

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No. 330.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

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.
16, Werder Strasse 3 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 KING'S HOLIDAY.

Biarritz, March 5.

H. M. King Edward, travelling incognito as the Duke of Lancaster, arrived here from Paris this evening.

KING EDWARD AND PRINCE HENRY OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Hague, March 5.

Prince Francis of Teck has arrived here and today handed to Prince Henry of the Netherlands the Collar and Insignia of the Order of the Bath, and in the name of King Edward expressed that Sovereign's appreciation of Prince Henry's gallantry in aiding in the rescue of the survivors of the wreck of the "Berlin".

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

London, March 5.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Robertson, today brought in the naval estimates. He pointed out the reduced outlay contemplated, and laid stress on the fact that the estimates for new ships had not been so low for nine years, but, at the same time, he was able to state in the name of the Admiralty that in their opinion the two-Power standard would be duly maintained by these proposals. After deprecating invidious comparisons with other Powers, Mr. Robertson gave a comparative survey of the age, size and armament of the battleships of France, Germany and England and showed that England in the matter of battleships had a decided superiority over these two Powers, and in the matter of cruisers a still greater superiority.

In conclusion Mr. Robertson said: "In the last 10 years France, Germany and Russia, taken together, have increased their fleet by new ships to the extent of 1,150,000 tons, Great Britain to the extent of 1,132,000 tons. According to the present programme, by the end of 1910 we shall have eight or nine new battleships and three cruisers all of the latest type, Germany, on the other hand, will have four battleships and two cruisers, and France only two battleships."

Mr. Robertson alluded to the capacity of the English yards for rapid ship construction and said that he had no doubt that in case of unforeseen developments abroad, which might make renewed efforts necessary, the Admiralty would face the situation with circumspection, courage and understanding. He concluded by defending the new disposition of the naval forces and the creation of a home fleet.

Mr. Lee, Conservative, Member for Fareham, conceded that Mr. Robertson's statements justified the Admiralty in partially retarding the shipbuilding programme, but only partially. He asked if the Government seriously believed that England's rivals would allow themselves to be enticed by the bait held out to them. It was difficult to gather whither the Hague Conference and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's enthusiasm would lead England; but it seemed likely that this enthusiasm would lead to unfortunate misunderstandings with his friends and acquaintances. The recent statement of the Prime Minister had only excited ill concealed anxiety in France, and in Germany open discontent. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman had written that England's power at sea did not signify a challenge to any Power; that was the sentiment of one who favoured naval power in his own country and was also the sentiment contained in the telegram sent by the German Navy League to the German Emperor in May of last year. He, the speaker, expressed the hope that the Prime Minister might succeed in convincing the Powers that he was in earnest and that the Conference might have some success in the direction that the other Powers might stop building ships, but he did not believe in the possibility of any success of the kind.

The Prime Minister then spoke. He first reminded the house of the provocative speech which Mr. Lee made some years ago against a Power which was and still is on a good footing with England. He recognised the two-Power standard as a more or less accurate criterion by which England could test her naval strength. He went on to point out that Mr. Robertson had proved that England was far above the two-Power standard and was absolutely assured of being so for the next three and a half years. He deprecated a too slavish adherence to the two-Power standard and asked whether England, in case she at any time should find herself in close alliance with the two greatest naval Powers, would still have to continue to lay ship after ship, and more than ship after ship, on the stocks if one or the other of these Powers continued to build ships.

The Prime Minister continued: "As to the question of the limitation of armaments, the Hague Conference may be described as the invention of the Czar of Russia, and the justification for its being summoned was that very question of limiting the exorbitant outlay on military objects. I cannot accept that what five years ago formed the chief subject of discussion has now, when the world has increased in wisdom, become an absolutely ridiculous subject. I can assure Mr. Lee that I have never said anything on this matter calculated to insult anybody. When I spoke of the British Navy as a force designed for the maintenance of peace, Mr. Lee said that the other Powers could say the same and that the German Navy League had indeed described itself as the friend of peace. I believe they are friends of peace, and I think it shows neither good tactics nor the best of taste if we believe that a great Power, or even a corporation like the German Navy League, has any other object than peace, which it is believed will be brought about by increasing the country's power. That is our position."

The Prime Minister concluded: "I have the conviction that we, far apart from causing any harm by bringing the subject of armaments up for discussion, are rather in duty bound to do it, since we are of opinion that a strong intellectual tendency is found now among thinking men in all the countries of Europe in favour of arbitration courts, of a peaceful solution of disputes, and of a mutual escape from the gigantic outlay which the present situation brings with it. I should have thought myself acting wrongly, and should not have remained longer in my present position, had I not taken advantage of every possibility granted me to further this tendency and to support it to the best of my power. There exists no Machiavellian plan on the part of this country. We cherish no wish to force any country to reduce her army or navy even if we could do so. We have no wish to interfere with the right judgment of those who know their own interests and the wishes of their own people best, as we know the wishes of the British people. We wish to place ourselves in the front rank of those who are of opinion that the warlike attitude of the Powers to one another, as shown by the excessive growth of armaments, is a curse, and that it will be so much the better to check it, even if in a modest degree."

Mr. Balfour said, that if the Prime Minister found out a way, compatible with the security of the realm, by which he could lessen the burden of armaments, he would gain the grateful appreciation of all classes of society, who all wished to attain the same goal as the Prime Minister had in view. He, the speaker, questioned, however, whether the Prime Minister was adopting the right methods. England was decreasing her outlay, but foreign diplomatists would ask whether the army or the fleet were being weakened thereby, and would turn to the speeches of Mr. Haldane and Mr. Robertson.

The Prime Minister, interrupting: "They will do that if you call their attention to it."

Mr. Balfour replied: "That is a quite unworthy observation"; and said, in conclusion, that the Government could not possibly explain to the people that they were increasing the strength of the Army and Navy, and at the same time expect that foreign countries would believe that England was making great sacrifices in the interests of international disarmament.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE CUBAN "REVELATIONS."

New York, March 5.

The "revelations" made by the *Herald*, in connection with the issue of bonds by the Cuban junta to procure American recognition of Cuba as a belligerent, continues to arouse excitement in Cuba.

It is obvious now that the money spent for the purpose of influencing American opinion was wasted, though at the time the alleged issue was made, the explosion on board the "Maine" had not occurred, and America's decision to intervene in Cuba was not so certain. The Liberals maintain there was a waste of Cuban money, and are asking who got it. It is also thought in Havana that the American Congress will have to take some notice of the matter, in order to correct any impression among the historians of the future that America was paid to take the part of Cuba.

A large number of Cuba's leading men have attempted to form a new Conservative party, and at a recent meeting drew up a platform, which included a demand for a protectorate, which would leave Cuba nominally independent, but secure the protection of property and individual liberty in Cuba. Although many distinguished names are at the head of the new party, the frank approval of a protectorate is not likely to gain them support among the Cubans.

ACCIDENT TO AN EXPRESS.

Chicago, March 5.

The express mail train to New York has met with an accident near Barrytown; details are wanting; medical aid has been requested.

According to later intelligence no one was killed in the accident but three persons were injured. The locomotive and the first coach remained on the rails, the others were derailed and fell in a ditch.

ACCIDENT TO AN ITALIAN PRINCE.

Rome, March 5.

Prince Haimon, eldest son of the Duke of Aosta, while riding in the Park of Capotomonte, fell from his horse and broke his left collar bone.

MUSEUM EXHIBITS DESTROYED.

Munich, March 5.

On Monday evening in the German Museum the ceiling of the so-called "ship room" fell in, all the models and exhibits being buried in the debris. The damage done was very considerable. The Museum was closed on Tuesday; entrance to the scene of the disaster is forbidden to everyone including reporters.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE IMPERIAL DUMA.

St. Petersburg, March 5.

Magnificent weather prevails in the capital and there was much life in the streets at midday. The entrance to the Tauric Palace was guarded by police and soldiers. All the streets in the neighbourhood of the Duma Palace were thronged with people, who greeted the Deputies as they made their way to the opening of the Duma with hurrahs and cries of "Amnesty". The Deputies acknowledged these greetings by taking off their hats.

The opening of the Duma was preceded by a solemn Te Deum celebrated by the Metropolitan Antonius with Bishops Platon and Eulogius who are members of the Duma. The Metropolitan then made a speech in which he adjured the Deputies to forget their differences of opinion and to work for the salvation of the Fatherland, and exhorted them to peace and harmony. One group of Deputies called for the National Hymn, which was twice sung by the choir amid loud cheers. The Prime Minister and all the Ministers attended the service.

The sitting was opened at 1 o'clock by the Vice President of the Imperial Council, M. Goloubeff. When the Secretary of State read aloud the Imperial Ukase summoning the Duma, the members of the Right, about 100 strong, rose from their seats and called out several times "Long live the Czar". The other members remained seated and listened in silence. When the reading was finished the members of the Right again cheered and all the Ministers stood up.

All the Deputies then took the oath. The Social Democrats took no part in the opening ceremony but entered the hall after the oath had been taken.

M. Golovin was elected President of the Duma. His election was greeted with cheers by the Left and Centre, by silence on the Right benches. He received 356 votes against 102. He made a short speech in which he addressed all parties in the Duma and said "However great the differences of opinion may be which divide the Deputies, the Duma is nevertheless united in one desire, viz. to work for the welfare of the nation which has impatiently awaited the meeting of the second Duma."

The New Duma will work and hopes that it may succeed in combination with the Czar, in realising the benefits of the constitution and social legislation on the path pointed out by the first Duma. The institution of popular representation will never vanish; after having been once called to life it will never cease to exist."

The speech made a good impression and was cheered even from the Right. After M. Golovin had announced that he would be received in audience by the Czar tomorrow, the House adjourned.

After the close of the sitting demonstrations were held in the streets, the Labour Deputies addressing the people. The police fired blank cartridges and it is supposed that some persons were wounded. The mob carried red banners and sang the Marseillaise and the revolutionary funeral march. The police patrols for the night were reinforced.

THE CZAR'S NAVY.

St. Petersburg, March 5.

Gen. Batyanoff served in the Navy before joining the land forces, and he has some knowledge of Naval matters. He has just laid before the Czar a project, which aims at proving the urgent need of building a naval squadron for the Far East at the soonest possible moment. To that end the General recommends that the projected fleet shall be built in the United States and not in Europe, for he claims that the shipbuilding yards of the United States can turn out in two years as many ships as can be turned out in five years in European yards. The suggestion has aroused a great deal of interest in the highest circles.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

The extraordinary *bouleversement* shown by the result of the Municipal elections in London, whereby, after some eighteen years, the Progressives are at last thrown into the cold shades of opposition, has been the cause of leading articles in the London Press that are almost ludicrous in the divergent views taken of the issue of the election. While one journal heads its report of Saturday's results with the triumphant title the "Purging of London", another describes the polling returns as the "Triumph of Reaction". From one point of view the victory of Municipal Reform candidates is the apotheosis of the monopolist, from another it is the Waterloo of the wastrel. But as is almost invariably the case exaggeration is rampant on either side. That the rates have risen abnormally, that schemes involving almost unlimited expenditure have been entered upon or were in contemplation is true enough; perhaps too, there was a decided tendency to embark upon undertakings with a recklessness that would never have been apparent had the councillors' own money been involved instead of that of the ratepayers', but it must not be forgotten that the Moderates in the late County Council were represented fairly enough in proportion to their numbers on the various committees and cannot, therefore, be held wholly irresponsible for the expenditure recommended by those committees. On the other hand, it must be conceded that the Moderates have constantly and consistently resisted the demands of the Socialists for what is, after all, pure class legislation, the despoiling of the rich to benefit the often undeserving poor.

The London *Observer* in an unguarded moment allows itself to describe the election as "a pocket election with a pocket result", meaning, of course, that the ratepayers were at last aroused by the ever increasing drain on their resources and had arisen in their might to throw off the yoke of spendthrift policy. But such looseness, or rather vagueness, of phraseology leaves a wide loophole to the opponent, gives ample cause to the enemy to blaspheme, and Progressive journals are not slow to fasten on the phrase and allege that the victory was won by the wealth of the ground landlords and leisured classes, in opposition to the wishes of the working man. As a matter of fact, probably, the swing of the pendulum, so-called, had as much to do with the overwhelming victory of the Moderates as anything else. Under party government, as it exists in England, a long lease of power almost invariably in time discredits the holders of it. It is notorious that the present preponderance of Liberals, Radicals, Socialists, Labour members, in Parliament by no means represents the opinion of an equally large preponderance of the English electorate, but the Unionists had, after an abnormally long reign, not done much in their last few years of office and had not done that particularly well, and the large body of, so to speak, "floating" electors, who are, as a rule, too apathetic to vote, determined for once to step into the arena and give the other side a chance.

Exactly the same thing has happened in London in the County Council elections. The Progressive vote has not decreased to any very noticeable extent; only 85 per cent of the electorate have recorded their votes, but that is 7 per cent more than at the last election, and it is that 7 per cent that has turned the scale. The victory of the Municipal Reformers is due almost entirely to the clerks and small tradesmen, the possessors of

moderate incomes, to whom the alarming rise of the rates is a real grievance, so real, in fact, that for once they have been roused from their apathy and induced to record their votes, and almost invariably, for they are sportsmen in their humble way, they have decided to give the other side a "look in".

On one point the Progressive journals are silent, as they completely ignore the fact that the avowed Socialist candidates in the recent election have, almost in a body, gone to the wall. And yet the circumstance is not without its significance and especially in view of the *debacle* of the Social Democrats in the Reichstag elections in this country, we are tempted to hope that the majority of sound thinking citizens both in England and Germany are totally averse to the self-seeking policy of those members of the community who only desire to enrich themselves at the expense of other more fortunately circumstanced individuals.

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

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

The King has lent four fine prints from the Royal collection at Windsor of groups of children of George III. to the annual exhibition of the Royal Amateur Society, which is to be opened on Thursday next by Princess Alexander of Teck, on Friday by Princess Louis Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein. The Loan collection is under the care of the Hon. Sybil Law and Lady Grace Baring and will include engravings in line, stipple, and mezzotint of beautiful children, Irish, Scotch and English. Also quaint miniature furniture and toys made previous to the last century.

Mr. Willard, the celebrated actor who is a native of Brighton, Sussex, will soon be in England again. He sails from the United States for England on April 9, per the "Kaiser Wilhelm", which is due at Plymouth on April 15.

Electrolysis and Massage.

Miss CUMMING, Winckelmann Strasse 37, I. undertakes to remove all superfluous hairs and blemishes on ladies' faces by the latest and most scientific methods. Face and general massage a speciality. Consultation free from 2 to 4 o'clock on week days.

Immediately before, or immediately after their stay at Dalkeith Palace, the Prince and Princess of Wales will be entertained at Floors Castle by the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe in April. Some of the finest fishing in the Tweed is owned by the Duke of Roxburghe; this will be thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by the Prince. The vast amount expended by the Duchess on the interior improvements of the Castle has rendered it now, one of the most perfect of palatial residences.

The various members of the Royal Family have well earned a rest as they have all been fully occupied in the general interests of the British Public. Among them the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, has of late been much more in evidence than her health permitted in former years and no Princess is really more popular or more versed in the fine arts and music.

Both the Duke and Duchess of Westminster came to town on Saturday evening from Eaton Hall, Chester, and the Duchess will leave at once for the Riviera.

On Sunday the Earl of Dysart celebrated his birthday and is a very notable member of the peerage. In both music and chemistry he has hobbies to which he has devoted himself, and he is a constant attendant at the Opera.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Sidonien Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9997.

It is said that the Bachelors' Club ball, which takes place at the Hotel Ritz on Thursday, was originated through the idea of Lady de Grey who admired the ball-room suite when staying at the hotel. Those who are escorting parties are Prince Francis of Teck, Lord Stanhope, the Marquis d'Hautpoul, Lord Granard and Mr. William Gillet, and it has been looked forward to as the great event of the present week in London.

Lady Aberdeen is reported to be so much better in health, that hopes were entertained that she would be able to be present at the Irish Lace ball at Dublin Castle on Tuesday night.

Sir John Miller, who divorced his second wife some months ago, was married last week to Miss Cookson and they are now in Monte Carlo. His brother's widow, Lady James Miller, is a sister of Lord Curzon.

Established 1835.

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Breakfast and other Teas.
Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate.

English and German Biscuits.
Tinned Meat, Fish and Vegetables.

Preserved Fruit, Marmalade and Jams.
English Pickles and Sauces.

Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

At the Hotel Bristol in Beaulieu there are now among the guests, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marquis of Blandford, Lord Ivor Spencer-Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont, the Duke of Montrose, Lady Anna Chandos-Pole, Princess Duleep Singh with her daughter, Princess Irene Duleep Singh, Sir George and Lady White, and the Duke de Bailén.

Much better accounts reach London of the health of Lord Archibald Campbell, who is now in Scotland after a very trying attack of influenza. He will remain for some time at Dalchenna, near Inverary, which is one of the shooting lodges, belonging to the Duke of Argyll.

According to a telegram to the *Independence Belge* from the Hook of Holland, one of the despatch bags carried by Mr. Herbert, the King's messenger on board the "Berlin", has been picked up empty on the coast.

Following the marriage of Mr. Mark Hambourg with Miss Dorothea Mackenzie, daughter of Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie on Tuesday follows another in the musical world on March 14, in that of Miss Mary H. Cathcart to Mr. Neil Forsyth, General Manager of the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate. In June another is fixed to take place this being the wedding of Miss Rosalind Bridge, daughter of Sir Frederick Bridge, to Dr. Edward Stainer, son of the late Sir Edward Stainer.

The Guildhall School of Music is now in possession of the fine three-manual organ built by Messrs. Norman and Beard, which has been erected at a cost of a thousand guineas in the concert-hall.

It is only natural that English singers wish to assist those members of the German Opera Company and their relatives who have suffered by the wreck of the "Berlin". Mr. John Coates, who always says he has spent the happiest days of his life singing in opera in Germany, has started a fund with ten guineas and invites subscriptions however small to be sent to the London and South Western Bank, 451, Oxford-street. Mr. Coates will shortly be in Germany and will insure the fund being properly distributed.

The tug "Expert" has towed into Dover the Danish schooner "Thekla" which had been in collision with the Hamburg-American liner "Rosario". The schooner received such damage that when she entered the harbour she had completely heeled over, her keel only being visible from shore.

Lieutenant-General Sir John French who opened a miniature rifle range at Tongham, near Aldershot, said the Secretary for War had unfolded a scheme to provide a great national army, which was to be in close touch with the manhood and life of the nation, and which was to be based upon the principle that it was the absolute bounden duty of every young man to take part in his country's defence.

Instructions have been issued by the London County Council for the architects who have been invited to submit plans for the erection of the New County Hall on the site adjoining Westminster Bridge on the Surrey side of the water. Five hundred thousand feet, or twelve acres or floor space are to be provided.

The lady to whom Capt. Hill (the husband of the late Mrs. Sam Lewis Hill) is now married was Miss Jane Elizabeth Kent, daughter of Mr. Preston Kent, gentleman, of London, and the utmost secrecy was maintained. It will be remembered that the widow of Mr. Sam Lewis the moneylender, who became the wife of Capt. Hill in July 1904, left him £177,000, her yacht, Ailsa, the furniture and fittings of his dressing-room, three horses, two sets of harness, and the mail phaeton and buggy.

It is calculated that the defence in the Thaw case will cost about £80,000. Of this the lawyers will draw £40,000, Mr. Delmas taking £20,000 as his retainer and the rest being divided in accordance with a private agreement.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate southerly winds, more cloudy, mostly dry, somewhat warmer.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.30
 Hundertjahr-Feier der Dreyssig'schen Singakademie
 Mit Allerhöchster Genehmigung
 Zum Besten der Pensionskasse für die Mitglieder
 des königl. Hoftheater-Opernchores.
 Festaufführung:
Samson.
 Oratorium in 3 Teilen von G. F. Händel.

Die Ausführung geschieht durch die Mitglieder der
 Dreyssig'schen Singakademie unter gütiger Mit-
 wirkung des Herrn Hofkapellmeister Hagen, der
 königl. musikalischen Kapelle, Frau Irene Abend-
 roth, Fräul. Irene v. Chavanne, Herrn Georg Grosech
 und Herrn Carl Perron.
 Tomorrow, Friday, at 7 p.m.
 V. Symphony Concert. Series B.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.
 Saturday: Siegfried. 6 p.m.
 Sunday, March 10th: Die Afrikanerin. 7 p.m.
 Monday, March 11th: Götterdämmerung. 6 p.m.
SCHAUSPIELHAUS.
 Saturday: Die versunkene Glocke. 7.30 p.m.
 Sunday, March 10th: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.
 Monday, March 11th: Mirandolina.—Der Diener
 zweier Herren. 7.30 p.m.

LOCAL.

The programme of this evening's orchestral
 concert at the Gewerbehäus will be as follows:
 (1) Overture, "Gott Pan". Kempter.
 (2) Impromptu. Schubert.
 (3) Der Wanderer, Lied for orchestra
 (first time). Horn.
 (4) Ballet Music, "Die lustigen Weiber von
 Windsor". Nicolai.
 (5) Vorspiel, "Lohengrin" (by request). Wagner.
 (6) Violin solo, "Air varié". Vieuxtemps.
 (7) Polonaise for grand orchestra (first
 time). Kranich.
 (8) Tonbilder, "Carmen" (by request). Bizet.
 (9) Overture, "Eine Nacht in Venedig". Strauss.
 (10) Waltz, "Ballsirenen". Lehár.
 (11) Sphärenmusik. Rubinstein.
 (12) The Motor March (first time). Roseg.
 Next Saturday's concert will be Capellmeister
 Willy Olsen's Benefit, and the programme will be
 the first that the orchestra is to perform on their
 forthcoming Scandinavian tour. Hofopernsängerin
 Kreissler will assist.

Frau Manja Freitag-Winkler has fully resumed
 her former activity as a teacher of concert, opera,
 and oratorio singing. She is herself a singer of
 repute, and was heard so lately as last *Bussday*,
 when she took the alto solo part in Mendelssohn's
 oratorio "St. Paul" and was very favourably
 criticized in the columns of a leading contemporary.
 She is also known as the organiser of the Dresden
 Ladies' Quartet whose performances at occasional
 concerts reach a high degree of refinement.

The guards in the city today are furnished by
 the 2nd Jäger Battalion No. 13. The band plays
 about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

"LAST POST."

One of the last of the storm petrels of the nine-
 teenth century wars has just ended his days quietly
 in France after 27 years of soldiers service, and
 after fighting in twenty of the bloodiest battles of
 the epoch. Van Leyen, as the veteran was named,
 seems to have been born a rover. Of Dutch
 parentage, and a youth spent at the Cape, he
 finally settled down to soldiering in France, and
 fought for the Monarchy, the Republic, the Empire,
 and the Republic. Alma, Inkerman, Solferino,
 Magenta, Algeria, Mexico, Strasburg, with five or
 six wounds, are in his record; and how much of
 the history of Europe it embraces! The old fellow
 has died at 83, the custodian of a rock grave which
 Marshal Castellane has had cut in the rock in his
 lifetime.

The Löwen-Apotheke founded 1560.

On the Altmarkt corner Wilsdrufferstraße. Prescriptions made up
 by qualified Englishman. English and American specialities on stock

The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy

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 Lelchert.
 Mason, Butler to Sir R. Chilton Herr Höhner.
 Phipps, Lord Goring's servant Herr Huff.
 James, Footmen Herr Walther.
 Harold, Footmen 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, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.
 Mirandolina.—Der Diener zweier Herren.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

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.
 Valencienne, seine Frau Rosa Habler.
 Graf Danilo Danilowitsch, Gesandts-
 chaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieute-
 nant d. R. Oskar Aigner.
 Hanna Glawari Käthe Hansen.
 Camille de Rosillon Heinrich Werk.
 Vicomte Cascada Bruno Bellmann.
 Raoul de St. Brioche Emil Gähd.
 Bogdanowitsch, pontevdrinischer
 Konsul Adolf Braunstein.
 Sylviane, seine Frau Herta Schroth.
 Kromow, pontevdrinischer Gesandts-
 chaftsrat Alexander Oibrich.
 Olga, seine Frau Lina Meyer.
 Pritschitsch, pontevdrinischer Offi-
 zier in Pension Carl Wilhelm.
 Praskowia, seine Frau Martha Brede.
 Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevdrin-
 ischen Gesandtschaft Carl Knaack.
 Lolo Marie Wildmeyer.
 Dodo Jenny Baumgarten.
 Jou-Jou Cäcille Weigel.
 Frou-Frou } Grisetten Charlotte Treuth.
 Clo-Clo } Grete Herder.
 Margot } Elise Isold.
 Ein Diener Camillo Randolph.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.
 Frühlingsluft.



PAUL MARCUS, Architect

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CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated February 19th, from our New York
 correspondent.)

IMMIGRATION AND THE AMERICAN MINING COMPANIES.

An amendment has been attached to the im-
 migration law, which, as the American mining
 companies and especially those in the Pacific States
 hope, will have the same effect as a regular law
 in forbidding the immigration of Japanese coolies
 without being externally so harsh as the Chinese
 exclusion act. At the same time the American
 Government hopes that by this amendment the
 movement against Japanese immigration, called into
 being by the San Francisco controversy, will be
 set aside to the satisfaction of Japan.
 The amendment, which was drawn up owing to
 the controversy with Japan, but which in its word-
 ing in no way alludes to it, provides that every
 immigrant unfurnished with a pass can be refused
 entrance and the President himself is to be the
 court of appeal in the matter. The hope now prevails
 that the Japanese Government will simply give
 to its labourers no passes to the United States, and
 then this very ticklish question would be settled
 in the simplest way possible. Although this amend-
 ment to the immigration Law is only to touch Ja-
 panese immigration, it none the less forms a very
 formidable weapon in the hands of the opponents
 of immigration, for by the Japanese amendment
 the whole Law has become antagonistic to immigra-
 tion, and even if President Roosevelt who can never
 be reproached with being in any way an enemy of
 immigration, does not make use of the full powers
 entrusted to him in an anti-immigration sense, the
 Law still forms a great danger to immigration.
 President Roosevelt's successor could easily lose
 sight of the actual aim of the amendment and by
 applying the Law generally deal a death blow to
 immigration as a whole.
 The chief opponents of immigration have always
 been the mining companies, who see in the incur-
 sion of cheap labour a danger to the good wages
 obtainable in America, and in many cases, certainly,
 they are right. But by their action they lump
 together the desirable and the undesirable im-
 migrants and the measures which they advocate
 must hit the former as well as the latter.
 In face of the movement for restricting im-
 migration, which has, none the less, as is well
 known, made possible the economic and political
 advance of the United States, the fact is of
 interest, that from various parts of the country
 come complaints of the lack of labour and a cry
 arises for immigrants. The Southern States find
 themselves in a particularly embarrassing situation
 and are doing all they can to attract a stronger
 stream of immigrants. So far as the charges of the
 mining companies are directed to the fact that the
 immigrants only increase the demand for labour
 in the large towns, they appear to be justified, but
 the diversion of the stream of immigration to
 those districts in which the supply of labour fails,
 would result in immigration today being as
 beneficial for the country as in former days
 when only the very best elements immigrated from
 Europe.
 A certain class of immigrants for common navy's
 work, for which American or North-European
 workmen will not apply, is required throughout
 the country. As things are, a stringent application
 of the immigration law would doubtless be fraught
 with grave disadvantages economically to the
 United States.
 Besides the so-called Japanese clause or the
 amendment which is to limit the immigration of
 Japanese coolies, several other conditions have been
 incorporated in the existing immigration Law, but
 these, in consequence of the many debates on the
 Japanese clause have been completely ignored by
 the public. As a matter of fact the Japanese
 clause puts all the other clauses quite in the shade.
 But all the amendments to the Law which have
 been accepted by both Houses of Congress re-
 present decided novelties and affect to a consider-
 able degree the steamship companies.
 Above all, the Law in its new shape contemplates
 the increase of the poll tax on every passenger from
 two to four dollars. A further more important con-
 dition is made by Section 12, which increases the
 amount of space necessary for each steerage pas-
 senger. This clause comes into force on January 9
 1909. It limits the number of steerage passenger

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provided the steerage does not afford the space as contemplated by the clause.

Every breach of the law in the matter of carrying passengers will be punished by a fine of 50 dollars. The steamship companies declare that the conditions of the Law are extremely drastic and will be followed by a diminution in immigration. The condition that immigrants are to be examined as to their education &c. before being allowed to land, has been allowed to drop out.

AMERICAN TRADE.

The Trade Department statistics on the ebb and flow of the United States trade, show some remarkable phenomena.

According to these statistics the consumption of champagne in America seems to be considerably on the decline.

The United States produce three quarters of the world's cotton, nevertheless, cotton to the value of a million dollars was imported, chiefly from Egypt. More cotton goods too were manufactured than in any other country in the world; nevertheless, goods of this nature to the value of 69 million dollars were imported i. e. 50 per cent more than were exported.

The import of automobiles was valued at 5 million dollars, the export at 4,409,186 dollars.

For the rest, there was a very remarkable increase in the trade of the United States with her island possessions and Alaska. In the past year it rose to 131 million dollars as compared with not quite a hundred million in 1904. Of the total amount of this foreign trade 59 million dollars were for exported goods and 72 million for imports. From Alaska came gold imports to the value of 18,500,000 dollars all of which, save 6,500,000 dollars from the adjacent Canadian territory, came from American soil.

The American export of goods to territorial or colonial possessions, amounting in value to 59 million dollars, was divided as follows: 22,000,000 to Porto Rico 12,500,000 to Hawaii and 700,000 to the Philippines. The import to the United States amounting in value to 72,000,000 was thus divided; from Hawaii nearly 30,000,000, from Porto Rico 20,550,000, from Alaska 12,000,000, only the output of the Philippines has decreased. Alaska's gold output of something over 9,000,000 dollars in 1904 rose to 18,500,000 in 1906.

BACHELORS AT A DISCOUNT.

A serious danger is threatening the halcyon days of a bachelor's existence. For some time past the expediency of the introduction of a tax on bachelors has been discussed in order to compel such egoists to allow themselves to be fettered by Hymen's bonds. A St. Louis clergyman has reckoned that there are in the United States no less than a million spinsters who, although from no lack of men, are husbandless. He attributes their unwedded condition chiefly to the circumstance that the female sex is more and more obtaining situations formerly occupied by men. Wages are thereby reduced and women become the open rivals of men. Many men are consequently not in a financial position to marry. This clergyman at least recognises the economic reasons, which prevent many men who are not open antagonists of the female sex, from entering into wedlock. On the other hand pitiless indeed are the proposals that in filling up official positions and in choosing candidates married men should be preferred. A Charleston journal actually states that on an average a married man of 25 is more trustworthy than a bachelor of 45. Many believe that a tax on bachelorhood would operate to the advantage of the economic circumstances of males. Quite too barbarous is the suggestion that bachelors over 40 should be put out of the way by chloroforming them. This proposal was actually embodied in a resolution brought before the State Legislature in Connecticut. It was declared "temporarily" out of order. The mover of this resolution put the age at over 40, because the speaker of the Legislature, a bachelor, is exactly 40 years old!

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SAFETY FOR MINERS.

The French colonial laboratory for higher studies in Paris is now engaged in tests with an invention which, if it answers its purpose, should go a long way towards abolishing explosions in mines. Gas as found in mines becomes dangerous when intermixed to the extent of 5 per cent with air. The newly-invented apparatus claims to be able to detect and indicate the presence of so little as one per cent, its inventor is Professor Greant, of the Academy of Medicine. The apparatus consists of a crystal tube sealed off to 100 centimetres and strong enough to resist an experimental explosion. The contents of the tube are not stated.

ROYALTY SUED.

The Spanish law courts are threatened with the strange spectacle of a law suit against the executors of the late Sovereign, Alfonso XII. The affair was mentioned a couple of years ago, when a dispute arose as to the executors continuing longer to pay an annuity for the benefit of the singer Señorita Elena Sanz and her two sons. The annuity was settled upon the mother, it is stated, by a codicil to the late King's will, in which was also expressed a desire that it should be continued to the sons till their majority. Two years ago a truce was arranged, but now the matter is likely to be thrashed out in law.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Thursday, March 7th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Friday, March 8th. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and address. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Saturday, March 9th. 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. Thursday, March 7th. 4.0 p.m. Service and address. Friday, March 8th. 10.0 a.m. Litany. 3.0 p.m. Bible Instruction in Rectory. The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 6th of March, 1907.

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- Mr. A. C. Robertson, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Dr. S. Ringolsky, Denver, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. A. Pluns, Bradford, H. Hoeritzsch.
- Miss M. Doyle, Boston, P. Unity.
- Miss M. Doyle, Boston, P. Unity.
- Mr. and Mrs. J. Bloomingdale, New York, H. Bellevue.
- Miss A. Holmes, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. C. Dietz, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Miss M. S. Tilton, New Hampshire, H. Europ. Hof.
- Miss Corbett, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Miss E. B. Mowbray, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. T. Jones, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. O. J. Cogan, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Miss T. Johnson, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Miss A. Thomas, Baltimore, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. R. Thomas, Baltimore, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Miss W. Meyer, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Miss R. B. Morison, Baltimore, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Miss H. Holmes, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Miss G. Soutter, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Miss J. R. Lentichon, New York, H. Europ. Hof.
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- Miss Ch. S. MacKnight, New York, H. Europ. Hof.
- Miss E. T. Plath, Troy, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Miss L. Murray, Troy, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. B. Fell, London, H. Fürstenhof.
- Mr. J. Ellis, London, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Mr. S. Altman, Toronto, H. Monopole and Metropole.
- Mr. P. Hemmerich, London, H. Monopole and Metropole.