

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 354.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

**BAD ALBERTSHOF** 7, Sedan Strasse 8 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.

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in English.

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## NEW ADMIRALTY ORDERS.

It is announced in London that the Admiralty has decided that all ship construction shall be carried on in future in the strictest secrecy. As is the custom in foreign countries, the draughtsmen will be put on oath before they are entrusted with work. No member of the staff will be informed of the plans. Strict secrecy is to be observed as to armour and speed trials.

## A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

A curious discovery was made in the cellars of a house in Sunderland, the property of a religious-social institute, 30,000 rifle cartridges and 5,000 revolver cartridges being found in boxes. All this ammunition is said to have been stored by a mysterious German and were shipped to Sunderland from a foreign harbour. Those storing the boxes were told that the boxes contained mechanical toys for someone who was about to open a shop. The cartridges are said to have been made in Germany, and it is surmised that foreign anarchists wished to keep them in case of a revolution on the continent. The alleged German has vanished. According to a further report the 12 boxes with their contents were consigned as toys to a Sunderland printer.

As time went on and they were not fetched, one box was opened and the contents handed to Daniel Currie, the steward of the Institute. He told the story of the mysterious German to the police. It is believed that Currie stole the things and he is under arrest.

## LABOUR DISTURBANCES IN YORKSHIRE.

Tumultuous scenes occurred at Grimsby on Thursday when the British dock hands returned from Hamburg. Fifty of the men had no railway tickets and were not given permits to return to London. They made a disturbance, whereupon the police drew a cordon round the station. A large number of people were drunk and commenced fighting with each other. Thousands of people assembled and a regular riot ensued. The mob attempted to force their way into the station but were driven back by the police who made many arrests.

## TO HONOUR LORD LISTER.

A meeting was held in the Royal College of Surgeons on Thursday attended by some 200 most distinguished medical men; to determine what steps should be taken to honour the 80th birthday of Lord Lister. In view of the advanced age and delicate health of the great scientist, it was decided that the best way of celebrating his birthday would be to raise a subscription in order to publish a complete edition of Lord Lister's scientific treatises, which are at present scattered in scientific magazines. They will probably fill two quarto volumes of 500 pages each. The committee appointed to look after the publication hope to issue the work within the next four months.

## BELFAST HEALTH STATISTICS.

The Belfast sanitary authorities report that 30 fresh cases of spotted fever have occurred in the city since last Thursday, making 261 cases in all; of these 136 have proved fatal. There is no sign at present that the scourge is abating; it has spread to all quarters of the city.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE PRESIDENT AND MR. HARRIMAN.

New York, April 3.

It is almost impossible to convey to outsiders an adequate idea of the enormous sensation caused in this country by the publication of the Harriman-Roosevelt "revelations". From an American journalistic point of view the *World*, which first published Mr. Harriman's accusing letter, has

made one of the biggest "scoops" in newspaper history. It was bought from a discharged employé of the Harriman firm for a very large price, and it did not have to be hawked about to find a purchaser. The average citizen does not stop to consider the means by which the letter was secured. He sees it in black and white, and he knows today that its authenticity is not disputed. Admittedly, the statements made by Mr. Harriman to a third party as to President Roosevelt's acceptance of Trust money for political purposes do not furnish necessarily convincing evidence of their accuracy.

Mr. Roosevelt has already denounced the statements as lies, as far as he is personally concerned, but, in doing so, he shows that he was in direct correspondence with Mr. Harriman at the very moment that that gentleman has declared the money was being collected. There is a marked disposition to accept Mr. Roosevelt's indignant disclaimer without much question, but there is an equally strong inclination to believe that the political managers of the campaign of the autumn of 1904 sent the cap round among the Trust magnates, and cheerfully accepted their money while hiding the fact from the President. Another fact stands out clearly also, and that is that Mr. Harriman was a fairly frequent caller at the White House two years ago, and that he was pretty high in the confidence of the chiefs of the Republican National Campaign Committee. Finally, it seems to be established beyond doubt that Mr. Harriman collected money and handed it over to the political managers. Politically the scandal is of vast importance. It is certain to furnish the Democrats with a most effective weapon in the coming Presidential campaign.

The immediate effect is to imperil the position of Mr. Cortelyou, now Secretary of the United States Treasury, because he was the manager of the Republican campaign in 1904, and as such, it is contended, must have known all about the money which was collected and spent during that memorable struggle. The treasurer of the Republican Committee was Mr. Bliss, but it is held to be incredible that he could have received and spent large sums without the knowledge and approval of most if not all of the members of the Committee, and certainly of the party manager. Mr. Cortelyou's explanation of Mr. Harriman's present allegations is, therefore, awaited with painful anxiety in some quarters, and with natural curiosity everywhere.

The ex-private Secretary of Mr. Harriman, S. W. Hill, has been arrested on a charge of having sold Harriman's letters to President Roosevelt to a local journal.

## THE PRESIDENTS POLICY.

In influential quarters at the White House it is stated the President Roosevelt's idea that a movement is *en train* to impeach his policy in the next Congress and at the next Republican Convention, has much probability in it.

## HARRY THAW DECLARED SANE.

The Medical Commission appointed by the Court to examine the mental condition of Harry Thaw, who stands charged with the murder of the architect Stanford White, has decided that Thaw is now mentally sound.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### THE MONTAGNINI LETTERS.

The newspapers continue the publication of the Montagnini letters. The *Figaro* contains a report of Mgr. Montagnini to Cardinal Merry del Val, dated July 12, 1906, on the efforts of individual Catholic politicians, e. g. M. Denys Cochin, directed at the restoration of diplomatic relations between the French Government and the Vatican. Among other things it is stated in this report that M. Denys Cochin, in consequence of an indiscretion on the part of a Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, obtained sight of a report of the French Ambassador in Rome, M. Barrère, on the protectorate question in the Orient, and had claimed that this report furnished proof how necessary it was for the French Government to resume relations with the Vatican.

A report of August 23rd 1906 is concerned with the reception given to the Papal Encyclical "Gravissime" which had given pride and satisfaction to the Catholics in general and to the clergy in particular.

Further, M. Montagnini repeats an assertion of M. Denys Cochin, that the friendly attitude of Ger-

many to the Vatican was an affront against the French Republic, and a wish to form a kind of Holy Alliance against the various Powers for the purpose of fighting Socialism.

The *Autorité* publishes reports dated February 23rd and 25th 1905, as to communications from M. Piou as to the way in which pressure must be brought to bear on various distinguished political personages such as MM. Rouvier, Etienne, Constans, Leygues and Doumer. Of the Ex-Minister M. Leygues among other things it is said, "Ribot will speak to Leygues but Piou puts other methods at our disposal; he knows that Leygues has debts amounting to 300,000 francs and that his re-election is endangered by the candidature of a member of the *Action Libérale*. We can manoeuvre with Doumer too. He is striving for the Presidency of the Republic and is wooing the favour of the Catholics, for which object he has allowed his secretary to enter the *Action Libérale*."

The *Matin* publishes reports of Mgr. Montagnini from which it appears that M. Piou, before he made his speech in the Chamber on the Separation Law, assured himself of the approval of the Vatican. In a report dated November 12th 1904 Mgr. Montagnini states that, among the papers of the Masonic Lodge "Grand Orient" which came into the hands of the Nationalist Deputies MM. Syveton and Guyot de Villeneuve, were several documents referring to the then Ministers MM. Pelletan and Delcassé, among them a letter which shows that M. Delcassé was at first opposed to President Loubet's visit to Rome, but that he had later conformed to a scandalous order issued by the "Grand Orient". The correspondence of the Ambassador, M. Barrère, is also a proof that President Loubet's journey was taken in understanding with the "Grand Orient", as a means of bringing about a breach with the Holy See.

It is confidently asserted that the British Ambassador at his interview with M. Clémenceau protested against the publication of any documents referring to him in the Montagnini correspondence.

## SUSPECTED CASE OF SPOTTED FEVER IN BERLIN.

A girl has been brought to the inspection station of the Charité, who is believed to be suffering from spotted fever. As the girl is no longer capable of giving information, it is not known whence she came, and all enquiries as to her origin have proved fruitless hitherto.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE IMPERIAL DUMA.

In the continued debate on the Budget, M. Karacheffsky, Socialist, said, in the name of his party, that the rights of the Duma with reference to the Budget were insignificant; they would not vote for the Budget.

M. Stezky, Pole, discussed mainly the general policy of the Government and said that it was the foe of the Russian people. In the Budget there were no estimates for civic liberty. The Poles would not cease to fight against the bureaucracy, so long as their rights were circumscribed. The Budget was insufficient for the Poles, who would only vote for a Budget examined by an autonomous Polish Parliament. The Government must in any case before all things make actual local self-Government in order that everywhere the people might give expression to their most urgent necessities, for which the Government must then find remedies.

The Finance Minister, M. Kokovzov, said that he had expected no discussion in the Duma that day on the general policy of the Government, for they only had to discuss the Budget. He refuted the charges of M. Stezky and said: "There are no enemies of the Russian people here. Here are the representatives of the people, summoned by the will of the Monarch, to listen attentively to the proceedings of the Duma in order to fulfil the wishes of the people in accordance with the law and the means at the disposal of the Government; a heavy task which the Monarch has imposed upon the Government." M. Kokovzov went on to say that he did not propose to answer that part of M. Stezky's speech which did not refer to the Budget, and with which M. Stezky only aimed at pointing out that various nationalities of Russia were oppressed. There was one point, however, which bore on the Budget, and that was that the Russian people drew no revenue from Poland, and that the estimates for Poland were far greater than the income from that country. The Russian people were compelled

to this outlay because Poland was not, as M. Stezky alleged, a cultivated land, but a land of murder and revolution. The Russian people maintained an army in Poland, because it was one of the uttermost frontiers of the Empire. As for autonomy, the rights of the various peoples &c., they could talk of such subjects calmly when the time for them had come.

The Minister's speech was applauded by the Right.

M. Jukoffsky, Pole, declared that in 1904 the revenue of Poland was more than 129 million roubles, the outlay 111 millions. It was only in 1905 that there was a deficit of 2 millions, and that was a consequent of an abnormal situation. He then discussed the Budget in detail and especially the economic undertakings carried on by the State, and concluded by demanding that such undertakings should be decentralised.

Hereupon, when the Finance Minister again approached the tribune, signs of discontent were apparent among various benches on the Left. The Minister expressed his recognition of the fact that M. Jukoffsky had not touched on general policy, and said that he thought explanations ought to be given to the Duma on the various points raised by M. Jukoffsky. He refuted various remarks of that speaker relating to defects in the organisation of the alcohol monopoly.

M. Alexinsky, in a speech lasting two hours, then attacked the Government, reproaching it with only representing the richer and more distinguished classes. He read a number of documents to show irregularities in the Budget, and drew a comparison between the words uttered by the Finance Minister in 1906, when he said that the Government was the simple executor of the popular wishes, and the words which the same speaker uttered in the Duma the day before, when he said that the Government possessed ample means of expenditure without the sanction of the Budget by the Duma. He believed that the budgetary rights of the Duma were only apparent, and that in reality the Duma was a complete nonentity. He then referred to details in the various estimates, which only served the interests of the great landed proprietors, contractors and higher officials. If the Government came to the Duma for its approval, it was only because they wished to hide their mistakes from Russia, aye, from the whole world, and because they must issue a new loan. He then read a passage from the English journal, the *Economist*, which stated that in future the Russian Government would take up no loan without the Duma, and which after the dissolution of the first Duma had said that the dissolution was a breach of trust.

At these words five members of the Right called out, "M. Speaker, that is high treason, we shall leave the Hall". The President replied that any Deputy who wished to leave the Hall, could do so. M. Alexinsky had only read aloud a passage from an English journal and not expressed his own opinion. (Applause in the Centre and on the Left.)

As they left the Hall one of the Deputies cried "The Czar dissolves the Duma". M. Alexinsky continued his speech and read a proposal of the Social Democrats that the Duma should decline to assent to the Budget and refuse to refer it to a Committee. "That," said the speaker, "is the only thing the Duma can do; it will tell the people that it is impotent in face of the abuses of the bureaucracy." He protested against the proceedings of the Cadets, who in their struggle to come to an understanding with the Government had sacrificed the interests of the democracy.

The leaving of the Hall by the members of the Right caused great sensation in the Hall and lobbies.

M. Roditsheff protested against the tactics of the Social Democrats, and hoped that the Duma would emerge successfully from the battle which Russia was fighting on the path of law, order and freedom. He criticised the Exposé of the Finance Minister, which seemed to him insincere, and concluded by appealing to the Government to work conscientiously and without deceitful secondary objects with the Duma.

The President announced that 30 Deputies had protested at his ruling during M. Alexinsky's speech, because, in their opinion the quotation read from the *Economist* was an insult to the Czar.

The protest was added to the report of the sitting; the matter then dropped and the House adjourned.

#### AN OUTRAGE DENIED.

The *P. T. A.* announces "In the latter days of last year there appeared in various Paris journals, notably the *Aurore* and *Petit Parisien*, reports based on correspondence from St. Petersburg that a young woman by name Roskoff, 18 years old, had been put to the rack in Warsaw gaol. These reports gave rise to a careful enquiry on the spot. As a result of this enquiry we are in position to state from most accurate knowledge of the facts, that during the last five years no person of the name of Roskoff has been confined in the Warsaw gaol. As to the alleged employment of the rack, we are authorised to give a complete denial to this allegation also. In the course of the enquiry, certain complaints of prisoners did, it is true, come

to hand, but these only related to harsh treatment. No one has complained of having been tortured or beaten. It is, in fact, obvious, that the French Press in this, as in many other cases, has been maliciously misled by unreliable persons.

#### THE UNREST IN PERSIA.

News comes from Teheran that order has been restored in Sabzevar. The Russian subjects, who had fled, have returned under the protection of 25 Russian Cossacks sent from Meshed to Sabzevar, where a ceremonial reception was accorded them by the authorities and the populace. The Persian Government is taking energetic steps to punish the ringleaders of the anti-Russian movement.

The corpse of the Russian subject who was recently murdered in Sabzevar was burnt. A commission of enquiry under the Presidency of a Teheran official has been appointed. The populace of Sabzevar threaten to murder all the Russians settled there, if the perpetrators of the deed are punished.

Emin es Sultan will not enter the Cabinet at present. There are at present seven responsible ministerial posts, viz. the Ministries of Justice, Trade, Education, War, Foreign Affairs, Finance and Public Works.

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**Max Grosske, Bismarck Platz 12**  
Tailor-made walking and riding costumes. Moderate prices.

#### CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

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

##### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE RAILWAYS.

At the present moment the railway question, or rather the attitude of President Roosevelt to the railway corporations, overshadows all other important problems. Will the President continue his war against the railways, or will he, in the face of the stormy proceedings on the New York and other American Exchanges last week, adopt a more conciliatory attitude? are the questions which are at present the subject of animated discussion. There are, as a matter of fact, those who consider that the President, in his campaign against the evils of the railway system, has been too impulsive, and that this action of his has caused the panic-like situation on the New York Exchange which was the more remarkable inasmuch as it occurred at a time of the greatest possible prosperity in the whole country. On the other hand, there are not wanting those who say that the occurrences in Wall Street only represented a panic of *la haute finance* which artificially created the panic in order to produce the impression that the, to them of course, inconvenient railway policy of the President had led to the greatest economic disadvantages. With the creation of this panic their object has been attained, they say, of alarming the President and inducing him to say that he will adopt a more conciliatory attitude to the railways. As a matter of fact, the railway policy of the Government can only be connected indirectly with the occurrences in Wall Street. The true cause of these stormy proceedings is far more likely to have been merely tightness of money, for which it seems the responsibility must be shared by those circles which, in the face of the railway policy of the Government, show a financial reserve. In view of the movement against the railways prevailing in the whole country, a movement which in isolated States has assumed the character of actual company-baiting, it was natural that in certain circles the railway policy of the Government should be made directly responsible for the occurrences. And on the other hand the opponents of the railway policy had a good opportunity of stating that the attitude of the President would bring to a head an economic crisis. The President himself is of opinion that his railway policy has had absolutely nothing to do with the proceedings in Wall Street, and there seems therefore justification for the view that he will not alter his attitude towards the railways. It is certain that the railway Presidents saw, in the occurrences on the Stock Exchange, a good opportunity for making the attempt to induce the President to moderate his railway policy, the sole object of which is to show up and, if possible, abolish evils which are incompatible with the inter-State traffic law. The President is said to have been induced to make a pacifying statement as to his railway policy. The financier John P. Morgan, undertook the rôle of a mediator between President Roosevelt and the railway Presidents, and had a conversation with the former in Washington. The President seems to have come some way to meet the railway Presidents, for he asked the Governors of the various States in which the baiting of the railways was carried to great lengths to come to visit him, and he discussed with them the proposals relating to the railway system lying before the State legislatures

**G. WIRSING, American Dentist.** Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department), Silesian Strasse 105, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 1922.

in question. Since the President desires to hand over the regulation of the railway system in its entirety to the Federal Government, he could pacify the railway magnates to a certain extent by championing the withdrawal of certain proposals in various States.

In view of the fears which the railway policy of the Government has occasioned to the railway Presidents, the rumour is the more remarkable that the railway magnate Harriman has snatched a personal profit of 15 to 20 millions from the crash in Wall Street. This crash caused the market value of railway shares within a few hours to fall some hundreds of millions of dollars.

The hostile attitudes of various State legislatures towards the railways is only a tributary of that movement against corporations and accumulated capital which is making itself noticeable throughout the country. At the present moment the railways afford the best target. The railway policy of the Government has perhaps the one fault that it desires so swiftly to eradicate evils which have endured for decades. The measures of the individual State legislatures, which, however, have nothing to do with the policy of the Federal Government, are assuming a somewhat Radical hue. They aim at obtaining with one blow a large reduction of rates for passenger and goods traffic. By the unwise proceedings of individual States, the railway policy of the Federal Government is of course being, not furthered but retarded, and equally of course a feeling of insecurity is engendered thereby among the holders of railway shares.

##### BAD TIMES FOR THE TELEPHONE GIRLS.

By last week's stormy proceedings on the New York Stock Exchange, which represented to a certain degree a panic of the millionaires, although in spite of the uncanny fall in prices not a single bankruptcy was announced, not only the Stock Exchange world suffered but also the telephone girls! The telephone Exchange of the financial district could with difficulty comply with the country's demands for telephonic connection which were made during the exciting hours of the panic by bankers, brokers, and many other persons interested in the Stock Exchange manoeuvres. On an average each telephone girl had to make four telephone connections per minute. The Exchange employs 220 such girls and is called up daily by 6,000 brokers, &c. When the crash at Wall Street began, a large number of extra telephone girls were at once engaged, but none the less they were soon so overworked that many of them fainted or became hysterical; and numbers of them, after work was over, collapsed altogether.

##### JAPANESE LINERS.

The Japanese are working uninterruptedly at the extension of their steamship lines. It is announced from San Francisco that negotiations are going on there at present between a representative of the Japanese steamship company Shosen Kaisha, of Osaka, and the Oceanic S. S. Company for the purchase of the three steamships, "Ventura", "Sonoma", and "Sierra". It is said that, with the help of these ships, the Japanese are planning the institution of a further trans-Pacific line between San Francisco and the Orient. It is said that offers have been made by Japanese steamship companies to the President of the Union Pacific, E. H. Harriman, for the purchase of the large Pacific steamers "Manchuria" and "Mongolia", but that he has declined these offers in the most decided way. The Japanese also intend to organise a line of steamers between Japan and Brazil. The American Consul General at Rio de Janeiro announces that negotiations with this object are *en train*. With the help of such a line Japan hopes to divert the stream of emigration to Hawaii and North America to South America, especially Brazil.

##### RAPID OCEAN TRANSIT.

Lewis Nixon, the well known American ship builder, has just commenced the construction of a new ship's engine, with which it will be possible to make the voyage from New York to Europe in four days. Nixon will build the ships which are to be fitted with these engines himself. Each ship will be fitted with five screws. The dream of voyaging to Europe, and of being able to be at home again on the next day seems to have advanced one step nearer to realisation.

##### A LUDICROUS CASUS BELLI.

Once again has a mule, a common or garden mule indeed, been a *casus belli*. It has just become known that a mule occasioned the war between Honduras and Nicaragua. It is stated, in fact, that thirty-five Nicaraguan cavalry-men on the frontier stole a mule that was peacefully grazing on Honduras territory. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras thereupon wrote to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua and protested against the theft. The abstraction of the mule was not denied, there followed an exchange of lengthy letters between the two Republics, other questions cropped up and lo! there was war.

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### MUSIC.

Signor Pietro Mascagni, who will give a single orchestral concert in the Gewerbehaus on the 10th of April, is at present engaged in the composition of a new opera, the subject and title of which have been as yet kept secret. Signor Mascagni will discontinue his work on this opera for a few days in order to give concerts in Dresden, Leipzig, and Berlin. We learn from another source that Signor Mascagni intends to call the opera which he has in view but not yet actually in hand, "The Harvest". A private telegram states that the composer arrived in Vienna on Thursday, to conduct a concert there, and in course of conversation said something about the opera, though he has not yet written a note of it and will not begin it before the end of June. The libretto, which won the Sonzogno prize, is the work of a young poet, Fausto Salvatore. "The Harvest" is said to be the tragedy of a modern Christ. The central figure of the action is a workman who, inspired with Socialism, leads a life of fearful suffering. At last the hero is struck dead by his employer. Signor Mascagni sets great hopes on the work.

Tickets from F. Ries. The summer term of the Royal Conservatorium began yesterday. Applications should be made at the office of the institution, Landhaus Strasse 11, II.

The public concert of the Steglich Violin School cannot take place until the end of this month or early in May, as Herr Steglich is ill.

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

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 6, ending 8.45

**Der Waffenschmied.**  
Opera in three Acts. Music by Albert Lortzing.

Cast:  
Hans Stadinger, famous armourer . . . Herr Puttlitz.  
Marie, his daughter . . . Frau Nast.  
Count Liebenau, knight, passing under the name Conrad, } armourer's apprentices (Herr Höpfl.  
George, his esquire, } (Herr Rüdiger.  
Adelhof, knight from Swabia . . . Herr Erwin.  
Immentraut, Marie's governess . . . Fräul. v. Chavanne.  
Brenner, Landlord, Stadinger's father-in-law . . . Herr Kruis.  
Two armourer's apprentices . . . (Herr Niemetz.  
(Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Count of Liebenau woos an armourer's daughter, named Marie, first as a Count then as Conrad, a smith. Marie confesses to the count her love for Conrad. But her father will not hear of either suitor, and determines to marry her to George, the count's valet. George however, refuses; and again refusing her to the count, he marries her to Conrad, and discovers to his disgust how he has been tricked.  
Composer: Albert Loetsing, 1803-1851.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 6 p.m.  
**Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg.**

### ROYAL THEATRE.

This evening, beginning at 6.30, ending after 10.15

**Egmont.**  
Tragedy in 5 Acts by Goethe.  
Music by Ludwig van Beethoven.

Cast:  
Margaretie von Parma, daughter of Charles V, regent of the Netherlands . . . Fräul. Ulrich.  
Graf Egmont, Prince of Gaure . . . Herr Decarli.  
Wilhelm von Oranien . . . Herr Wiene.  
Herzog von Alba . . . Herr Frobose.  
Ferdinand, his natural son . . . Herr Tiller.  
Machiavelli, in the service of the regent . . . Herr Eggerth.  
Richard, Egmonts private secretary . . . Herr Gunz.  
Silva, Gomez, } service under Alba . . . (Herr Wogritsch.  
Klarchen, Egmonts sweetheart . . . Herr Bauer.  
Her mother . . . Fräul. Politz.  
Brackenburg, a citizen's son . . . Fräul. Guinand.  
Jetter, cutter, } Herr Skoda u. G.  
Soest, retailer, } Herr P. Neumann.  
Zimmermann, } citizen of Brussels (Herr Huff.  
Seifensieder, } Herr Leichert.  
Bayk, soldier under Egmont . . . Herr René.  
Ruysum, Invalide and deaf . . . Herr Walther.  
Vansen, a clerk . . . Herr Müller.  
(Citizens . . . Herr Höhner.  
Herr v. Strauwitz.  
Herr Carstens.  
Herr Ricken.  
Herr Jüchtzer.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.  
**The Ideal Husband.**

### Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

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Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys. Knitted Waists. English and German knitted Goods. Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen and children. Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts, Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers. Novelties of the season.

### REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 8th: Mignon. 7.30 p.m.

**SCHAUSPIELHAUS.**  
Monday, April 8th: Mirandolina.—Der Diener zweier Herren. 7.30 p.m.

**A North German lady** would like to give lessons or to accompany young ladies for walks. Moderate terms. Address "U. 20" Office of this paper.

### 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 Frieser.  
Valencienna, seine Frau . . . Rosa Habler.  
Graf Danilo Danilowitsch, Gesandtschaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieutenant d. R. . . Oskar Aigner.  
Hanna Glawari . . . Käthe Hansen.  
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Margot } Else Isold.  
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Tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon, at 3.30 p.m.  
**Alt-Heidelberg.**

At 7.30 p.m.  
**Die lustige Witwe.**



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### RAYNER AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)  
London, 2 April 1907.

Over the death sentence on Horace George Rayner and his reprieve there have been far more angry words bandied about, in our Press, and out of it than over the Whiteley murder itself, barely two months ago. In truth, judging merely from what I have myself witnessed in my own neighbourhood, I should say that the Rayner sensation has lately far transcended the Maybrick sensation, following upon the Liverpool poison case of more than 15 years ago.

It is true that I happen to live in the very centre of this tremendous Rayner agitation, his solicitor Pierron's office being at the back of my flat. That office, facing the West London Police Court, is but a small place, and up to last Saturday night it daily presented an extraordinary spectacle. There were female and male clerks, in each of the five or six little rooms available, busily engaged in opening and arranging letters, coming from everywhere, as they poured forth in perfect shoals. On Good Friday, when there is but one postal delivery here in the morning, the Post Office at West Kensington had to cart no less than 5,000 letters to Mr. Pierron's office. Yet when I visited the place on Friday afternoon, the bulk of this huge correspondence had scarcely been touched, and I saw hundreds of letters lying about unopened, as the correspondence of previous days had not then been entirely cleared, despite the help of numerous volunteers, male and female, all round West Kensington. It was an amazing frenzy, such as I have never witnessed before, as the saying is, in the whole course of my professional career. Fashionably dressed people were careering about the chief thoroughfares, with petitions for Rayner's reprieve in their hands, and fountain pens, for every passer-by to sign them, there and then.

Now the reprieve has been granted, a long time before these petitions could have been presented. It is not here my purpose to go into the merits or demerits of the Rayner case, or of the whole agitation which has spontaneously sprung from it. But I will draw attention to the three principal consequences which seem to present themselves, out of the over-abundant Press commentaries, whether for or against Mr. Gladstone's decision.

In the first place this whole agitation has again made clear the abnormal, not to say invidious, position of the Home Secretary in such circumstances. Pending the institution of a Court of Criminal Appeal, so often and so forcibly urged by Sir George Lewis and other reformers of our Criminal Laws, the Home Secretary has been compelled to take its place by the force of events and of public opinion. It is nevertheless overlooked that when Lord Melbourne, on the accession of the throne by Queen Victoria, undertook the duties of a supreme reviser of sentences at the Courts of Criminal Justice, he did so most reluctantly, and only on condition that it would be an entirely temporary arrangement. Greville makes this absolutely clear in his famous memoirs. Yet these duties of the Home Secretary, temporarily and reluctantly undertaken by Lord Melbourne, 70 years ago, have been allowed to become permanent ones, thus showing that, in England as in France, it may only be the *provisoire qui dure*, like the Income Tax, and so many other things, supposed to be transient.

Now I do not say that the institution of a Court of Criminal Appeal would do away entirely with the interference of our Home Secretary in all cases, and many such would no doubt recur, in which what was formerly the entire prerogative of the Crown, in Council assembled, would still have to be exercised by the Home Secretary. Nor is it apparent that a man like Rayner could have benefited in any way, if a Court of Criminal Appeal had existed. But the existence of such a Court would, no doubt, sensibly reduce the number of cases submitted to the Home Office.

The third apparent consequence of this agitation is the recrudescence in the fitful, and popular agitation against capital punishment which, dormant for many years, revives each time when sensational murder cases arise, scarcely the right moment, perhaps, to weigh the arguments for or against so important a question as the abolition of capital punishment involves.

A study of newly-published statistics, in relation to crime in the United Kingdom, certainly leads to the impression that the commission of murder bears

