franz v. Schönthan.

1. Act: "Der Liebling der Pension Patterson".

Richard Collins	Carl Witt.
Frau Patterson, Inhaberin einer Familienpension	Ernest. Münchheim.
Baron Malchus Tjällstorp	Rudolf Opel.
Thyra, seine Frau	Emmy Neumann.
Frau Markle	Martha Brede.
Mabel } ihre Töchter	Clara Haass.
Maud }	Else Becker.
Oberst Maxwell	Carl Knaack.
Herr Bridgewood	Alexander Olbrich.
Herr Jenkins	Adolf Braunstein.
Frau Jenkins	Lina Meyer.
Mynherr van Elten	Ignaz Janda.
Edith Moore, Haushälterin	Marie Wimplinger.
Gobler, Portier	Hans Füssler.
Frau Gobler, Köchin	Cicilie Weigel.
Rosie } Zimmermädchen	Herta Schroth.
Emily }	Charlotte Treuth.
Gabriel, junger Hausdiener	Camillo Randolph.
Sempronius Brown, Criminalcommis-	Emil Gähd.
sar	Hans Lynar.
Walker } Polizisten	Carl Wilhelm.
Simpson }	Alfred Mauthner.
Harry, Chauffeur	

2. Act: "Die Feuerglocke".

Richard Collins	Carl Witt.
Primrose	Carl Friese.
Grace, seine Tochter	Ellen Hohenfels.
Schwester Cornelia	Emmy Neumann.
Stefan Lemirski	Ignaz Janda.
Sempronius Brown	Emil Gähd.
Simpson	Carl Wilhelm.
Green	Alfred Mauthner.
Webster } Polizisten	Richard Hornuff.
Ein Sergeant	Hugo Hugolin.
Barker, genannt "Der lahme Spatz"	Alexander Olbrich.
Bob, dessen Kint	Charlotte Treuth.
Patrick, Diener bei Primrose	Adolf Braunstein.

3. Act: "Auf Tod und Leben".

Richard Collins	Carl Witt.
Dr. Sherman	Willy Schröder.
Baronin Hortense de Laroche-Vigier	Marie Wimplinger.
Frau Polly, Haushälterin bei Collins	Ernest. Münchheim.
Barker, genannt "Der lahme Spatz"	Alexander Olbrich.
Ein Groom	Else Becker.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Die lustige Witwe.

Operette in 3 Acten. Musik von Franz Lehár.

Cast:

Baron Mirko Zeta, pontevdrinischer Gesandter in Paris	Carl Friese.
Valenciene, seine Frau	Rosa Habler.
Graf Danilo Danilowitsch, Gesandtschaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieutenant d. R.	Oskar Aigner.
Hanna Glawari	Käte Hansen.
Camille de Rosillon	Bruno Bellmann.
Vicomte Cascada	Richard Weise.
Raoul de St. Bricoe	Emil Gähd.
Bogdanowitsch, pontevdrinischer Konsul	Adolf Braunstein.
Sylviane, seine Frau	Herta Schroth.
Kromow, pontevdrinischer Gesandtschaftssekretär	Alexander Olbrich.
Olga, seine Frau	Lina Meyer.
Pritschitsch, pontevdrinischer Offizier in Pension	Carl Wilhelm.
Praskowia, seine Frau	Martha Brede.
Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevdrinischen Gesandtschaft	Carl Knaack.
Lolo	Marie Wildmeyer.
Dodo	Jenny Baumgarten.
Jou-Jou	Cicilie Weigel.
Frou-Frou	Charlotte Treuth.
Clo-Clo	Grete Herder.
Margot	Else Isold.
Ein Diener	Camillo Randolph.

Tomorrow, Monday, at 7.30 p.m.

Charley's Tante.

SCHOOLGIRL AND MILLIONAIRE.

A remarkable story of abduction from a convent comes from Buda Pesth. Two years ago Frau Schneider, widow of an Austrian Army surgeon, married Herr Salgo, an actor, contrary to the wishes of her family, and emigrated with him to America, taking also her daughter, aged 13. The mother has since died, and the daughter, having the reversion of a fortune from her mother's family, was by them brought from America and placed in the Convent of St. Margaret for her education. Some days ago a gentleman introduced himself to the superioress as Herr Salgo, and requested, as Fräulein Schneider's stepfather, to take her out for the day. Permission was readily granted, and from that time neither of the two has been seen. There are insinuations that the gentleman is not Herr Salgo, but an American millionaire who had become enamoured of the young girl.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The final result of the German elections, says the *Spectator*, is as complete a surprise as was the first. Not only foreign observers like ourselves, but German political leaders and organisers, were all united in thinking that the Kaiser would rue his impulsive dismissal of the Reichstag. But the whole world was wrong. The Kaiser's cavalry dash, so to speak, has had an almost brilliant success from the beginning to the end. Some incalculable political considerations, some incalculable sentiment, dominated the voters at the eleventh hour, and the Kaiser was justified. The Socialists have received a staggering blow, and although the Clerical Centre, which precipitated the crisis by opposing the Imperial policy, has come back to the Reichstag with increased numbers—this is only one of the paradoxes of the situation—it is not to be supposed that the enmity between the Centre and the Kaiser will last long under wise treatment. The complaisance of the Centre, in the very nature of things—owing to geographical position—is purchasable by concessions from either side. And already this party is rendered comparatively impotent by the weakening of the Socialists. On the whole, then, the Kaiser is fully entitled to think that he has received a mandate from the people to continue in his colonial policy, and generally in his *Weltpolitik*. "Mandate" is a curious word perhaps to use of German elections, but the character of the elections themselves was unprecedented. The appeal was undisguisedly from the Throne to the people, and as though to make it quite unmistakable, the Imperial Chancellor and Herr Dernburg, whose office makes them, as it were, stewards of the Emperor rather than spokesmen of a party, descended into the arena like any other politician. The appropriate culmination of these remarkable elections was the party-speech which the Emperor himself delivered to the excited multitude from his palace windows. Berlin, let us remember, is an artificially chosen capital, where the influence of the Kaiser is not yet traditional and not indisputably supreme. It is not too fanciful, perhaps, to read into his vehement words a consciousness that then for the first time, in a sense, he came into his own face to face with his people. A few weeks ago it was being remarked that personal criticism of the Emperor in Berlin was more free than it had ever been known to be; but on Tuesday night after the elections the Emperor received probably the greatest ovation of his life.

What were the incalculable considerations and sentiments which turned the scale of these elections so unexpectedly? To take sentiment first, we ought not to overlook the natural inclination of men (very strongly marked in Teutonic races) towards hero-worship. The Kaiser is always a picturesque figure. In this case he was a greatly daring, almost a reckless, one. Such a figure is bound to attract men of average sensibilities, whose political convictions are not absolutely exacting. Further, the Kaiser had given the *mot d'ordre*; and in the German nation there is a genius for obedience, whether it be a conscious result of the sense that private interests must be subordinated to those of the Fatherland, or a more or less unconscious fruit of discipline. A prominent Oriental official is said to have remarked some years ago, "Mon peuple est très obéissant," and added in a cautious whisper, as he glanced round the room to see that he was not overheard, "même trop obéissant." Something of the same sort, happily for the Kaiser, is true of Germans, at all events of Prussians.

As for the political considerations, we imagine that many of those who were glad enough to vote for Socialism when they regarded it simply as a useful weapon with which to threaten a bureaucratic Government shrank from supporting it when the danger of its becoming itself a tyrant was appreciably near. This is a fortunate timidity, which is likely to assert itself again, not only in Germany, but in France and in England. In thrifty France, for example, the pride of ownership is perhaps stronger than in any European country—even the worst-paid *concierge* has something put by—and though Radicalism may ally itself with Socialism for political convenience, it will undoubtedly revolt against it when it comes to the point of putting hardly earned personal possessions into a common pool. In England the alliance between Liberalism and Socialism must lead to a similar parting of the ways. If terror of the danger has declared itself in Germany at these elections, it is an interesting and important fact. One is reminded of the Irishman who gaily supported Home-rule, but who, when Mr. Gladstone's Bill seemed on the point of becoming law, said that he felt as though the moon were just going to fall into his back-garden. The moon seems to have come too excitingly near the earth for many Germans. In a special sense, and in a manner for which he deserves all credit as a politician, Herr Dernburg has succeeded in making the commercial classes believe that their interests are tied up with the fulfilment of the Imperial colonial policy. His speeches have been without passion and rhetoric; he has put the case before his audiences as what Americans would call "a business proposition." He

himself is a banker, and he has been listened to with the respect which the opinions of an eminent banker would command in the City of London.

Although the Social Democrats will return to the Reichstag with only a little more than half their former strength, it is very important to remember that their total number of votes in the country has not diminished. In spite of the defection of many who voted for them at previous elections—a defection that rendered useless the support given to them in certain constituencies by the Clerical Centre—Social Democracy still prospers. In the last resort, as we have said, we do not believe that it will impose itself upon Germany or any other country; but it would be a misreading of the German elections to pretend that Socialism has received a permanent defeat. A heavy tactical defeat it has undeniably suffered, but not more. It may continue to suffer from it for several years; but in the meantime, considering that it can poll a vastly larger number of votes than any other party in the country, we think it has every right to insist upon redistribution. The Social Democrats are reckoned at three and a quarter millions, and it is believed that in the late elections they polled a quarter of a million more votes than in 1903. The number of their representatives is in glaring disproportion to their strength. What happened in England after the "industrial revolution" is happening now in Germany. As the population flecks to the towns, redistribution, not once but several times, will become necessary.

The Kaiser's speech simply breathed defiance. But there is no excuse whatever for seeing in it, we think, a menace to other countries. The people he wishes to ride down at the moment are the people he dislikes in his own country, not Frenchmen or Englishmen. On the whole, the situation in Germany is favourable to continued European peace. The Kaiser and the bureaucracy have enough to engage them at home. They will want all their eyes to watch a situation of many latent difficulties. It is in times of smug and smooth internal prosperity that nations are more inclined to a passion for blood-letting. But though the speech does not intimately concern us, we may still indulge an opinion. It was, as we think, an astonishingly dangerous speech, a kind of incitement to strife and bitterness. In England, as was very amusingly pointed out in a leading article in the *Daily Chronicle*, it would be inconceivable that the King should appear on the balcony of Buckingham Palace and call upon the people to kick men who are already down. After our most heated electoral struggles we have a habit of saying smooth things to one another. The successful candidate discovers wonderful virtues in his defeated rival, and puts his own services as far as possible at the disposal of the whole constituency. All this may be a formula, but it is a useful and soothing formula.

To sum up, the Socialists have received a "knock-out" blow,—a temporary paralysis from which they will probably recover. The Clerical Centre, which caused the trouble, has returned stronger than ever; but as it could defy the Kaiser only with the help of the Socialists, and their strength is now greatly reduced, its own sting has been drawn. The Kaiser may be expected to act energetically on his "mandate," which he will no doubt interpret as "Full steam ahead!"

BOOMING PHILATELY.

The ever-growing ardour with which the collection of postage stamps is pursued is responsible for a rather quaint situation in connection with the fête organised by Lady Minto on behalf of the charities of Calcutta. It was proposed to hold a philatelic exhibition, but owing to the shortness of the time the display was expected to be somewhat restricted. Still, invitations to exhibit were sent to the leaders of philately. The result has been a most wonderful response. Headed by the Prince of Wales, all the chief collectors have sent, or promised to send, exhibits. In fact, so successful has been the appeal to philatelists that the accommodation possible on the Maidan during the fête would be quite inadequate. The committee, therefore, have reluctantly withdrawn the stamp exhibition as a feature of the fête.

MONT BLANC'S "WILD CAT."

As might have been expected, the project for boring a tunnel through Mont Blanc—if ever it really attained to the status of a project—has been definitely abandoned. What is wanted is prompt access to Italy and Switzerland on terms equal with those of other countries using the Simplon Tunnel. A Mont Blanc Tunnel would take too many years, quite irrespective of the question as to whether it would ever repay the enormous outlay. The group of business men in and out of the French Chamber of Deputies, which has had the whole subject under consideration, has finally reported to the Government in favour of linking French railways with the Simplon by branch lines as fast as possible, leaving Mont Blanc to the tourists and the snows.

LOCAL.

According to the *London Evening Standard* Dresden has become a very popular educational centre, and many well-known people send their daughters there for lessons in music and German. Among those who are now in Dresden are Lady Rosabelle St. Clair Erskine, only daughter of the Earl of Rosslyn; Lady Muriel Campbell, youngest daughter of Earl and Countess Cawdor; Miss Miriam Blane, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Blane, of Foliejon Park, near Windsor; and Miss Lillian Stewart, daughter of the Hon. FitzRoy and Mrs. Stewart.

Proofs of the flash light photographs taken at the recent costume subscription dance are on view at the office of this paper where orders may be booked.

The grand Winter Concert given by the Dresdner Lehrergesangverein on the 6th instant was such a success that by general desire it is to be repeated, at the Gewerbehaus on Saturday next February 23, at 7.30 p. m., with precisely the same programme. Referring to the performance on the 6th instant, the *Sängerhalle* writes: "The 'Bardengesang', by R. Strauss, which was produced for the first time in Dresden by the Dresdner Lehrergesangverein under Professor Friedrich Brandes, will be sung at this year's festival of the Sängerbund at Breslau. The text is taken from the 'Hermannschlacht' by Klopstock. The composition is called in the cleverly compiled and musically annotated programme-book a symphonic poem, written for three choirs of male voices and grand orchestra. The united choirs number 230 members, but in the general effect the voices are quite subordinate to the powerful orchestra of 74 performers, serving rather as an explanatory factor of the instrumental description."

On Saturday, February 23, 1907 at 7.30 p. m. the 4th (last) Chamber Music Evening of the Bachmann-Bärtich-Stenz Trio takes place in the Neustädter Kasino. The following works will be performed: (1) Trio in G, op. 1 No. 2, by Beethoven; (2) Trio No. 5 in G, by Mozart; (3) Trio in F, op. 80, by Schumann.

The building of the stone circus on the site of the old Annen churchyard, after plans by the architect Herr Schümichen, is to be begun this year. The circus will be one of the largest in Germany and will certainly form a new attraction for Dresden. It is to be at once a Hall or theatre, and a place for large meetings. It will hold 4,000 people and, in order that it may be quickly emptied in case of danger from fire, a large number of staircases will be provided, one for every 90 of the 4,000. The approaches to the places will also be on a new plan which constitutes a departure from the usage in similar buildings hitherto. The tiers of seats will not be placed one above another, but will rise in terraces, and will be so divided that in each row there will be no more than from 15 to 20 seats to each exit. A very rapid emptying of the building will thus be possible. The stage for theatrical performances will be of a size suitable to modern requirements. There will of course be sufficiently spacious refreshment rooms; stabling for horses and trained animals is also planned.

Opposite the Circus, the city authorities will erect, with funds derived from the Dr. Gantz legacy, an arcade that will offer to the public some shelter in bad weather and is also to be utilised as a health promenade.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101. There will be no music on the march, but the band of the Schützen regiment will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p. m.

Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by the Schützen regiment whose band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p. m.

UNREHEARSED REALISM.

Stage tragedy received a touch of a terrible realism in some amateur theatricals at Satilien, near Tournon, the other day. The members of the musical society were rehearsing a military piece, in which one of the company has to shoot another dead on the stage. For the purposes of his part the gentleman brought with him his own fowling piece, from which he had not taken the precaution to extract the cartridges. The sequel "tells itself," as the French say. The cue came, the careless fellow levelled his gun, forgot about the contents in his amateur excitement, pulled the trigger, and his friend fell mortally wounded in the chest. Death soon followed.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong westerly winds, mostly dull, rain and thaw.

Arranged by F. Ries.

Saturday, March 2, at 7 p. m. in the Palmengarten

Sonata Evening

Percy Sherwood and Johannes Smith
(piano) (violoncello).

Tickets at 4, 2¹/₂, 1¹/₂ marks at F. Ries from 9-11, 3-6 o'clock. Places may also be ordered at Ad. Brauer (F. Plötner), Neustadt.

Gewerbehäus Orchestral Concerts.

Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister Olsen.

Every Thursday, Saturday and Sunday at 7.30 p.m. Admission 1 mark.

First class Wine Restaurant

Malepartus

Johannes Strasse
corner Ring and Moritz Strasse

This excellent Wine Restaurant is situated near the Exhibition grounds, in the centre of the city. Exquisite cuisine. Excellent wines.

In the evenings: "Quartet-concert".

Proprietor: Max Gottsmann.

Weichold's first class strings. Finest bows, German and Italian violins.

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Pension Kosmos Strehlfener Strasse 10, I.
Close to Hauptbahnhof.

Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

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First-Class German Home School

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Special advantages offered to American and English young ladies for the study of German, French, Music and Art. Day-pupils can attend classes and lectures from 9 to 1 o'clock.

Pension LE RICHE
Nürnberg Platz 3, II.

First-class Family Pension.

Excellent situation. Splendid board.

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I.
Highly recommended.

Pension Weidmann
Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

FIRST CLASS, situated on the Bismarck Square, the healthiest and finest part of Dresden.

Highly recommended by English and American Families. Real English Home comfort.

LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERATE TERMS. PENSION.

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
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Situated in the best part of the Town, close to the English and American Churches.

Very favourable Terms en Pension. Elevator. Telephone. Electric Light.

H. Schnelle, Proprietor.

SENDIG-DRESDEN,	HOTEL Europaischer Hof 265 ROOMS.
SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL Württemberger Hof 250 ROOMS.
SENDIG-SCHANDAU, (SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana &c. 150 ROOMS.

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QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.

Rooms from 3.50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.

Electric Light.

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BERLIN. Unter den Linden 39, opposite the Royal Palace.

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Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

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Portraits on ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mit. Studio Helmholtz Strasse 2, I.

Swedish Gymnastics for ladies and children. Hygienic Gymnasium in the Swedish style.

Rosa Bachmann, Rietschel Strasse 25.

North German, highly educated, musical family with daughters, will receive a young lady as boarder. Portikus Strasse 10, III.

Studio for modelling, drawing and painting
Clotilde Schilling, Ostbahn Strasse 16, III.

Harry M. Field
Master-school of piano playing.
After the methods of Franz Liszt and Hans von Bülow.
Studio: Lindenau Strasse 35 II.

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Thorough English education.

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Private instruction if desired.

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Perfect touch. Splendid finish and workmanship. Unequalled for durability and richness of tone.

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Corner Prager Strasse
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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French and Latin.

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R. Klemm.

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Manufactory: 11, Tittmann Strasse.

Largest selection of useful and ornamental china.

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Practising representative since 1899. Office hours 9 to 3. English spoken.

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Usher & Co.'s Old vatted Glenlivet Scotch Whisky,

M. 4.50 the bottle.

H. G. Dorn,

1, Moritz Strasse DRESDEN Moritz Strasse 1.

JOH. BOCK, Dresden-A.



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Particulars from the owner, at the same address.

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Fine art paintings on china and ivory

The best and greatest collection in this line.

Portraits after photographs and miniatures a speciality.

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Patronized by the English and American Colony in Dresden.

E. Müller

Anglo-American Tailor

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Best English Goods. Moderate Charges.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 16th of February, 1907

Miss S. Lockett, Liverpool, H. Bellevue.
Miss S. Morris, Liverpool, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. Kahn, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.

Curhaus Weisser Hirsch

Hotel and Pension.

Large Restaurant with beautiful garden.

Spacious glass verandah and Café.

Excellent cuisine. Wines of the best firms.

A. Wiesner.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Washington, February 16. The Senate at a secret sitting passed a resolution to afford every support to President Roosevelt in whatever steps he may take to put a stop to the cruelties perpetrated in the Congo State, so long as treaty engagements or other obligations are not violated.

Washington, February 16. An agreement has been arrived at between the Federal Government and the Californian delegates. California will at once close the Oriental schools, and admit Japanese children to the schools of the white races. President Roosevelt has approved the Bill for amending the Immigration law.

Paris, February 16. The *Matin* hears from Rome that the conciliatory attitude which has been shown during the last few days at the Vatican in regard to the difference with the French Government is partly attributable to the fact that the Pope has received hundreds of letters from French priests, setting forth the deplorable results of a final breach. Most of these letters declared roundly that the writers would be unable to find a livelihood, as they could in no degree reckon on the self-sacrifice and generosity of their flocks. These letters had, as may be understood, made a deep impression on the Pope.

Paris, February 16. A telegram from Grasse (Departement des Alpes Maritimes) states that some Italians employed in constructing a canal, and who endeavoured to stop a fight between the inhabitants of the village St. Cézaire, were attacked in their huts by 300 peasants, and wounded, some of them mortally, by gunshots and cudgels.

Vienna, February 16. The Princess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg, the mother of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, died this morning.

Hamburg, February 16. With regard to a report from Algiers that the German mail steamer "Moltke" had, during a storm in that harbour, come into collision with and sunk a collier and thereby caused the loss of several lives, it has been ascertained that the vessel sunk was only a coal lighter and that no one was drowned.