

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 357.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

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

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Office: Dresden, Steube Strasse 51.

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Subscription for Dresden and the whole of Germany and Austria:

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

There was a very scanty attendance in the House at the first sitting after the Easter recess.

Mr. Byler, Member for Salford, N, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if his attention had been called to the astonishment and disappointment aroused throughout France at the decision of the Government to oppose the Channel Tunnel scheme, if he received a communication in this sense from the French Government and if he could give the House the assurance that the cordiality of the *entente* had not suffered.

Mr. Runciman, Under Secretary of State, replied on behalf of the Foreign Secretary, Sir E. Grey, that he had received no communication of any kind on the matter from the French Government, and that he was of opinion that the reasons of the English Government for rejecting the project were fully understood and appreciated by the French Government. After reminding the House of the Government statement on the matter on March 21st, Mr. Runciman said that it was beyond question that a definite statement of that nature could bring no unpleasant consequences in its train.

The House then continued the debate on the budget.

H. M. S. "TRAFALGAR" AGROUND.

H. M. S. "Trafalgar" twin screw battleship, 11,940 tons, went aground on Monday near Devilspoint, Stonehouse. Tugs were sent to her assistance and they succeeded in towing her off and bringing her into harbour where she will be docked, to ascertain the damage done to her bow. In her forehold there are 18 inches of water.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE U. S. A. AND CANADA.

The Government in Washington has drafted a treaty, which provides for the nomination of a joint commission to discuss all the differences between the United States and Canada. It is hoped that Mr. Secretary Root and the English Ambassador, Mr. Bryce, will soon arrive at an understanding with regard to a *modus vivendi*, which will remain in force until the ratification of the treaty by the Senate.

THE U. S. AND GERMANY.

The announcement of the *Associated Press* that the German Ambassador in conjunction with Mr. Secretary Root has arrived at a basis for a new *modus vivendi*, is described in reliable circles as premature.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE POST OFFICE EMPLOYÉS AND THE STRIKE.

The Prime Minister, M. Clémenceau, the Minister of Public Works, M. Barthou, and the Under Secretary of State, M. Seinyan, had a conference on Monday, with reference to the attitude to be adopted by the Government towards the higher and lower officials of the Post and Telegraph services in the question of their joining the general strike of workmen. It was decided to take disciplinary measures at once.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE IMPERIAL DUMA.

The House was on Monday occupied with the agrarian question. Many speakers discussed this matter before half-empty benches. At about 4 p. m. the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues made their appearance. M. Shulguin, monarchist, opposed the socialist doctrines of the abolition of proprietary titles to property, and in irony introduced a motion whereby the abolition of all rights in material and spiritual property is demanded. His speech was applauded by the Right and received by the Left with signs of the greatest ill-will. A peasant Deputy next spoke, who made merry at the

idea that property was inviolable and sacred and concluded with the threat that the embittered people, if it should once attack its enemies, would know no restraints and would finally become master. M. Constantinoff of the Party of peaceful renewal, moved that the House should express its displeasure with the member who had dared to jest with that Honourable House. (Sensation on the Right, applause from the Left.)

The House adjourned at 6 p. m.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

On Monday afternoon two workmen of the Poznansky factory in Lodz were severely wounded by revolver shots in the vicinity of the factory. Their assailant escaped. In the afternoon there were further collisions between the Nationalists and the adherents of the extreme party. One person was killed and two were wounded.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CHARBIN.

During a violent storm which raged on Sunday night, for the third time within a week fire broke out in the Chinese suburb of Fudiahm; the whole business quarter over an area of two square miles was destroyed and thousands of Chinese are homeless.

THE HAMBURG LABOUR DIFFICULTIES.

In spite of the fact that many English dockers have returned to their own country the Hamburg-America line continues to engage others of the thousands that are offering their services.

At Hamburg on Monday 3,826 men out of 4,376 proceeded to work. The rest who refused to work will be sent back to England at once, some 300 having already left on Saturday in various steamships. Both on Saturday and Sunday there were renewed anti-blackleg disturbances.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

The Moroccan Minister has stated in a letter that he cannot understand how the murder of Dr. Mauchamps can be considered a reason for the occupation of Udja. In view of the services he has rendered and his advanced age, the Governor of Marakesh cannot be called to account. Perhaps his son would come to Tangier to beg for pardon in his name.

PROVIDENCE BY STRIKE.

While the strike which at one time threatened to break out in the whole of the Paris provision trades holds off, there seems reason to fear that all the French seaports will soon be involved in a general struggle which will have about it this singular feature, that it is not for wages or any other immediate benefit, but is to be ranked in the, for a strike, curious category of a provident movement. It will be, if it breaks out, a strike for old-age pensions. The Government propose £12 a year, but a friend of the seamen has asked for £24, and that amount they are preparing to strike for. Every port is affected, from Dunkirk to Marseilles.

VILLA FRANCA.

It may be doubted if any place's name is geographically so widespread as that of Villa Franca, which has just been made painfully familiar to the world by the earthquake which, for the second time in its history, has overwhelmed it, after an interval of 350 years. Besides this unfortunate town in the Azores, there seem to be in the world at least thirteen different towns named Villa Franca, all of them being places of some importance. Two of them occur in the New World—one in Brazil and one at the opposite end of the Continent, in Paraguay. There are also four Villa Francas in Spain, two in Italy, one in Portugal, and one in Southern France, besides a harbour at Nice. Some of them have seen a good deal of history in the making. Probably the spot most usually associated with the name by the cosmopolitan public is Villa Franca, near Verona, where Napoleon III. met the Emperor Francis Joseph after the French victories at Magenta and Solferino, and compelled Austria, after ages of possession, to give back Lombardy to Italy.

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MR. HALDANE AND THE ARMY.

The very remarkable letter issued by Earl Roberts and a few colleagues on behalf of the National Service League and published in the London Press is sure to attract much notice among the general public, surfeited as they have been of late years by the cut and dried plans of successive Secretaries of War. Ever since the Boer War showed that England still relied to a great extent on her well-known capacity for "muddling through somehow", various chiefs at the War Office have promulgated their own pet schemes for remodeling and rejuvenating the army, but neither Mr. Brodrick nor Mr. Arnold Forster gained acceptance as heaven-sent reformers, and their schemes have long been relegated to the limbo of oblivion. And now, as in duty bound, the new War Secretary, after prolonged study of the institutions of the greatest continental military Power, has come along with yet another scheme for the organisation of a National army. For that part of his scheme which reduces the regular army by ten battalions and mangles the Horse and Field artillery, Mr. Haldane can hardly be held responsible, for the noisy cries for retrenchment that arise from certain benches on the Government side of the House always find a ready listener in the Prime Minister, who, having emerged at last from the cold shades of Opposition, is ready at all times to make any sacrifice to retain the position and power he has at length attained. It is the other part of Mr. Haldane's scheme which shows some creative ability and a certain amount of originality. But the task he has set himself has proved beyond his powers, say his critics, for he has endeavoured to provide a striking force of 160,000 men ready to proceed on service beyond the seas at a moment's notice, and to form a territorial army at home which will efficiently supply the place of the striking force when absent and that too, while securing a substantial reduction in expenditure and adhering to the principle of voluntary enlistment.

"What will there be behind the Regular forces under Mr. Haldane's scheme?" ask Lord Roberts and his colleagues on the National Service League, "when they have gone abroad—and they are to be organised on the supposition that they will be available as a solid body for foreign service—there will be nothing behind them except the so-called training battalions, which are simply enlarged depots and a mass of men who are the old volunteers under a new name. The militia which, notwithstanding its shortcomings, was of great value in the South African War will be gone." It is on this point, viz. the abolition of a force which is at once the oldest and has always been the backbone of England's defensive forces, that Mr. Haldane's critics are most severe. Instead of taking the best and most efficient militia battalions for his model, Mr. Haldane wishes to level the whole force down to the status of the volunteers, but this training on a volunteer basis, as Lord Roberts points out, will not produce forces capable of meeting highly trained troops in the field, the only troops which a Home defence army would be called upon to encounter. The idea of making a trained army out of men whose sole military experience has been limited to a few drills spread through the year and a fortnight in camp is not a particularly hopeful one, and there is much in Lord Roberts' contention that an army which takes six months before it can act as an army is simply an armed crowd. The remedy proposed by the National Service League is obviously the only logical one. They ask that the six months training laid down by Mr. Haldane as necessary to make the territorial forces fit for the field, should precede the crisis and that it should be compulsory on all able-bodied males throughout the country. That the idea of compulsory service is one which it may yet take years to make the great mass of Englishmen swallow, is true enough, but that proscription must come at last if the country is ever to maintain an efficient defensive force, can hardly be doubted. Its most embittered opponents have to rely on the most fallacious arguments, for the growing and undoubted prosperity of Germany, in spite of what they call the burden of armaments, is a continual thorn in their side. Lord Roberts has done many services to his country, but he will eclipse them all should he succeed in inducing his fellow countrymen to insist that it is the first duty of every male citizen to take a share in the defence of the land to which he belongs.

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

King Edward and Queen Alexandra were expected to arrive at Cartagena at 6 o'clock on Monday morning. Their Majesties had a splendid send off from Toulon where the French warships fired salutes of 21 guns and the Gros Tours battery fired a salute of 101 guns. The departure, which was to have taken place at midday, was by the King's desire postponed until four o'clock in the afternoon.

Great disappointment has been caused in Dublin by the inability of King Edward to open the Irish International Exhibition there on May 4. The ceremony will now be performed by the Lord Lieutenant who hopes to be accompanied by the Countess of Aberdeen. Invitations are to be issued to the Knights of St. Patrick.

The visit of King Edward to Ireland cannot possibly take place before June after the Ascot races, up to which time his Majesty will be fully occupied in town and expects to receive several important royal visitors. During his stay in the North of Ireland it is anticipated that the King will pay visits to the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and the Earl and Countess of Annesley.

At Biarritz on Saturday afternoon the Dowager Empress of Russia was met at the station by her daughter the Grand Duchess Xenia, the Grand Duke Alexander and their children; she then drove off to the Palace Hotel in a motor-car.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of the Queen of Italy, her Majesty has gone with her children to Castel Porziano, the Royal hunting lodge on the coast. It is here that the King of Italy will disembark on his return from Greece and he will with the Queen afterwards meet King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Spezzia.

Mr. Bert Cooper, the gentleman so largely interested in American Vaudeville, will shortly be married to Miss Vesta Victoria, the celebrated music hall artiste who is, of course, English and whose real name is Victoria Lawrence. Her father, Joe Lawrence, gained fame for his cleverness in dancing on his head, and her brother, Lawrence Barclay, is well-known both as a comedian and as a writer of songs. He wrote one of his clever sister's biggest successes "Just Because They Put Me Into Trousers". The marriage will take place in New York where the future bride has gained so much fame recently.

The notorious female swindler known as "The Swami", who was sentenced to penal servitude in London some few years ago has turned up in America in a new character. She is now a prominent member of a sect called the "Flying Rollers", and assumed the name of Mother Elinor, and so captivated the Rollers of Detroit that they have made her their high priestess. It was found out lately that she had a past and Mother Elinor instead of affording an explanation which she promised on April 1, has disappeared and has been solemnly repudiated by the Flying Rollers as their spiritual leader.

In Mr. Beerbohm Tree's company at Berlin there are in all 90 persons. Mr. Tree will not visit any other towns in Germany, as has been stated, as he must return for the Shakespearean celebrations in England. The German Emperor will be present at the first performance when "Richard II." will be played and also at the special performance of "Antony and Cleopatra" on Sunday evening, the 14th inst.

About 150 trade representatives of France are to visit London and they will come from all the large centres of their country in the promotion of the commercial *entente*. This will be the largest organised visit yet paid by French people to London and it will take place from May 6 to 13 inclusive, under the auspices of the City of London International Commercial Association. The Colonial Premiers have been invited to meet them at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil on May 6 to be presided over by Lord Stratheona.

His Majesty King Edward has decided to present a cup to the American Yacht Club in connection with the Jamestown Regatta. The cup is of silver gilt and will bear a suitable inscription in his relief. This will be the first cup which the King has presented for competition to an American club.

The sentence of penal servitude for life which was passed on Emma ("Kitty") Byron for the murder of Mr. Baker a stockbroker, in Lombard-street Post-office, has at last been commuted by the Home Secretary to ten years' penal servitude. The maximum good-conduct remission on a ten years' sentence is about three years and four months, and it is understood that she will be placed in a home almost immediately.

There appears to be no longer any doubt that a visit to England will be made this summer by Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and her husband

Prince Henry, but the actual date of it has not yet been fixed. During their stay they will go for a few days to Claremont where they may meet the young Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha who are also coming to England, as is the King of Saxony.

No truth exists in the report that Mr. John Morley is about to retire from the Cabinet; at present he is absenting himself from all public engagements owing to the fact that he is suffering from tonsillitis which has occasioned deafness.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department.)
Sidonien Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9907.

In spite of the rain which had fallen, the ground at St. James's Park, Newcastle, was in capital condition for the 36th meeting of England and Scotland under Association rules, last Saturday. Crompton having won the toss for England, Wilson kicked off and the game proceeded in most exciting fashion, both sides showing to considerable advantage. Within two minutes of the start Scotland scored by a fluke as the ball struck Crompton in the back and went through. Five minutes prior to the interval, England equalised with a fine low shot wide of Mc. Bride by Bloomer to whom Veitch had passed. At half time therefore each had scored a goal and as no further score was made in the second half this close game terminated in a draw.

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CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Wednesday, April 10th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, April 11th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, April 12th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany
5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

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 5e.
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.*

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English Pickles and Sauces.

Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

RIDING THROUGH SAHARA.

An interesting military tour of inspection across the Grand Sahara is now being carried out by two French officers. It will extend through Southern Algeria, through the vast desert from one end to the other, and will end at Timbuctoo. This interesting journey, which is being made on horseback by Capt. Arnaud and Lieut. Carrier, has for its object to study closely the military organisation of the Saharan region and then to apply it to the Sudan. From the Saharan side the two officers will have an escort of Saharan troops, but at Timaiouin they will be met by a detachment from the Niger, which will conduct them to Timbuctoo.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

London, April 7.

I must confess that I had a mild but not unpleasant sensation, when I read the announcement on a flaring "poster" of one of our leading London journals:—

"TO BRIGHTON AND BACK FOR 1s. 7d."

That would indeed be the beginning of a new "Railway Era", the lowest return fare from London to Brighton, by the third class, having hitherto been 2s. 6d. if the ticket were purchased beforehand, and otherwise three shillings.

Hastily buying the journal containing the joyful announcement, I felt my rising enthusiasm somewhat checked, on reading the detailed explanation of the coming "reduction" in railway fares to Brighton and the South East "whereby business men will be able to spend the summer by the sea and travel to and fro from town at almost incredibly cheap rates". For it appeared from the subsequent statements that the "boon" of these "almost incredibly cheap rates" will only be enjoyed by persons taking season tickets for at least three months. On and after May 1st a holder of the special season ticket will be able to travel up by second class to town from Brighton and back again for 1s. 7d. a day, assuming that he avails himself of the facilities afforded six times a week. The only stipulations which the company makes are that he must purchase this privilege for periods of three, six or twelve months, travel only by the main line route, and only use the London termini or Clapham Junction and the local station specified on his ticket.

Still, we must be thankful for small mercies nowadays, I suppose, even in the matter of "almost incredibly cheap rates" as these which will also apply to other sea-side places on the Brighton Line, and, naturally, the South Eastern and Chatham Railway has been compelled to follow suit, at least for such sea-side resorts as are served by the two competing systems. Of course, this is a concession to season ticket holders, but it will not benefit the "cheap trippers" in the very least and they will be compelled, as heretofore, to pay half a crown or three shillings for the privilege of spending a "happy day" at Brighton, and much more than that if they want to pass it at Eastbourne, Hastings, or Bognor, unless the enterprising Brighton Company means to continue the "reduction", by reducing their third class fares, at least during the tourist season, if not also for third class season tickets to the sea-side.

But such further concessions to the "cheap" travellers are hardly likely to be made, our Railway Companies opining—perhaps rightly—that they have already done enough for the "third classers", at the time, moreover, when the former are threatened, on the one hand by the renewal of a formidable agitation among their servants, on the other, by further legislation of a character which the Railway Companies consider harsh, if not, indeed, oppressive.

With regard to the agitation among our railway servants, it is, as we know, already an old one which, like Heine's love story remains ever new; for all that we are told again "A critical stage will be reached in a few weeks in the national movement amongst railway servants for better conditions of employment"; that "all the replies which have been received from the railway companies to the demands made on behalf of the union men by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants are unfavourable" and that "May 12 will be a fateful day. On that day meetings of railway workers are to be held in most districts throughout the country to consider what the next step shall be. The meetings will be open to non-union men as well as to members of the Amalgamated Society". Finally that "if the present temper of the men be maintained, an overwhelming majority for pressing the demands is certain." Fortunately, such crises have been surmounted before, and satisfactorily, so we can but hope, that the fateful May day will pass off without a railway strike *en masse*, for it might and would lead to results undreamed of hitherto, and compared with which those of the great dockers strike here, which John Burns, in his "salad days" organised and led, would be as nothing.

But, in order to obtain a fair settlement and a satisfactory *modus vivendi* between the Railway managements and the railway servants both should show a spirit of common sense and moderation. The former have already granted their men several concessions in the past, both with regard to wages and to hours of labour. Granting that wages are still too low in many cases, and work hours too long in others, yet, everything has a limit in this world of "give and take". Railway servants should not become unreasonable, should not forget that their employers, hampered and impeded as they are in more ways than one, cannot in all cases act as they like since they have several masters themselves, Parliament, the Government, and their shareholders, the latter not always accommodating, as we know, from past experience.

There is pending at the present moment a regulation of Railways Bill which promoted and

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Mr. L.
Mr. T.
Mr. A.
Mr. H.
Mr. E.
Mr. J.
Mr. H.
Mrs. E.
Mrs. E.
Mr. G.
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backed up by Trade Unionist members of Parliament, is about the most drastic railway legislation proposed in this country for a very long time. I am aware that the main provisions in the Bill are directed against overcrowding, thus

(1) If it is proved that overcrowding habitually occurs on a railway, the Board of Trade or the Railway and Canal Commission may order the company to provide further accommodation for passengers.

(2) In the event of the order being disregarded the defaulting company shall lose the benefit of the Cheap Trains Act of 1883.

(3) Servants of the company who refuse or neglect to prevent the overcrowding of any railway carriage to be liable to a fine of £5 for every offence.

But the same Bill goes much further in other directions, and, even in the overcrowding enactment, as proposed, it will be seen that the interference with railway management, which it threatens, is very serious indeed. I doubt, however, whether our Government will endorse and Parliament sanction such interference, at least without due and careful consideration.

When the German theatre in London last year closed its doors in Great Queen Street, few anticipated that it would be able to have any season at all this year, for it was notorious that the enterprise of Herr Hans Andressen had never been successful, financially, and could only be carried on at a loss. Still, the same friends have again come forward to support it, but only for a short season which has commenced with a spirited performance of Herzog's Die Condottieri.

DANGEROUS FLIRTATION.

A striking illustration of the imprudence of casual acquaintance with strangers has just occurred in Paris. A prosperous tradeswoman, Mdma. Roger, had gone away for Easter, leaving her flat in charge of her maid, Eugenie Boucher, in whom she had a confidence which, to do her justice, the young woman seems to have deserved. But she went out on Easter Sunday with a young woman friend, and the two permitted a pair of very attractive looking young gentlemen to strike up an acquaintance with them. On taking leave of her gallant in the evening Eugenie promised to meet him again, if he would but wait till her mistress's return. She then simply explained that her position of trust rendered her unable to leave the place to itself on a week day, adding, with even greater simplicity, that the valuable property in the place made her very anxious not to be guilty of neglect. All the young gentleman did was to note the address. Next day while Eugenie was in her mistress's sitting-room a knock came to the door, and on her half opening it her gallant of the previous day forced his way in. Holding an open razor before her face, he commanded silence, and having ordered her to the couch he there bound her hands and feet, and throwing a cloth steeped in narcotics over her face, ransacked the place at his leisure, taking valuables and securities worth £400 away. When Eugenie recovered herself several hours later she was quite alone.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 9th of April, 1907

- Mr. and Mrs. H. Straukamp, Brooklyn, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. J. A. Ryan, New York, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. P. E. Fitzpatrick, Boston, H. Bellevue.
- Mrs. F. H. Fries, North Carolina, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. C. F. H. Fries, North Carolina, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. A. Bahmson, North Carolina, H. Bellevue.
- Miss E. Fries, North Carolina, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. J. Klaber, London, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. T. Wade, Oxford, H. Carländer Haus.
- Mr. A. J. Brower, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. H. C. Bödicker, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. E. Epstein, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. J. Truelsen, New York, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Mr. H. Sherbourne, and family, New York, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Mr. and Mrs. B. Horitz, New York, Härtig's Carlton H.
- Mrs. E. Hubbard, Philadelphia, H. New York.
- Mr. G. Scholey, Kansas City, H. du Nord.
- Miss E. Scholey, Kansas City, H. du Nord.
- Mr. N. Jacobson, New York, H. du Nord.
- Mr. and Mrs. A. Suggett, Sacramento, P. Rudeloff.
- Mrs. E. Blackburne-Marze, Kent, P. Schadewell.
- Miss D. Blackburne-Marze, Kent, P. Schadewell.
- Miss M. Blackburne-Marze, Kent, P. Schadewell.
- Miss F. Garrett, London, P. Schadewell.
- Mr. W. Butler-Lloyd, Shrewsbury, P. Schaumberger.
- Miss C. Osgood, Boston, P. Schaumberger.
- Miss L. Masser, Northampton, P. Schaumberger.

LOCAL.

The Amateur theatrical performance in aid of the funds of All Saints' Church held at the Bristol last evening, was an unqualified success. Actors and actresses "strutted their little hour upon the boards" to the great satisfaction of their audience, the lovers were reunited after many years, and the "living statue" posed as to the manner born. The English and American colony were largely represented and it is hoped that the amateurs will be rewarded by another "bumper" house this evening, when they repeat their performance at 8.15 p. m.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.40 p. m. in the Schloss Platz.

Miss A. Lawrence Watson, 2, H. Wüchelmann Strasse. Classes for "Current-Events" and for English Literature.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Fra Diavolo.

Comic opera in three Acts by Scribe.
 Music by Anber.

Cast:

- Fra Diavolo, under the name of Marquis of San Marco Herr Burrian.
- Lord Cookburn, a travelling Englishman Herr Erwin.
- Pamella, his wife Fräul. v. Chavanne.
- Lorenzo, officer of Roman Dragoons Herr Jäger.
- Matteo, landlord Herr Büssel.
- Zerlina, his daughter Frau Wedekind.
- Giacomo, } Bandits (Herr Wachter.
- Beppo, } (Herr Erl.
- A miller Herr Meyer I.
- A soldier Herr Ernst.

PLOT. Lorenzo, a captain, is in love with Zerlina, whose father Matteo threatens to give her to a richer man. Lorenzo hopes to secure the reward offered for the capture of a notorious brigand, Fra Diavolo. A travelling Englishman, Lord Cookburn and his wife, are robbed by Fra Diavolo's band, though the lord does not suspect Fra Diavolo, himself, who has introduced himself to him as the Marquis of San Marco. Lorenzo succeeds in recovering Lord Cookburn's property from the brigands and is richly rewarded. Fra Diavolo conceals himself in Zerlina's room, and admits two of his companions: they are disturbed by Lorenzo, to whom Fra Diavolo pretends he had an assignation with Zerlina, while he tells Lord Cookburn he came by appointment to meet Lady Cookburn. Lorenzo challenges him to a duel. The two other robbers betray themselves by repeating words they had overheard Zerlina saying, and they are made to decoy Fra Diavolo who is easily captured.

Composer: Anber. 1813-1836.
 (See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3,40 30,4).

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7 p. m.

Don Juan.



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ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Der zerbrochene Krug.

Comedy in one Act by Heinrich von Kleist.

Cast:

- Walter, Gerichtsrat Herr Eggorth.
- Adam, Dorfrichter Herr Müller.
- Licht, Schreiber Herr Helsing.
- Frau Marthe Rull Frau Bleibtreu.
- Eve, ihre Tochter Fräul. Verden.
- Ruprecht Tümpel, ein Bauernbursche Herr Gebühr.
- Frau Brigitte, seine Muhme Frau Firle.
- Ein Bedienter des Gerichtsrats Herr Höhner.
- Grete, } Mägde des Dorfrichters (Fräul. Kaiser.
- Liese, } (Fräul. Schendler.
- Ein Büttel Herr Walther.

Der verlorene Sohn.

Pantomime in 3 Acten von Michel Carré fils.
 Musik von André Wormser.

Cast:

- Vater Pierrot Herr Nebusehka.
- Mutter Pierrot Frau Firle.
- Der junge Pierrot Fräul. Serda.
- Phrynette Frau Nast.
- Der Baron Herr Berger.
- Ein Diener Herr Seiter.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p. m.

Midsummer-night's Dream.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

- Friday: Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor. 7.30 p. m.
- Saturday: La Bohème. 7 p. m.
- Sunday, April 14th: Die Afrikanerin. 7 p. m.
- Monday, April 15th: Mignon. 7.30 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

- Friday: Jugend von heute. 7.30 p. m.
- Saturday: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p. m.
- Sunday, April 14th: Krieg im Frieden. 7.30 p. m.
- Monday, April 15th: Monna Vanna. 7.30 p. m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p. m.

Die Geisha

oder: Eine japanische Teehausgeschichte.

Operette in 3 Acten von Owen Hall.
 Musik von Sidney Jones.
 Deutsch von C. M. Röhr und Julius Freund.

Cast:

- Lieut. Reginald Fairfax, Officiere Oskar Aigner.
- " Bronville, S. M. S. Carl Wilhelm.
- " Cunningham, "Schildkröte" Emil Gähl.
- " Grimston, " Hans Lynar.
- Secadett Hanni Baumgart.
- Wun-Hsi, ein Chinese, Eigentümer des Teehauses "Zu den zehntausend Freuden" Carl Friese.
- Marquis Inari, Polizeipräsident und Gouverneur einer japanischen Provinz Carl Knaack.
- Lieutenant Katana von der kaiserlich japanischen Artillerie Bruno Bellmann.
- Lady Constance Wynne, eine englische Lady, welche in ihrer Yacht die Welt bereist Martha Brede.
- Molly Seamore, } ihre Freundsinnen (Rosa Habler.
- Marie Worthington, } (Lina Meyer.
- Edith Grant, } (Clara Haass.
- Juliette, eine Französin, im Teehause als Mousmé oder Teemädchen angestellt Ida Kattner.
- O Minosa San, Geisha, Sängerin im Teehause Berta Menzel.
- O Kiku San, Chrysanthemum, Jenny Baumgarten.
- O Nana San, Blüte, Cäcilie Weigel.
- O Kinkoto San, goldene Harfe, Geishas Else Kämpfer.
- O Komurasaki San, Veilchen, Charlotte Treuth.
- Nami, japanische Brautjungfer Herta Schroth.
- Takemini, Polizeiergeant Alexander Olbrich.
- Erste Begleiterin für die Geishas Martha Goetz.
- Zweite " " " " Grete Herder.
- Dritte " " " " Ninette Wolff.
- Vierte " " " " Else Isold.
- Erster Cooli Adolf Braunstein.
- Zweiter " Ignaz Janda.
- Dritter " Camillo Randolph.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p. m.

Die lustige Witwe.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, April 9. (From our own London cor-
respondent.) *The Standard* says authoritatively:
"The Colonial Premiers at present in Conference
in London have decided to hold a separate Con-
ference, for the purpose of discussing and settling
intercolonial trade preferences reciprocally, if the
official (Imperial) Conference of Premiers should
reject the preference schemes submitted by the
colonies, but decisions of the separate Conference
would only bind the colonies agreeing to them;
England might subsequently adopt those decisions
in part or entirely."

Cartagena, April 9. At a banquet held yester-
day evening on board the "Numancia" in honour
of the King and Queen of England, King Alfonso
proposed a toast, in which he expressed the joy of
the Royal family and the Spanish people at being
able to welcome their English Majesties in Spanish
waters. He regretted that Queen Victoria had not
been able to accompany him, and recalled the to
him unforgettable reception which had been given
him in England. He expressed the wish that the
existing economic relations might contribute to
drawing closer the bonds between the two peoples.

King Edward returned thanks, regretting the
absence of Queen Victoria, and alluding to the
happy event in prospect. He expressed his pleasure
at the presence of the Queen Mother, and said that
he also wished that the bonds uniting the two
countries might be strengthened. After the banquet
both monarchs retired for a conference. During
the banquet the Spanish Premier and the British
Ambassador were engaged in lively conversation.

New York, April 9. At a banquet of the *New-
yorker Staatszeitung*, Mr. Charlemagne Tower, the
Ambassador to Germany made a speech in which
he dwelt on the good relations existing between
the United States and Germany, declaring that at
no time had the communications between the two
countries been of a more friendly character than
now, and that the agreement subsisting between
them on the greatest international questions could
never be the cause of prejudicing in the smallest
degree their friendship with other nations. Reciprocal
interests work for the peace of the world. In the
course of his five years' experience in Berlin he
had observed the continual growth of good-will for
a better understanding between Germany and
America. The most important transaction of the
United States with Germany was concerned with
their commercial relations and the conclusion of a
commercial treaty when Germany said she was
quite ready for it. A Customs war would entail
harm and sacrifices on both parties. The American
Government was prepared to go into a treaty satis-
factory to both countries. A report was before
the President of the negotiations carried on in
Berlin last autumn between the delegates from
both sides, and he thought it would soon be made
known. A Customs war would then be no
longer to be feared. The speaker dwelt further
on the surprising growth of the wealth and pro-
sperity of Germany, and said that for much which
was to be regarded as progress that country had
to thank the Kaiser, who purposed sending one of
his sons to Cambridge, there to obtain a Doctor's
degree. The speaker then referred to the ex-
change of Professors, and, concluding with the
wish that the ties between the two great nations
might continue, for the peace and progress of the
world, called upon the company to drink to the
health of Kaiser Wilhelm.

Mr. Ritter, a publisher, paid a tribute to the
Ambassador's services and proposed his health.
Mr. North, Director of the Census, said he did
not believe there would ever be a Tariff war.

The Manager of *The Associated Press* condemned
the attempt made by a certain Press to alienate
the two countries, and referred to the Kaiser's love
of peace. America did not always judge Germany
aright. The Kaiser wished for something stronger
than a formal entente.

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Moderate westerly winds, more cloudy, slight
showers, somewhat warmer.

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