

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 348.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 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. 10, Werder Strasse 3. 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, Steube Strasse 52.

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Rt. Hon. H. Arnold-Forster, Conservative, Member for Croydon, asked if the negotiations between the British Ambassador in Washington and the American Government embraced the regulation of the customs tariff question between Canada and the United States, and if the Secretary of the State Department of the United States had made the proposal that Canada should introduce the American tariff against England and all other countries, and should also establish free trade between herself and the United States.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir E. Grey, replied that the general negotiations with regard to reciprocity in commercial relations, which remained unsettled in 1898, had not been re-opened during the recent negotiations with the British Ambassador. With reference to the second part of the question Sir E. Grey stated that the Government had no knowledge of any negotiations of that kind. To a further question he added that the Ambassador was empowered to do his utmost to settle outstanding questions between Canada in the United States. The negotiations of the year 1898 with reference to the question of reciprocity in commercial relations did, as a matter of fact, belong to these outstanding questions, but during the present negotiations neither Canada nor the United States had hitherto expressed any wish for a renewed consideration of this matter.

LORD ROSEBERY ON HOME RULE.

Speaking at a meeting of the Liberal League, Lord Rosebery said that the gigantic promises of the Government especially as regards Ireland, and their threats against the Upper House, would inevitably lead to disappointment and reaction. He recommended as the best means of aiding Ireland, moderation. He believed that the great mass of the people would never tolerate Home Rule.

RUSSIAN SAILORS IN LONDON.

By a special invitation of King Edward 120 officers and men of the Russian squadron now lying in Portsmouth harbour are staying in London at the Grand Hotel.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

Reuter's Bureau learns from a reliable source that the announcement that a break has occurred in the negotiations between Russia and England, is untrue. The signing of an agreement is bound to take place at no very distant date, unless something unforeseen occurs. Even should some delay take place, that may well be due to the fact that, so far as the negotiations with Thibet and Afghanistan are concerned, it may be thought better to consult the Emperor of China and the Ameer of Afghanistan with regard to certain points. Especial stress is laid on the fact that the agreement in no sense threatens the integrity of Persia and in no way limits any interests legitimately acquired in Persia, or connected with the Bagdad railway, except those geographical questions which form the subject of the negotiations. This matter will be doubtless settled by the four Powers concerned in it.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

The *New York Herald*, which has for many months been carrying on a strong and apparently effective agitation in favour of the annexation of Cuba, on the ground, among others, that the majority of the Cubans themselves desire it, now announces that there is danger of war should the existing political situation be disturbed. It places the blame for the danger upon the Liberal party, and suggests that the time has come for the United States to use coercion. Independent observers on the spot are almost unanimous that the time for annexation has not yet come. The bulk of the

people do not desire it, and regard those who are agitating for it as traitors to their country. It is true that most of the property owners, among whom are many Americans, who have invested millions of dollars in the island and are prepared to put in more, would like to see the disappearance of the pretence of Cuban interference, but even they do not seem altogether to relish the prospect of the civil war, which would certainly follow the overthrow of the Republic.

The Washington Government, which has been kept very fully informed of the situation from day to day by Governor Magoon, has no doubt that the course which it has followed up to the present is the correct one, and it will be persisted in, despite all the cleverly engineered agitations of those who have axes to grind in connection with this Cuban business. Party politics in Cuba are extremely turbulent, and it is more than probable that the next elections will be marked by riot and bloodshed, but that will not be allowed to force the hands of the United States Government. The best class of patriotic Cubans are perfectly content with the present political position, and would not seriously object to seeing it gradually approximate to the British position in Egypt; but those same men are passionately resolved that the Cuban flag shall remain, and are prepared to fight for its continuance. Nobody can maintain that the internal situation is altogether satisfactory.

There is a great deal of agrarian agitation, and in some districts of the Island Republic the political, social, and economic position of affairs is described by one observer as resembling that which is said to have prevailed in Ireland during the worst days of the Land League. Incendiary fires have been frequent, and much valuable property has been destroyed. Cattle have been maimed and machinery maliciously damaged. But it is contended that, bad as these things are, they would not be set right magically by American annexation, or, indeed, any political action, because the causes of the trouble are too deep-seated for treatment by time-serving and interested politicians.

President Roosevelt is said to have complete faith in the firmness and sagacity of Governor Magoon and the patriotism and good sense of the majority of the Cuban people, and will not, therefore, be induced to depart in any way from a policy deliberately resolved upon and so far persisted in, despite political agitation and continued misrepresentation. He is not without hope that the influences which have been responsible for the unrest prevailing in Cuba will sooner or later be cast in the scale in favour of his policy.

THE THAW CASE.

The Judge in the Thaw case has decided to hand over Harry Thaw to a commission of lunacy experts to enquire into his mental condition.

POLICE CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK.

Extraordinary sensation has been caused by the confiscation of a fund of 82,000 dollars by the State Attorney. It is alleged that the object of the fund was the bribery of the New York senators, who were to receive 6,000 dollars per man for rejecting the so-called Bringham Bill, which was to systematically uproot the police corruption existing in New York. Every New York policeman was forced to contribute 20 dollars to this fund.

A RAILWAY STRIKE FEARED.

The *London Daily Chronicle* learns from Chicago that the directors of the Western railways have adopted a resolution against the grant of a 12% wage increase as demanded by a committee of the employees. Since the strikers' ultimatum only grants a few more days respite, it is feared that the whole of the West will within a short time find itself involved in a gigantic railway strike. The directors have sent despatches to Pierpont Morgan, Harrison and Hill, asking them to use their influence to avert a strike.

THE LATE PROFESSOR VON BERGMANN.

IMPERIAL SYMPATHY.

H. M. the German Emperor has expressed his sympathy with the widow of the late Professor von Bergmann in the following telegram:

"As I was on the point of enquiring after the condition of your husband, of whose severe illness I had only just heard, I received your son's announcement of the staggering fact that his death had already taken place. From my heart I offer you and yours my warmest sympathy in your

terrible loss, in which I share to the full. What a degree of recognition, gratitude and love has been paid him by his contemporaries for his unwearying labour and work as physician, teacher and savant, the departed was able to realise lately when he completed his 70th year. His life's work assures him among posterity a garland of immortal fame and his honourable place in the history of surgery. Together with his great services in times of war and of peace, I think with special warmth of the loyal service the dear departed rendered me and my House both as physician and as man. May God the Lord comfort you in these troubled days and hours.

William I. R."

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CHAMBER AND THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

The House, at the instance of M. Pichon, decided to at once discuss the interpellation of M. Chaussier with regard to the murder of Dr. Mauchamp at Marakesh. M. Chaussier opened the debate with a speech in which he discussed the murder, which had shocked the whole civilised world, and said: "It is necessary for us to know whether measures have been taken to guarantee security in Morocco. The Government must make a declaration that the whole responsibility falls upon the Moroccan Government if the Pasha of Marakesh was unaware of the temper prevailing among the natives. Not only France but all humanity has lost one of its best." (Applause.)

M. Chaussier then sketched the career of the late Dr. Mauchamp and was frequently interrupted by the applause of the House.

He was followed by M. Dubief who associated himself with M. Chaussier's words and alluded to Dr. Mauchamp's services with the remark that Dr. Mauchamp had never received protection from the French Embassy. (Cries of "shame".) He related the circumstances of the murder and said that the responsibility lay with the Governor of Marakesh and the Moroccan Government. He expressed the hope that France would be able to obtain full reparation and would, in future, be more careful in the selection of her representatives.

M. Trouin here remarked: "Quite right, with the exception of Revoil, not one of them has yet been equal to his task."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, said that Dr. Mauchamp had never met with an unfriendly reception or bad treatment from the Ministry of the Exterior. He had not shown quite the requisite prudence in Morocco, but had made himself respected and had been charitable. M. Pichon expressed his own warm appreciation of Dr. Mauchamp and his sympathy with his relatives. It was true that the Governor of Marakesh had not taken the necessary measures. The crime was the result of a series of incidents which would place France in a humiliating position if the crime remained unpunished. "Our position in Algeria," continued M. Pichon, "our special treaties have been disregarded."

The speaker then read out a list of French complaints. On February 10, 1906 two customs officials were murdered on the Moroccan frontier; that was the first item on the list. To the various demands of France the Maghzen had given no satisfaction. He concluded by expressing the wish that the hostility among foreigners in Morocco might cease, for they ought to be comrades in a common work, attempting to reach one and the same goal in harmony. The immoderate rivalry, which was a danger to Europe, must cease. For then, and only then would the death of their countryman have performed a service to the uniting of the races, to civilisation, to peace, and to the joining in brotherhood of the nations. (Applause.)

M. Ribot defended the French representative in Morocco, whom France had charged with the peaceful invasion of the country and whom she must also protect. They must reckon with the fanaticism of the Mohommedans, who for years had witnessed the divisions in Europe. This battle waged in secret by the foreigners in Morocco was a disgrace to civilisation. (Loud applause.) The Europeans must relinquish this policy of division. France's ultimatum was so moderate that no suspicion could be cast on her intentions. He hoped that it would not be necessary to continue the occupation of Udjda for long, as France had no desire to embark on a policy of conquest.

The Chamber then adopted unanimously as an Order of the Day "The Chamber approves the declaration of the Government, has confidence in its determination to secure the safety of our fellow subjects in Morocco, and passes to the Order of the Day."

A ROYAL VISIT.

H. M. King Haakon and Queen Maud of Norway intend to pay an official visit to President Fallières on May 24th. They will remain two or three days in Paris.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

The debate on the proposed abolition of the drum-head courts-martial was continued. The members of the Right and Left alternately abused each other until the President finally, amid noisy interruptions, requested speakers to confine themselves to the Order of the Day. A motion to close the debate was rejected.

M. Stolypin said that the law affecting these tribunals was a temporary one and could not be repealed until a month after the notification of a motion to the Duma President. But apart from these formalities it was clear that the Duma required a straight answer from the Government. He could not fight with expert jurists like M. Maklahoff, but the State must adopt unusual and energetic measures when it was in danger. There was no legislation which forbade the Government to interrupt the normal order of things when the organism of the State was shaken to its utmost foundations. There were in the life of a State moments, pregnant with fate, when necessity was more imperious than the law, when they had to choose between the correctness of theories and the safety of the country. Provisional measures such as the courts-martial law could never assume the character of permanent institutions; they were intended to stem the flood of crimes and then to disappear; the Government could not yet, however, guarantee order without having recourse to exceptional measures. M. Stolypin then read the motions passed at the Socialist revolutionary Congress.

M. Stolypin pointed out that these resolutions incited the masses of the people to an armed rebellion, and that their final object was a Democratic Republic. He continued:

"I ask you, under such circumstances dare the Government give way to the revolutionary movement? The Government is convinced that the country demands from it, not a proof of weakness but a proof of confidence. We wish to believe that you will put a stop to the mad thirst for blood, that you will pronounce the word that will oblige us all to work together for the restoration and the glory of Russia. In the meantime the Government will limit the competence of courts martial and field courts martial to extraordinary cases and the most daring crimes; and when the Imperial Duma shall have brought Russia farther on the path of peaceful work, that law will cease to operate through the fact that it will no longer be laid before the legislative bodies. The tranquillisation of Russia is in your hands. Russia will know how to distinguish between the blood shed by the hand of the executioner and that taken by the conscientious surgeons who adopt extreme measures that offer the only hope of curing their patients."

The Minister's speech was received with applause from the Right, with silence from the Centre and Left.

The reporter Hessen spoke in opposition to M. Stolypin's conclusions, and declined to be bound by his demand that the Duma should examine the Bill within 24 hours.

The President then put the question to the vote, that a Committee of 16 members be elected to examine the Bill for abolishing courts martial. It was carried by a large majority, and the Duma there upon adjourned.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Warsaw, March 26.

A bomb exploded today in the Grzybovka street killing one person and wounding several. A man who threw the bomb was arrested; it is believed that an attack was planned on the life of the police general who was expected to pass that way.

Eight persons today made an attack on the treasury of the Jewish community and then threw a bomb which killed the treasurer and another person and wounded several people. The man who threw the bomb was wounded. His arrest was accomplished without difficulty.

THE DISTURBANCES IN ROUMANIA.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* learns from Bucharest that complete panic prevails in the Temcorna and Vlashka districts. The peasants are ravaging and destroying every thing and murdering everyone that comes in their way. That part of the population, which is not taking part in the revolt, is in a condition of despair. Bucharest is crowded with fugitives, property owners and lease-holders; they describe the situation as terrible, their rings were torn from their fingers or the fingers chopped off. All grain in the barns has been burnt and the damage is estimated at millions. The rumours that the petroleum fields are ablaze is untrue and it is hoped that no disturbances will occur in that part of the country. The situation in Walachia is extremely critical but the soldiers are taking energetic measures and are everywhere showing great courage, the officers especially distinguishing themselves. In the village of Bozjen in Moldavia disturbances

11, Georg Platz. **KARL RÜCKER** Georg Platz 11.
Great Easter Exhibition.
Large selection of cut flowers
and flowering plants.

have occurred. The peasants after destroying a farm attacked an inn, the proprietor of which is a Jew. The inn and several Jewish shops were destroyed. In Triperti too, the peasants attacked the inn, the proprietor of which is a Jewish tenant but a Roumanian citizen. The peasants wished to break open the wine casks but could not force their way into the cellar as the landlord had kindled large quantities of sulphur, the fumes of which prevented them from entering. The landlord and his son fired on the mob, four of whom fell wounded, and the rest took to flight.

News comes from Czernowitz that 4,000 peasants are marching on Bucharest. The King has received in audience General Craiciam, who assured him that the Royal Palace and the city were in no danger.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Silesien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9987.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Reports from the interior have reached Tangier as to the impression aroused by the murder of Dr. Mauchamp. Especially in Casablanca a certain excitement prevails among the population, who generally believe that the commencement of official activity by the Franco-Spanish police will be the signal for a massacre of Europeans. These reports are only important as reflecting the temper prevailing among the people. The Shereefian Mahalla is in the neighbourhood of Tangier, completely inactive, and for want of resources it is in a state of complete disorganisation. The sums voted for the operation of the Mahalla are entirely exhausted and the soldiers are deserting in large numbers.

Reuter's Bureau learns that the English Government has received no information with regard to the alleged attack on the house of the English consular agent in Marakesh or of his shooting on the Moroccan mob.

The *Evening Standard* learns from Tangier that Udjda has been occupied by French troops under General Liautey.

The French Government intends to demand of the Maghzen besides punishment for the guilty parties and reparation to the family of the murdered man, pledges for the security of the French in Morocco and the prevention of disorder, robberies and attacks on the persons in Morocco.

Electrolysis and Massage.

Miss CUMMING, Winkelmann 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.

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

It is understood that the visit of King Edward to King Alfonso at Cartagena is not an official one, but simply a return of the King of Spain's visit last year to Cowes. Next spring King Edward and Queen Alexandra purpose going to Madrid.

King Edward is to join the Queen at Marseilles on April 6 and the next day they will proceed on the "Victoria and Albert" direct to Cartagena, where they will remain for two days.

There have been unusual festivities at the Villa Cynros, Cap Martin, the residence in the South of France of the Empress Eugénie, who has been giving several luncheon parties. Among her guests have been the King of the Belgians, the King of Württemberg, Princess Clementine of the Belgians, the Archduchess Stephanie of Austria (Countess Lonyay) and Count Lonyay.

English Gentlemen's Tailoring
Ferd. Wittmaack
2 Grunaer Strasse 2.
Fashionable Atelier.

In reply to a question by Mr. George White, M. P., Mr. Asquith stated that the Income tax

refunded to income tax payers in the United Kingdom during the financial year 1905-6 amounted to no less than £2,706,003.

Lord Welby says that of all taxes, the sugar tax should be the first to go. It was put on as a war tax, so that there is no longer any excuse for its existence. In six years no less than 35 millions have been raised, largely from people who could not afford to pay, by means of the sugar tax.

An enterprising American maker of motor-cars has devised one, specially for weddings, of pure white, upholstered in white leather and silk; it is to be steered by a chauffeur in a white uniform.

Woking was visited by the Duchess of Albany for the purpose of laying the dedication stone of Holy Trinity Church, Knaphill, which is being erected at a cost of nearly £4,000. The Bishop of Winchester conducted the service.

M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, will preside at the forty-fourth anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, to be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Saturday, May 11.

Mr. Essex, M. P. has asked the Postmaster-General if he will have medical reports prepared showing whether the daily hurrying of telegraph messenger lads, under the stimulus of the docket or piece-work system, results in many cases of overstrain and weakness in such lads.

An assurance has been given to the Postmaster-General by the Chief Medical Officer to the Post Office, that no case has been met with either by himself, or by his staff at head quarters, in which constitutional overstrain or weakness has arisen from the cause suggested.

Sir William Lyne, K. C. M. G., who is representing the Commonwealth of Australia at the forthcoming Colonial Conference, arrived in London on Sunday night. He was accompanied by his daughters and Dr. Wollaston. This is Sir William's first visit to England.

In the chess match at Memphis on Saturday night Lasker defeated Marshall in twenty-one moves.

It is estimated that the alterations requisite in the Dover Naval Harbour works will take more than two years to complete. No time is being lost and the Admiralty may send no more big ships there until the alterations are complete.

An extremely cordial welcome was accorded to Mr. Bryce from the foremost men of New York at a banquet given by the Pilgrims' Society at the Waldorf Hotel last Saturday night. Mr. Joseph Choate and Mr. Charles Hughes were very eloquent on the occasion and testified to the existing genuine feeling between the United States and Great Britain.

In spite of contradictory statements, the Russian squadron, consisting of the battleship "Tsarevitch" and the cruiser "Eogatyr" (both of which took part in the war with Japan) and the battleship "Slava" which is to pay a visit to Portsmouth, anchored at Spithead on Sunday.

Arrangements have been made for Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, to join her sister Princess Henry of Battenberg in the South of Europe after the latter leaves Madrid. Both Princesses purpose visiting the Princess Frederica of Hanover at Biarritz and the Empress Eugénie at Cap Martin.

There seems no doubt that the taximeter motor-cabs in London are already proving a great boon. The 75 which were scattered all over the town on Saturday for the first time were in constant demand and compare very favourably with the old cabs, which will hardly be able to compete with them for long.

A strange consignment for the Zoological Gardens is being brought to London by the Wilson liner "Castello", of Hull, in the shape of a number of scarce wild asses from the Persian desert. So wild are they that only the natives in charge of them can manage them.

At Fletching, Sussex, two foxes who were engaged in a desperate fight, suddenly rolled over the bank and fell into a tank of water, in which they died still fighting.

Messrs. Chappell brought their series of ballad concerts to a close on Saturday afternoon, when a few new songs were introduced. Those which pleased most were Mr. Franco Leoni's "Autumn Love", sung by Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. Kennerley Rumford's latest, called "Lighterman Tom", and sung by Mr. W. H. Squire. A lullaby by Mr. Bernard Rolfe "The Dream Town Train" was delightfully rendered by Miss Margaret Cooper and pleased everyone, as did Miss Florence Aylward's "King Winter" sung by Mr. Julien Henry.

The battleship "Dreadnought" was expected to arrive at Portsmouth on Wednesday on her return from the experimental cruise to the West Indies. She will hoist the flag of Admiral Bridgeman, the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet.

H. W. Bassenge & Co.

Bank.

Prager Strasse 12.

Payments on all Letters of Credit.

Exchange of Circular-Notes,
Cheques and foreign money at most favourable rates.

Postal Orders.

English and American newspapers.

Office hours 9-1, 3-6, Saturdays 9-3.

Good Friday next will be the occasion of an unusual number of excellent concerts in London. At the Crystal Palace Miss Agnes Nicholls, Mmes. Clara Butt and Ada Crossley, Messrs. Charles Saunders, Kennerley Rumford and Santley will be heard. Queen's Hall also offers attractions, for the Queen's Hall Orchestra will give Wagner excerpts and Tchaikowsky's Fifth Symphony with Mr. John Coates, the vocalist, in the afternoon.

An engagement is just announced between Mr. Ernest Clowes, who was formerly in the 1st Life Guards, and Miss Blanche Littleton, daughter of Admiral Algernon and Mrs. Margaret Littleton.

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.

LOCAL.

THE DRESDEN GOLF CLUB.

Festina lente is bound to be the motto of any committee that attempts to form a new Golf Club on the Continent, but there is every hope now that within a few weeks work will be commenced on the race course and that the early summer may see a Golf links *in esse* in Dresden.

The Committee has been slightly rearranged since the first inception of the club and now consists of Graf Hohenthal as chairman, Graf Montgelas as vice-chairman, Herr Consul Arnhold as treasurer, Mr. Hugh F. Lyon as secretary and the following additional members, Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, American Consul General, Captain von Schimpff, Captain von Uslar-Gleichen, Herr Justizrat Bondi, Mr. Harry Virgin and Mr. E. Hecker.

On the advice of Herr Bondi the committee has decided to turn the club into a "Verein", and the necessary statutes required by the authorities are now in the printers' hands and will probably receive official sanction in the next few days.

The financial question is, of course, still the most important one; to the committee's first circular most encouraging replies were received, several gentlemen promising handsome donations. The committee felt, however, that an appeal to a wider circle was desirable and, in consequence, 600 copies of a second circular have been sent out.

The committee has fixed the annual subscription for playing members at forty marks, and players joining at once will not be required to pay any entrance subscription. The subscription rates for more than one member of a family will be lower.

Ben Sayers, the well known North Berwick professional, has been communicated with, with regard to a professional, and as soon as the contract with the race course management has been signed—this should take place within the next few days—a competent instructor and clubmaker will be brought over from Scotland and Dresden will at last be free of the reproach of having no golf links.

The Ehrlich School of Music has held two of the series of concerts which mark the close of the school term. The rest of the series are to be given after the Easter holidays. The performances in the two concerts referred to consisted chiefly of songs and pianoforte pieces; the former, both duets and solos, being sung by pupils of Fräulein Zimmermann and Frau Goerisch-Medefind. The teachers represented by the pianists and pianistes were the Director, Herr Lehmann-Osten, and the ladies: Fräulein Herbert, Presler, Hager, Heydeck-Erchenbrecher, and Kwitkiewicz. The performances showed careful teaching, and fair progress on the part of the taught.

MISERABLE LUCK.

In Bohemia, where gambling in lotteries is prohibited, sobriety is recommended to punters. A day or two ago in Prague the police arrested a labourer who was excessively drunk, and confiscated a ticket for the Saxon State lottery which they found in his possession. It now transpires that the ticket had won 40,000 marks. The labourer, however, not only receives nothing—for the present at least—but has to pay a fine.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor.
Max Grosske, Bismarck Platz 12
Tailor-made walking and riding costumes. Moderate prices.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

An unusually determined case of attempted suicide is reported from Paris. A German, 30 years of age, by name Duttler, having wounded himself with a revolver, was being conveyed to the hospital when he stabbed himself twice with a dagger, and lies at the point of death.

A RELIGIOUS INVASION.

The United States is having a delightful invasion of English and Scottish religious leaders. Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) has been preaching in New York and Boston to very large congregations. Dr. Peter T. Forsyth, Principal of Hackney College, London, is about to deliver a series of lectures at the Yale Divinity School. The course is known as the Lyman Beecher lectures, and is one of the highest honours within the gift of Yale. The lectureship has been filled in former years by such distinguished Britons as the late Dr. Dale and Professor George Adam Smith.

Professor James Orr, of the United Free Church College in Glasgow, is to deliver ten lectures in New York in April on "The Virgin Birth." These lectures grow out of extensive recent correspondence with twenty-five representative scholars in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in the United States, who were asked to submit to Dr. Orr their views on this theme. Portions of what they have written will be incorporated into his lectures, and the combined work will be published in book form.

The Rev. Thomas Law, secretary of the Free Church Council of Great Britain, will also "invade" the United States in April, and several other prominent English clergymen are expected later.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Closed during Holy Week.

**ROYAL THEATRE
NEUSTADT.**

Closed during Holy Week.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Closed during Holy Week.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 27th of March, 1907

- Mr. and Mrs. J. Meyer, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. and Mrs. Wryft, London, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Mr. A. Tiarks, London, H. New York.
- Mr. R. Conrad, London, H. Trompeterschlösschen.
- Capt. C. Hood, London, H. Trompeterschlösschen.
- Miss R. A. Gardner, Berlin, P. Zehl.



PAUL MARCUS, Architect
DRESDEN-STREHLEN, Mockritzer Strasse 6.
Telephone 548.

Buildings erected, restored or altered.
Excellent testimonials as to efficiency of work.
Designs and Estimates at reasonable charges.

RADICALISM IN AMERICA.

Mr. Maurice Low in the *Morning Post* points out that it is curious that in the United States up to the present time there has never been a Radical political Party. The basic foundation on which political Parties have heretofore rested in the United States has precluded the possibility of avowed Radicalism. Both Parties, the Republicans as well as the Democrats, have been circumscribed by the limits of the Constitution, and have never dared to overstep those limits. Both Parties in their professions of reform—and "reform" has always been a potent political cry—have protested that whatever reforms were to be accomplished must be within the limits of the Constitution. By hook or by crook, by ingenious interpretation, by the art of construction the Constitution was supposed to be elastic enough to meet that particular reform which it was believed the public demanded. After an election, when it was found that the Constitution was less elastic than politicians or demagogues or agitators had supposed or were willing to admit, reform slumbered until the next political campaign. The Republican Party was always recognised as a more progressive and less hide-bound Party than the Democratic, whose fidelity to the exact letter of the Constitution and veneration for the spirit of that instrument made it essentially the Conservative Party in the United States. But it was not until 1896, when Mr. Bryan was for the first time nominated, that America witnessed the birth of the Party of Radicalism. Mr. Bryan and the men who then controlled the dominant wing of the Democratic Party were in all things Radicals. Their demand for free silver, their demand for the passage of an income tax, their demand for other social legislation were the demands of Radicals who voiced the protest against the inequalities of a social system, and knew that Radical measures were necessary to bring about genuine reforms. They did not, however, dare to call themselves Radicals, for the word was terrifying, and the country had not sufficiently advanced along the line of Radicalism to make that politic. On the contrary, they professed their Conservatism, they found warrant in the Constitution for the free coinage of silver; silver they said was the money of history, and "the dollar of our fathers" was a phrase frequently on the lips of Mr. Bryan and his associates. All their efforts were directed towards showing that instead of being, as their opponents declared them to be, Radicals and destroyers of existing institutions, they were simply endeavouring to restore Conservatism. To win, the Republicans had merely to persuade the country that they were the real Conservatives, and Conservatism at that time being in the ascendant the triumph of Republicanism naturally followed. McKinley's election checked the great wave of Radicalism for the time being, and appeared to have more firmly buttressed the foundations of Conservatism. What would have happened had McKinley lived out his second term is a speculation too profitless to be indulged in here, but with McKinley's death there came into power a man by temperament more radical than Mr. Bryan and with far more astuteness than Mr. Bryan, a man shrewd enough to see that the country was at heart Radical and would welcome every Radical measure that was apparently in the interest of the masses against the privileged classes.

One reason Mr. Roosevelt has met so little resistance in urging his numerous reforms is that he has encountered practically no opposition from his former political opponents. The Democratic Party has become a Radical Party. Taken as a whole, the Democrats have given Mr. Roosevelt more loyal support than the Republicans, and the explanation given by the Democrats for permitting themselves to become simply an annexe of the Republican Party in Congress and in State Legislatures is that Mr. Roosevelt is no longer a Republican, that he is really a Democrat, and he has made the principles of the Republican Party those principles which were so long advocated by the Democrats. The regulation of freight rates, for instance, is a conspicuous illustration of Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of Democratic principles. That was a plank in the Democratic platform, and at the time of its adoption the Republicans denounced it not only as unconstitutional but as detrimental to the best interests of the country, and an assault on property and vested interests. The Republicans fiercely attacked the Democrats for their advocacy of an income tax as an equitable form of taxation, but now Mr. Roosevelt gives it his approval, and

HEDWIG RITTER, Concert singer; can take some more pupils. **Marschall Strasse 3, III.**

World Tourist Office

Thos. Cook & Son
Dresden, Prager Strasse 43.

Sale of railway and steamship tickets to all parts of the world. Hotel Coupons, Guide books &c. Nile steamers. Bank and Exchange Office. Forwarding Department. Insurance.

in his last Message to Congress showed clearly enough that he believed in it, and regretted that by a majority of one the Supreme Court of the United States had pronounced the law unconstitutional. It is difficult to say whether Mr. Bryan has gone over to Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Roosevelt has met Mr. Bryan more than half way, so curiously alike are the things for which these two advanced Radicals now stand, and which they insist are necessary for the purification of the body politic. For instance, it was not many years ago that Mr. Bryan was one of the strongest and most determined upholders of the doctrine—a doctrine which is a cardinal tenet of Democratic faith—of the rights of the States and the limited authority conferred by the Constitution upon the Federal Government. But today Mr. Bryan is heartily in accord with the Roosevelt doctrine, that doctrine as first enunciated by Secretary Root and re-affirmed by the President himself—that if the States were unable or unwilling to make those reforms which are deemed requisite, then the Federal Government must exert its power. In thus advocating the subordination of the States to the general Government Mr. Bryan is a long step in advance of Conservative Democrats, precisely as Mr. Roosevelt has left far behind him Conservative Republicans; but to the Radical Democrats, as well as to the Radical Republicans, both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt merely voice what they believe. Today it is impossible to distinguish between the Radicals of either party; there is, in fact, no way to distinguish them. Mr. Roosevelt stands as the most conspicuous Radical in the country, and second only is Mr. Bryan. Both men appeal frankly to Radicalism, and both men believe that Radicalism is what the country demands.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Thursday, March 28th. *Maundy-Thursday.* 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.45 a. m. (Choral) and 11.0 a. m. Choral Matins. 4.30 p. m. Evensong.

Friday, March 29th. *Good Friday.* 9.0 a. m. Matins, Litany and Ante Communion. 12.0 m. d. to 3.0 p. m. The three Hours Service. 4.30 p. m. Evensong.

Saturday, March 30th. *Easter Even.* 9.0 a. m. Matins and Ante Communion. 6.0 p. m. Festal Easter Evensong Carols.

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.

Holy Week.

Thursday, March 28th. Holy Communion 11.0 a. m.
Friday, March 29th. *Good Friday.* Service and Sermon 11.0 a. m. and 4.0 p. m.

Saturday, March 30th. *Easter Even.* Service 10.0 a. m.

Sunday, March 31st. *Easter Day.* Holy Communion 8.0 a. m. Service and Sermon 11.0 a. m. 5.30 p. m. Service and Cantata.

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

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a. 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.*

Gewerbehaus' Orchestral Concerts.

Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister Olsen.
Every Thursday, Saturday and Sunday
at 7.30 p. m. Admission 1 mark.

A charming furnished Home

in Villa in Sedan Strasse, I. Etage, most beautifully situated in the best and healthiest quarter, offered by Fr. M. Riese at once. Apply: Sedan Strasse 45, II.

To let from April 1st to June 1st, a furnished, sunny apartment, in the American Quarter, Helmholtz Strasse 2, II. Americans without children. Apply to Liebig Strasse 9, II. between 12—1 daily.

Frau Manja Freitag-Winkler, Concert Singer
gives lessons in singing. **Lüttichau Strasse 2.**

WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

H. VIRGIN, M. A. Oxford, Gutzkow Strasse 19.

Harry M. Field

Master-school of piano playing.
After the methods of *Franz Liszt* and *Hans von Bülow*.
Studio: **Lindenu Strasse 35 II.**

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

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German,
French and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and
French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

HOTEL BRISTOL.

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

Highly recommended by English and American Families. Ideal English Home comfort.
LIFT ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERATE TERMS. PENSION.

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
patronized by English and American Families.

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 |
| SENDIG-NURNBERG, | Europaischer Hof |
| SENDIG-SCHANDAU, | Wurttemberger Hof |
| (SAXON SWITZERLAND.) | Hotel Quisisana &c. |
| | 265 ROOMS. |
| | 250 ROOMS. |
| | 150 ROOMS. |

BERLIN. Unter den Linden, 17-18. BERLIN.

Hotel Westminster

QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.
Rooms from 3.50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.
Electric Light.

Grand Hotel de Rome

BERLIN. Unter den Linden 39, opposite the Royal Palace
Baths. — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift.
Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

Pension Kosmos **Strehleiner Strasse 10, I.**
close to Hauptbahnhof.
Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

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.

Schramm & Echtermeyer Grocers

10b, Sidonien Strasse 10b
(corner of Prager Strasse).

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.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Paris, March 27. In the *gravamen* of France against Morocco which was read from the Ministers' table in the Chamber yesterday, the following are some of the facts recorded:

On the 10th of February 1906 two French Custom House officers were murdered by Moroccan marauders, only one of whom has been given up. In March 1906 the Frenchman Sonin was wounded. In the summer a general attack on Frenchmen was prepared by the tribes from Tabet and from the upper Muluis, with the approval of the Caliph and of the brother of the Sultan of Tabet. Horses belonging to an expeditionary force of 250 men sent to the South were stolen near Sechar. In October a mail was robbed and a man in charge of it killed. On the 28th of November a patrol of the *Compagnie saharienne* was massacred. French commerce was boycotted, and duties in violation of treaties were imposed on French goods. On the 27th of August the Frenchman Charbonnier was murdered; the murderer was known but not arrested. On the 19th of September 1906 M. Lassallas, agent of the *Compagnie marocaine* was attacked and wounded; the French demands for compensation were not complied with. In January 1907 the hydrographic Mission Pobequin was attacked; in March the agricultural expert Aroncourt in Fez was wounded, and Professor Douthe was wounded in Marakesh. The recital closes with the statement that the rising in Mauritania was actively aided and abetted by the Maghzen, who sent weapons to Maclasaena.

Bucharest, March 27. (Agence Roumaine.) Quiet has been restored in Moldavia. No murders have as yet been committed in Wallachia. In several places encounters between the troops and rioters have occurred and people have been killed. At yesterday's sitting the new Cabinet was introduced to the Chamber. The Prime Minister, M. Sturdza, invited the Chamber to support the Government in the present difficult situation. The ex-Ministers Jonesco, Lahovary, and Carp assured the Government of their support. (Great sensation in the whole House.) The Government introduced Bills relating to the abolition of the five-franc tax, the wine tax, and the reform of the peasants' land tax, and other Bills in favour of the agricultural population. The Chamber passed all the Bills unanimously.

The official journal publishes a proclamation of the Government, in which all are invited to give their patriotic co-operation for the restoration of order, security, and peace; and which also announces the introduction of measures for the relief of the peasants in the East. This object is to be attained by facilitating the obtaining of money for the rent, by reforming the taxation of small landed proprietors, by revising the conditions of agricultural contracts as to the amount and kind of work required from the peasants, by fixing the maximum interest on advances to be made to peasants, and, finally, by circumscribing the property of the leaseholder Trusts. The Government will do all in its power to have the law strictly kept. They are determined to repress all disturbances with energy, and to punish severely those who have derived any advantage from the devastation of property.

Paris, March 27. The statement published by London journals that Ujdja has been already occupied by the French is described as untrue. It is believed that the occupation will take place, at the earliest, in the course of today. The expeditionary column will consist of 3,000 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery; and it is not expected that the Moroccan garrison will offer any resistance.

Mesher, March 27. An official with a party of Cossacks has been sent from the Russian Consulate here to Sahzevar, where an anti-Russian movement is in progress. The Persian authorities are endeavouring to suppress the disturbances.

Cherbourg, March 27. An explosion took place today on board the torpedo boat No. 127 lying in the Arsenal. Several persons were severely injured.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light easterly winds, prevalent bright, dry weather; frost at night, rather warm by day.