

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 329.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

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

The First Daily Paper published in Germany in English.

Office: Dresden, Steuss Strasse 52

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE SWETTENHAM INCIDENT. ARMY REFORM.

London, March 4.

The Under Secretary for the Colonies informed the House that Sir Alexander Swettenham, Governor of Jamaica, sought permission on January 23rd to retire from his Governorship on account of his advancing age. He was offered the chance of remaining in office, but in a telegram just received by the Government he stated that he had made up his mind to leave Jamaica.

Mr. Haldane brought in a Bill for the carrying out of his scheme as explained on February 25th for forming a territorial army, to comprise the hitherto existing militia, yeomanry and volunteers. The Bill contemplates County associations to which will be entrusted the management of the formation and administration of the territorial troops in the several Counties. The associations will act under the directions of the Army Council, which will be responsible for the control and training of the troops. The Bill contains several clauses relating to the enlistment, training and mobilisation, and gives powers for the formation of the so-called "special contingent".

The Minister said that the organisation of a really strong second line of defence was the best protection against a movement aiming at the introduction of a system of conscription. The Government would abide by the main features of the plan, but were ready to accept amendment of details.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE HOMESTEAD EXPLOSION.

New York, March 4.

By the explosion during the construction of a tunnel at Homestead twenty persons were killed and twenty-five more were buried beneath debris and must be regarded as lost. The number of wounded has not yet been ascertained. All the windows of houses were smashed as far as the west bank of the Hudson river. The explosion was felt over a circumference of 30 kilometres, even on board the ships.

TARIFF REFORM.

Mr. Randal, Member of the House of Representatives, shortly before the prorogation of Congress, made a speech opposing the tariff policy at present obtaining, and read a letter from Mr. Secretary Root in which he said no agreements had been made with Germany since the conclusion of the *modus vivendi*. As things are at present, the German maximum tariff will come into force against American imports on June 30th next, if nothing occurs in the meantime to prevent it.

AMERICA AND THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Washington, March 4.

President Roosevelt has sent a contribution to the Committee founded in New York for the relief of the famine-stricken districts of Russia, and in an accompanying letter has demanded further contributions for this object with the remark that Russia has been a good friend of America.

THE BRAZILIAN NAVY.

London, March 4.

According to an announcement in the *Standard* the firm of Vickers Son & Maxim in Barrow on Furness, has received an order from the Brazilian Government to build, in place of the battleship already ordered, a considerably larger one, corresponding in size to the "Dreadnought" and armed with ten 12-inch guns. It will be the largest ship ever constructed at this yard.

SERIOUS STREET FIGHTING IN ITALY.

The *Avanti* reports from Gravina in Apulia that desperate fighting has taken place between Socialists holding a demonstration and the police; 30 of the former were wounded and many arrests were made. An interpellation will be made in the House on March 5th by the Socialist fraction on the matter.

THE WRECK OF THE "BERLIN."

Hook of Holland, March 4.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands accompanied by his mother, Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, proceeded today on board the pilot ship "Helvoetsluis" to the wreck of the "Berlin". All those who took part in the rescue were on board. The ship was anchored and the Prince made a speech, and handed to each of the rescuers in the name of the Queen, with words of high appreciation, the Order of the House of Orange. On returning ashore the Prince and his mother visited the patients in the Hotel America. A large crowd collected before the hotel and heartily cheered the Prince, the cheering being renewed when he appeared on the balcony and addressed the crowd, calling on them to cheer the intrepid men who at peril of their lives had saved the survivors of the disaster.

The "Berlin" is to be blown up with dynamite tomorrow.

THE LEWIS-BRADY CASE.

Few more complicated cases have been before the English law courts in recent years than that known as the Lewis-Brady Case. In December 1904 a cheque-book containing 25 cheques was issued to a young man named Lewis by the Crouch End branch of the London and South Western Bank. Lewis, apparently a perfectly respectable man, drew only three cheques and then, having exhausted his account all but a few shillings, drew no more cheques for some months. But in September 1906 a cheque for two pounds, undoubtedly taken from the same cheque-book, was cashed at a wine-merchant's in Kilburn. The cheque was refused by the bank and Lewis was arrested, tried, convicted of fraud and sentenced to 15 months hard labour. The principle witness against Lewis was a young girl named Marsh who swore that she saw him in Kilburn the night that the cheque was cashed. A few weeks ago the *Daily Mail* arose and barked furiously. "Miscarriage of justice", "an innocent man condemned", "wilful misdirection of the jury and suppression of evidence by the judge, Sir Ralph Little" were but a few of the charges made by this infuriated journal, which certainly succeeded in proving conclusively that Lewis was never in Kilburn at all on the night in question. The attention of the Home Secretary was called to the matter, and the girl Marsh having confessed that she had given false evidence against Lewis to save her lover Brady, who had admittedly been a friend of Lewis, the latter was at once released, but "without prejudice".

The girl Marsh is now awaiting trial at the Old Bailey for perjury at the Lewis trial; Brady, who has been in trouble before in the matter of a stolen bicycle, is also on trial for intent to defraud. Against these two the issues are clear, but now Brady comes forward with a statement that Lewis, while he had nothing to do with the actual cashing of the cheque, was the instigator and suggester of the whole fraud. Brady, it seems, is a man of good education, having been at Stonyhurst college. Financial losses caused his removal from college and immigration to London where he entered a solicitor's office and also became very proficient at painting and attended musical classes at South Kensington, and on his release from prison after his little trouble over the bicycle earned his living by painting and singing at concerts. The suggestion in regard to the cheques came, according to Brady, from Lewis during a country walk. Lewis said, "I have a cheque-book with a number

of unused cheques in it. It is a pity to waste these cheques. What can we do with them?" He (Lewis) added, "If I had £5 I could make a lot of money at Alexandra Park races." It was then that the frauds were hatched. No satisfactory explanation has ever been given by Lewis as to the whereabouts of the unused cheques, and it will be somewhat amusing if, after the frenzied shrieks of the *Daily Mail* as to the alleged conviction of an innocent man, a second Dreyfus and what not, Lewis should turn out to be the greatest rascal of the three.

LOCAL.

A theatrical entertainment in aid of the Funds of All Saints' Church will be given in the Meinholds Säle on Wednesday, April 10th at 8 p.m. Mr. W. S. Gilbert's two act comedy "Sweethearts" will be performed, preceded by a farce in one act.

The "Lustige Witwe" has long been with us and now at the Central Theatre is being performed nightly another great success which has already reached its century performance in Berlin, namely Kadelburg's comedy-farce "Husarenfieber". With all deference to the author a piece of this sort depends practically altogether on its interpretation, for the plot is of the slightest. It is understood that its main theme is founded on fact, for rumour hath it that no less a person than His Majesty the Emperor, when visiting Crefeld, was pleased to listen to the complaints of a fair citizeness who demurred at the lack of dancing men in the town, and to transfer a cavalry regiment thither to supply the deficiency. Accordingly, in "Husarenfieber" a regiment of Hussars is quartered in Jackshéwo, a heaven-forsaken place on the Russian frontier, where the officers are boring themselves to death. Suddenly they are transferred to a flourishing town in central Germany where they are received with open arms not only by the fair maidens dwelling there, but by their parents. Naturally, as the comedy proceeds, the male parents get heartily sick of the military element which monopolises their wives, sisters, daughters &c. but in the end they are forced or tricked into giving their consent to various betrothals, while even the bachelor Colonel of the regiment succumbs to the charms of a "gay widow". But, after all, in a piece of this nature, which goes with a swing from start to finish and in which there is hardly a dull moment, the plot is of small account, it is the actors that make it and, as often happens, one actor in particular. The management have been fortunate enough to persuade Herr Felix Schweighofer to emerge from a retirement, well earned after many years service on the boards, and take the chief comedian rôle. Stagecraft he has at his fingers ends, personality he has galore, and his picture of the garrulous, military-hating manufacturer is well nigh perfect. It reminds one of the only Arthur Roberts in his palmy days or the inimitable Penley as the original "Charley's Aunt", when one sees the other characters having to wait so long until the roars of laughter caused by Herr Schweighofer's drolleries have subsided, before they can proceed. As a piece of rich, ripe comedy, hardly if at all exaggerated, his performance is worth going to see, and laugh at and with many times. He is also extremely well supported; Herr Ottbert as the Colonel plays excellently, especially in the scene with *Frau von Farenholtz*, most piquantly played by Fräulein Clemens, while the Lieutenants and their loves, the fathers and their wives, the maidservants and their gay Lothario of an orderly are all to the manner born. The piece is most adequately mounted and should command the success in Dresden it has already enjoyed elsewhere.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

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: Am-

mon Strasse 2, p.

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

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