

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 364.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In accordance with a motion introduced by the Prime Minister on Monday night and hotly contested by the Opposition, that the new rules of procedure should be closed by compartments, the House passed the new rules by a large majority on Tuesday night. Practically all Bills under these new rules will be referred to Grand Committees.

## THE COLONIAL PREMIERS IN LONDON.

The freedom of the city of London was conferred on the Colonial Premiers in the Guildhall on Tuesday. The general attention of all present was directed to the Lord Mayor, General Botha and Earl Roberts as they took their places on the platform. General Botha shook hands with the Lord Mayor and then turned to Lord Roberts, who approached him, and cordially shook hands with him as well; all present burst into loud applause. The flag which was captured at Jacobsdal during the Boer war and which usually hangs in the Guildhall, out of respect to General Botha, had been removed for the occasion.

At the luncheon which followed, the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, said in the course of his speech that it was a unique spectacle to see General Botha and Mr. Jameson sitting near each other; five years before they would not have been so friendly. He was of opinion that no nation other than England would have dared to grant such liberty to the Transvaal as England had done.

In the evening the Premiers were the guests of the Eighty Club. Again General Botha was the centre of interest. Among those present were the Prime Minister, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, the Secretary of War, Mr. Haldane, and the Under Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Winston Churchill. The Prime Minister, who welcomed the guests, in the course of his speech said that the Liberal Party were desirous that the British Empire should remain on a basis of liberty and justice, for otherwise it did not deserve to exist. General Botha proposed the toast of the British Government and said that the confidence which had been shown the Transvaal would never be forgotten. The Transvaal had seized the hand of friendship extended to it and would never let it go. Mr. Winston Churchill said that the principle of self-government was the only one adapted to hold the empire together. The Government was determined with all its heart to support General Botha in the fusion of two great nations into one African nation under the British flag.

## DISASTROUS FIRE IN MONTREAL.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* learns from Montreal that the medical department of the Mac Gill University together with a museum, the contents of which can never be replaced, has been destroyed by fire; incendiaryism is suspected.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE THAW CASE.

The *Globe* learns from its New York correspondent that the newspapers continue to devote much space to the Thaw scandal, for a scandal it is of the first magnitude. The members of the jury discuss with all comers the inmost secrets of the consultation room, and the lawyers engaged in the trial talk freely with most unprofessional frankness. How the thing is to end it is impossible to predict. Certainly the average citizen is heartily sick of the whole evil business, and any solution that will prevent the re-trial of the prisoner will be heartily welcomed almost everywhere.

District-Attorney Jerome is understood to insist that there must be another trial, and he will oppose any application to admit Thaw to bail. In this he is running counter to popular feeling, as far as it can be gauged at the moment. The prisoner, although the self-confessed killer of Stanford White, has, it is maintained, been subjected to an awful ordeal, and it is contended that he ought

to be given a chance of recovering his mental and physical vigour in the pure air of freedom. He is certainly giving indications of bodily and intellectual collapse, which continued imprisonment in the Tombs, during the summer months especially, will, it is thought, make certain and complete. The best solution, and one which is steadily gaining in general favour, is for the lawyers on both sides to agree that the man is mentally unsound, and a fit candidate for an insane asylum. This, doubtless, would mean his release in the course of a year or two, but such a failure of justice is contemplated with equanimity, in view of all the circumstances.

Nobody can be found with sufficient hardihood to suggest that Thaw can ever get a fair and unbiased trial in the State of New York, and he cannot be tried elsewhere. On the whole it is fairly safe to predict that Thaw will be comfortably installed in a lunatic asylum in the course of the next few weeks. The District Attorney cannot logically oppose this course, seeing that he himself so recently declared in court his solemn conviction that whatever Thaw's mental condition was when he killed Stanford White last summer, he is undoubtedly insane now.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### THE ORLEANS FÊTE.

In a letter to the municipal authorities of Orleans, M. Clémenceau said that he was ready to cooperate in every way in the fête in honour of Joan of Arc; but the separation of Church and State forbade the officials and the army taking part in religious festivals.

He writes as follows: "I perceive that the clergy, who have opposed the Separation Law with violence and even yesterday filled the churches with deadly weapons directed against our soldiers, are using the opportunity to join together again the bands that have been finally rent asunder; but if the city of Orleans, which at the last parliamentary election sent advocates of the separation of Church and State to the Chamber, is now attaching such importance to the advantages that the commerce of Orleans expects to derive from the concourse of visitors flocking to the Joan of Arc fêtes, it ought to have thought of that before the votes were taken on the Separation law. Whence could I have the right to subject representatives of the Government under the régime of Separation to the insults of an insurrectionary clergy, as happened even under the Concordat in the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris at the instigation of Father Ollivier?"

### M. SAINT-SAËNS AND THE KAISER.

The Paris *Temps* publishes a letter from M. Saint-Saëns from Berlin, in which the famous composer first reports that the opera performances arranged by the Prince of Monaco had been successful beyond all expectation, and goes on to say among other things that the Emperor William congratulated the artists with that friendliness and cordiality which those who have enjoyed the distinction of being presented to him, know so well. His Majesty discussed all art questions with the most perfect knowledge of the subject and with rare subtlety, treating thereby the most serious subjects in that light, merry way which gives his conversations so great a charm. "In the Emperor William" writes M. Saint-Saëns, "are two men; the warrior with the hard features, and the artist with the smiling countenance. To my art comrades and to myself it was granted only to see this face both in the theatre and in the intimate receptions which will leave behind in us ineffaceable recollections.

### THE BAKERS' STRIKE.

The strike of bakers in Paris is flickering out. On Tuesday morning only 451 remained on strike.



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Manufacturer & Exporter to  
the American & English trade.  
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Most reasonable prices.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings some 18 strikers were arrested on the charge of interference with the liberty of labour. Some of the strikers threw vitriol through a cellar flap on some men working at the ovens; one of the men was slightly injured. An enquiry into the matter is being held.

### THE JENA DISASTER.

It is reported from Toulon that the Committee of the Chamber appointed to enquire into the "Jena" disaster has expressed a wish, with reference to this enquiry, to inspect all the ships of the Mediterranean squadron. This squadron, which is carrying out target and tactical practice in the vicinity of Hyères, has accordingly been ordered back to Toulon.

### A REQUEST FOR A GARRISON.

The Prime Minister, M. Clémenceau, who is temporarily carrying on the War Ministry in the absence of General Picquart, has informed the Prefect of the department of Cantal that the request of the town of St. Flour that a garrison should be quartered there, cannot at present be granted, as in consequence of the introduction of the two years' service the fourth battalions in about 60 garrisons have been done away with.

### THE RECENT ROYAL MEETING AT CARTAGENA.

The correspondent of the *Eclair* in Madrid has had an interview with the Spanish Minister of Marine, Admiral Fernandez, who, to the question whether England had really promised assistance to Spain in the matter of the restoration of her sea power, is said to have replied as follows: "All that I can tell you is, that in the course of the Cartagena meeting there was some talk of the defence of our coasts and the reorganisation of our fleet, which has all England's sympathies. I hope, indeed that this meeting will have joyful results for our future as a naval power."

The same correspondent announces that the upper council of the Marine Command has voted the requisite sums for the construction of battleships.

### THE HEALTH OF THE CROWN PRINCESS OF SWEDEN.

The condition of the health of the Crown Princess of Sweden, who lately proceeded from Carlruhe to Capri, continues to be unsatisfactory. The Princess passes the greater part of the day in bed and only now and again is able to sit for a short time on the terrace of her residence.

### THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IN BOHEMIA.

On Tuesday afternoon the Emperor Franz Joseph, drove amid the enthusiastic ovations of large crowds, to the Chamber of Commerce in Prague. The President of the Chamber, speaking both in Czech and German, welcomed the Emperor and announced that next year, in honour of the Emperor's jubilee, the Chamber would arrange an exhibition; he expressed the conviction that both nations would arrive at a settlement of their political differences. The Emperor expressed his thanks in Czech and German and gave utterance to the wish that the exhibition might be an important step toward rapprochement and lasting peace between the two nations, which he had so much at heart (enthusiastic cheers). He promised that he would most certainly visit the exhibition.

His Majesty then inspected the new national schools and the site of the new Czech and German University, and then returned to the Palace.

### NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

#### THE DUMA.

The House at its Tuesday's sitting discussed an interpellation with reference to the occurrences in Riga, when 7 prisoners who were endeavouring to escape on the 13th of the month were killed, while 17 others were wounded, the remaining 74 to be tried by drum-head court martial.

The session assumed the character of a duel between the extreme Left and the Centre. The latter desired to refer the interpellation to the Committee which exists for the purpose of examining all interpellations, while the extreme Left wished to refer it to the Ministerial Council as urgent.

M. Kusmin Karavajeff read a despatch from the Government of Riga, stating that none of the arrested persons were threatened with the death penalty.

M. Alexinski read another despatch signed by his constituents in Riga saying that all 74 might expect to be condemned to death.

M. Shulgín, a member of the Right, here turned to the Socialists and said: "You protest against the death penalty; but tell us openly, haven't you got bombs in your pockets now?"

Indescribable uproar ensued and there were cries of "Out with him".

The Vice-President rang his bell and with difficulty restored order.

The interpellation was referred to a committee and by a large majority the Duma decided to exclude M. Shulgín from the next sitting for having insulted the Deputies.

The members of the Right protested and their protest was entered on the minutes.

#### PROFESSOR V. MARTENS AND THE DUMA.

The *P. T. A.* announces that Professor v. Martens has addressed a letter to the *Times* in which he endeavours to prove the incapacity of the Duma for productive labour and the necessity for dissolving it. This article, which only expresses the personal views of the Professor, has called forth in St. Petersburg official circles all the greater astonishment, since the Government is exclusively occupied with carrying out the Czar's wishes and legislative work in common with the elected representatives of the nation.

#### THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

On Tuesday afternoon four young men entered the office of the Treasurer of the University, and with cries of "Hands up" threatened him and his assistants with their revolvers. Having robbed him of 2,000 roubles they escaped.

Further rioting has taken place in Lodz. During a fight between some workmen two were killed and 7 wounded. During the funeral of a murdered woman, revolutionary demonstrations took place and 50 arrests were made.

#### THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The Paris *Liberté* learns from Tangier that the War Minister El Gebbas will shortly be summoned to Fez to express his views as to the possibility of enforcing the treaties of 1901 and 1902. El Gebbas is personally of opinion that the Maghzen is not in a position to enforce these treaties, since all the tribes on the Algerian-Moroccan frontier are hostile to them. Under these circumstances the Maghzen would be playing a secondary and derogatory rôle, so that in the interests of its dignity it would be better to abstain from any intervention at all.

#### CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.

Thursday, April 18th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, April 19th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
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.  
Friday, April 19th. Litany 10.0 a.m.  
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winckelmann 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.

#### LATER TELEGRAMS.

*Mexico*, April 17. According to the scanty information as yet received here, 38 persons were killed and 23 injured in the earthquake. It is feared, however, that when particulars come in from the smaller places which have not sent them hitherto, the number of victims will prove to have been greater. The town of Acapulco is partly flooded. Aijutla and Ometepe are entirely destroyed. From all the larger places in the South it is reported that the earthquake was felt there, but that no one was hurt and the damage done but slight. News from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is anxiously awaited. On the Southern railways the lines have sunk below the normal level in places. The telegraph lines are much damaged.

*St. Paul*, Minnesota, April 17. A robbery has been committed at the railway station here, 25,000 dollars having been stolen from the offices of the Northern Express Company. The culprit escaped.

*Norderney*, April 17. A large steamer ran on the outer reef of rocks, to the North-East of the lighthouse, during the night; the Baltrum lifeboat has gone to her assistance. The steamer's crew remain on board and have signalled to the lighthouse for tugboats. The nationality and name of the vessel are as yet unknown.

*New York*, April 17. Professor Felix Adler, of the Columbia University in this city, has been selected to succeed Professor Burgess as Lecturer in the University of Berlin for the year 1908.

#### RANDOM NOTES.

It may be doubted whether Mr. Diehl's suggestion of a new call in bridge will meet with much acceptance. Presumably Mr. Diehl has for some time been meeting with a series of very bad hands, in most of which there was not a trick to be seen. Wishing to derive advantage from this run of ill luck he suggests that a player should be allowed to call "misère" to be valued at ten per trick. The player making this declaration has of course to attempt the opposite result to his efforts with a no-trumper, i. e. he has to lose as many tricks as he can, every trick which he makes above six counting ten to his opponents. The idea opens up all sorts of possibilities in the way of recrimination at the bridge table, and there would probably be a steady growth in the death from apoplexy statistics, for a player who goes "misère" on a Yarborough is pretty certain to find his partner with a hundred aces.

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

The anchor stroke at billiards, having ceased to be a novelty, is rapidly becoming a farce; the leading professional players breaking their own records with irritating frequency. It is perhaps within the fitness of things that the inventor, discoverer, manufacturer or whatever he be, the amateur champion Lovejoy should be the chief sufferer from the Frankenstein of his own creating. Only the other day he had to sit and watch Dawson lowering all existing records by his complete mastery of this particular cannon. And last week the same two players met again and Dawson early got into the required position and it was not until he had made three thousand five hundred cannons that he forgot to chalk his cue and broke down, the full break amounting to 7,184 or 939 more than his Southport record, though Lovejoy had some compensation by then getting the position himself and actually winning the game. The deadly accuracy required to enable the player to go on making these cannons, is as nothing to the monotony of the stroke, and its speedy elimination is most desirable, for a match between two players ceases to be a match at all, when one of the players might just as well be enjoying himself at the sea-side, for all the chance he gets of showing his powers at billiards.

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Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

That the remedy is often worse than the disease has never been more forcibly exemplified than by a story told by Dr. Paul Levoniefski and reprinted in the *Globe*. The doctor, who is a medical officer in the Russian army, relates that a curious superstition prevails among the Cossacks that the swallowing of bullets renders them immune to a missile endeavouring to enter their system from without. So long as this remedy is taken in small quantities its evil effects are practically nil, although the doctor does not report any case of successful immunisation, but bullet-swallowing, like morphia-taking, absynthe-drinking &c. apparently grows on one, and the result of an overdose of lead, taken thus in bulk, can be serious. One young soldier of the doctor's acquaintance had such faith in the prophylactic qualities of this drastic remedy that he assimilated 14 bullets one day, and on the next increased the dose to 31, with the result that only by an immediate operation was he enabled to live to test his theory that his leaden diet had rendered him immune to Japanese missiles.

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

The man Buhse, whose abortive attempt to "hold up" a certain Herr Thiedemann we mentioned recently, seems to be a rascal of some ingenuity. An unwilling accomplice of his, by name Richter, has been giving evidence to the police, and if his state-

ments are true there has been for some time a criminal league existing in Berlin, more suitable to the middle ages than to a modern metropolis. Richter encountered Buhse when out for a walk one day, was accosted by him and without being given time to consider, was informed that he must at once be enrolled in the "Black Mask" and was sworn to secrecy on a human skull which apparently formed a necessary part of Buhse's portable property. The "Black Mask" was divided, it seemed, into four classes, the members of which were expected to commit simple robbery, burglary, blackmail, and robbery with violence. Whether there was promotion from one class to the other did not transpire. Richter was then told that he must take part in a trial crime so to speak, and the pair of them broke into an ironmonger's establishment in the Potsdamer Strasse where they managed to secure 800 marks in cash and several revolvers. The money was divided according to a certain percentage, one moiety being retained by Buhse for the "Black Mask" treasury. Richter was then taken to see Buhse's sweetheart and was represented as a cousin, but he seized the first opportunity to escape and when he saw in the papers the account of Buhse's frustrated attempt at blackmailing, he gave himself up to the police, who are diligently searching for the remainder of this gang of romantic desperadoes.

The adventures of Mr. John Walsh, for 30 years one of Scotland yard's chief detectives, as related in the columns of the London dailies, form very interesting reading, even if slightly reminiscent of that singularly naive melodrama, "The Ticket-of-leave man" where one of the chief characters emerges from a very obvious disguise and to the surprise of no one save the villain, exclaims "I am Hawkshaw, the detective". That Mr. Walsh has been, so to speak, hand in glove with monarchs will surprise no one; the wonder rather is that knowing them so intimately as he claims to, he still retains a loyal admiration for their persons. There is something rather pathetic in his avowal that the King of Spain's chief characteristic is that he does not know what it is to be tired. One can picture the somewhat elderly detective after his 28 odd years of service detailed to shadow that extra-energetic personality King Alfonso. Sherlock Holmes at his greatest is rather overshadowed when one thinks of Mr. Walsh walking round for days with a loaded revolver at full cock in his coat pocket, but probably his most trying experience was when protecting Mr. Balfour in the days of his Chief Secretaryship. On several occasions in the exercise of his duty of safeguarding the then Chief Secretary, Mr. Walsh was called upon to play golf. He does not relate where this arduous task was required of him. Presumably in Ireland, and yet it is a stretch of imagination to conceive the implacable Fenian lurking behind the bunkers at Port Rush, waiting to rob Mr. Balfour, when dorny two, of his hard-won victory. Life could hardly have been a bed of roses for Mr. Walsh on these strenuous occasions, for the tendency to slice one's drive or hook one's approach must be even harder than usual to avoid with a loaded six-shooter in one's coat pocket.

The *Daily Telegraph*, ever to the front, contains by far the most entertaining account of Mr. Tree's visit to Berlin, seen, be it said, through German spectacles, that has yet appeared. Apart from the criticism *per se* which is lucidity itself and probably a wonderfully accurate reflection of the way in which Mr. Tree's representatives of Shakespeare's plays would strike a German audience, accustomed, rightly enough, to regard the text as the main thing and the somewhat feeble, tawdry music with which Mr. Tree loves to embellish his performances as something eminently superfluous, the article is interesting as inducing us to wonder whether the article as published is original or translated. There are moments when we could swear that none but an Englishman, and he a latter-day critic, a Bernard Shaw for instance, could have written the article. Take for instance this passage: "Mr. Tree gave us very sympathetically the superficialities of pain, the demeanour of suffering; he gave us a martyr picture with a Christlike air, but he was not a human being who touched the soul through the veritable force of his woe; . . . he was sufficient but he gave us no surplus, and the surplus is the necessary in art." To one who has seen Tree, not once but several times as *Richard II.*, that is not only extraordinarily good criticism but well-nigh irreproachable English. True, we are inclined to cavil at that use of the word "surplus" but on the whole the style is redolent of William Archer at his soundest. There are other, many other passages in the criticism, which seem to confound the idea that they could have been written by any other than an Englishman, conversant not only with the language but with what he was writing about. Take this for instance "The true task of the stage seems to me to lie not in the advancement of scene-painting, but the working out of those spiritual values which Shakespeare can still give us of today." Our doubts as to whether the criticism is given in the original or translation are

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Lotte . . .  
Sophie . . .  
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not finally laid aside when we meet such sentences as "It would be pedantic to face pollity and laughter as grave as an executioner" or "all in all; I go to the theatre to see the poet Shakespeare and not the poet Tree." And yet perhaps these sentences settle what is, after all, merely a matter of speculation. A translator might have left "pollity" but "all in all", never! We, who may claim to have had some slight experience in translation, know the original of that "all in all", know how from its pithiness and from its summing up of the whole situation, it defies translation. Put "taken" before it, it is better English, but we doubt if it really gives the same significance as the original. We are, we are aware, labouring a small point, for the criticism remains, whether written as printed or translated, delightful, and the first article concludes with a sentence to which all Shakespeare lovers, English or German, can subscribe, "it is better that we, English or German, should think the same about Shakespeare and differently about Tree than that we should think the same about Tree and differently about Shakespeare."

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**  
This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10  
**Werther.**  
Lyrical Drama in three acts and four pictures.  
Music by J. Massenet.

**Cast:**  
Werther . . . . . Herr Burrian.  
Albert . . . . . Herr Plischke.  
The Bailiff . . . . . Herr Nebuschka.  
Lotte . . . . . Frau Nast.  
Sophie . . . . . Fräul. Seebe.  
Schmidt . . . . . Herr Erl.  
Johann . . . . . Herr Erwin.  
Brühlmann . . . . . Herr Büssel.  
Käthechen . . . . . Fräul. Lehmann II.

**PLOT.** Werther is deeply in love with Lotte, the Bailiff's daughter, but she is betrothed to Albert. Lotte is escorted to a ball by Werther. She rejects his avowals of love. In the second act, Lotte who is now married to Albert, repents of her harshness to Werther and invites him to spend Christmas with her, her husband and sister Sophie, who loves Werther. He, however, refuses her invitation and leaves the village. But at Christmas time he returns and finds Lotte reading his letters. A passionate love-scene follows, but Lotte rushes away and locks herself in her room. Albert returns and guesses something is wrong. He receives a letter from Werther asking for the loan of a pistol. He forces Lotte to hand it to the messenger. As soon as Albert has gone out Lotte hastens to find Werther; but she is too late. He is lying mortally wounded in his room and soon expires in her arms.

Composer: J. Massenet, born 1842.  
(See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 50 s.)

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.  
**Die Regimentstochter.**

**REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.**  
**OPERA HOUSE.**  
Saturday: Samson und Dalila. 7.30 p.m.  
Sunday, April 21st: Der Evangelimann. 7.30 p.m.  
Monday, April 22nd: Oberon. 7 p.m.

**SCHAUSPIELHAUS.**  
Saturday: Jugend von heute. 7.30 p.m.  
Sunday, April 21st: Der Hüttenbesitzer. 7.30 p.m.  
Monday, April 22nd: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.

**LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN**  
up to the 17th of April, 1907.  
Miss L. Bushnell, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. A. M. Strauss, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. A. Bent, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. C. Stanford, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. A. Lancelot-Artus, London, P. Schadowell.  
Miss M. Leathly, Rochdale, P. Weber.  
Mr. W. Hart, New York, H. Stadt Weimar.  
Mr. L. C. Hart, New York, H. Stadt Weimar.  
Mr. C. Langley, New York, H. Stadt Weimar.

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.**  
**THE BRITISH LEGATION:** Elisen Strasse 5 c.  
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.*

**ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.**

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.30  
**The Ideal Husband.**  
Comedy in 4 acts by Oscar Wilde.

**Cast:**  
The Earl of Caversham, K. G. . . . . Herr Müller.  
Viscount Goring, his son . . . . . Herr Wierth.  
Sir R. Chilton, Bart. Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs . . . . . Herr Wiecke.  
Viconte de Nanjac, Attaché at the French Embassy in London . . . . . Herr Leichert.  
Mason, Butler to Sir R. Chilton . . . . . Herr Höhner.  
Phipps, Lord Goring's servant . . . . . Herr Huff.  
James, } Footmen . . . . . (Herr Walther.  
Harold, } . . . . . (Herr Taudien.  
Lady Chilton . . . . . Frau Salbach.  
Lady Markby . . . . . Fräul. Ulrich.  
Countess of Basildon . . . . . Fräul. Verden.  
Mrs. Marchmont . . . . . Fräul. Werner.  
Miss Mabel Chilton, Sir Robert's sister . . . . . Fräul. Serda.  
Mrs. Cheveley . . . . . Fräul. Lissl.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7 p.m.  
**Agnes Bernauer.**

**Companion wanted**  
from 25-30 years,  
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**Der Bettelstudent.**  
Operette in drei Acten. Musik von Millöcker.

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Laura, } deren Töchter . . . . . (Käte Hansen.  
Bronislawa, } . . . . . (Rosa Habler.  
Oberst Ollendorf, Gouverneur von Krakau . . . . . Carl Friese.  
von Westerbotten, Major . . . . . (Alexander Olbrich.  
von Henric, Lieutenant . . . . . (Emil Gähd.  
von Blekinge, Lieutenant } schwedi- (Hans Lynar.  
Graf Oxenstierna, Cornet } Heere (Carl Wilhelm.  
Bognunil Malachowsky, Musikgraf von Krakau, Palmatica's Vetter . . . . . Richard Weise.  
Eva, dessen Gattin . . . . . Martha Brede.  
Jän Janicki, } Studenten der jagelloni- (Bruno Bellmann.  
Symon Ry- } schen Universität in manovicz, } Krakau (Heinrich Werk.  
Der Bürgermeister von Krakau . . . . . Ignaz Janda.  
Onuphrie, Palmatica's Leibbelgner . . . . . Otto Mühlmann.  
Ein Courier . . . . . Gustav Christ.  
Enterich, schwedischer In- } auf der (Carl Knaack.  
valide und Kerkermeister } Zita- (Hans Füssler.  
Puffke, } Schliesser } delle zu (Erwin Hartmann.  
Puffke, } Krakau (Reinhold Barthel.  
Rej, ein Wirt . . . . . Richard Hornuff.  
Waclaw, ein Gefangener . . . . . Richard Hornuff.  
Ein Weib . . . . . Cäcilie Weigel.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.  
**Die Geisha.**



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**LONDON LETTERS.**  
(From our correspondent.)

London, April 15.  
The conviction of Lord William Nevill at the Clerkenwell Sessions on Saturday, for stealing and receiving jewellery valued at nearly £400, the property of a firm of pawn brokers in Sloane Square, was naturally a fore-gone conclusion. An ingenious defence was attempted, to the effect that the accused could not be found guilty of larceny, nor of obtaining the said jewellery by a trick—this trick being the substitution of a few pieces of coal for the jewellery in a properly sealed box—but neither the presiding judge nor the jury could accept the clever plea of Mr. Montagu Lush, K. C., who defended Lord William Nevill, and so the latter was sentenced to twelve months hard labour.

In delivering his sentence, Mr. Robert Wallace, K. C., the presiding judge, said he concurred with the verdict of the jury. He had carefully considered what counsel had urged on his behalf, and he did not believe he intended to decline to pay the money. He treated the case as he would treat any other prisoner. The sentence he should pass would be one he should pass in any other case, whether that of a working man or not.

These words have not escaped the notice of some newspaper critics, as Mr. Robert Wallace bears the reputation of a lenient judge, especially towards the workingman. And now the former have compared the sentence passed on a nobleman's youngest son with the sentences, passed by another presiding judge at Clerkenwell Sessions, Ralph Little, K. C., who has many times imposed five and even seven years penal servitude, for stealing a little meat or a pair of boots. Surely, the disgraceful inequality of some sentences passed by our Courts of Criminal Law could not be more glaringly exposed.

Lord William Beauchamp Nevill, the youngest son of the venerable Marquis of Abergavenny (aged nearly 81 years), is a well-known personage. Born in 1860, he was educated at Eton, and was aide-de-camp to the late Duke of Marlborough when he was Viceroy in Ireland. He was also a lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) Regiment, and was a sort of supernumerary on the staff of Sir Henry (afterwards Lord) Loch at Government House, Melbourne, when he was Governor of Victoria. During this time Lord William was received into the Roman Catholic Church, and was even said while in Rome later on to be studying for the priesthood. The intention, however, if it existed, was never carried out.

In 1889 he married Luisa Maria Carmen de Murrieta, elder daughter of the Marquis de Santuree, head of the (then) great financial firm of Murrieta. The wedding took place at Brompton Oratory, and was the event of the season, being attended by the King (then Prince of Wales) and by all the fashionable society of London. The young man and his bride started their marital career with every apparent omen of success. But trouble was in store for the young couple. The house of Murrieta had fallen from its high place. Instead of accepting the altered situation and living, like a sensible man, in accordance with the dictates of enforced economy, Lord William foolishly endeavoured to keep up his former expenditure, resorting to devious devices for the raising of money.

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This at last landed Lord William in the dock at the Old Bailey, where, in February 1898, he was indicted for having by fraudulent means induced a lifelong friend, Mr. Herbert Henry Spender-Clay, then a second-lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards, to affix his name to certain papers in order that they might be used as valuable securities.

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In June 1896 Mr. Clay was staying at The Hermitage, Ascot, for the races, and Lord William was one of the party. One day his lordship entered Mr. Clay's bedroom with a roll of paper and said he wanted him to witness his signature to a document. This was laid on the writing-table and opened. It appeared to be a roll of cartridge or blotting paper, with four holes in it, and underneath was a document which Lord William said related to his sister's divorce proceedings and was connected with her marriage settlements.

He requested Mr. Clay to sign his name in the spaces which had been cut in the cartridge paper. Mr. Clay said he would like to see the document to which he was required to affix his signature, and Lord William Nevill replied, "Surely you can trust me; you have known me long enough for that. If you like, I will let you see the document, but I would rather you would trust me."

On this, Mr. Clay signed his name in the spaces provided, and Lord William took the document away. Mr. Clay heard no more of the matter for some time, but it was afterwards made clear that beneath the blotting-paper were two promissory notes—one for £3,115 and the other for £5,000, both payable to Mr. Sam Lewis, the well-known money-lender, since deceased like his equally famous widow, who afterwards remarried and left, at her death, a princely fortune, besides the most magnificent jewellery, the sale of which is now creating a sensation at Christie's.

Of course, the fraud was ultimately discovered, when Mr. Spender-Clay had repudiated the promissory notes, purporting to be signed by him and when Mr. Sam Lewis had in vain attempted to make him pay up.

Lord William had absconded to Paris, but surrendered to the charge, here, by the advice of the Abergavenny family solicitor, Lewis, there being absolutely no doubt that his extradition would have been obtained from France, if he had not voluntarily given himself up.

Then followed the criminal trial of Lord William Nevill, who was convicted and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. On his release he published a book on his prison life entitled "Penal Servitude," which yielded, after initial expenses, about £300.

Naturally the above circumstances could not be held back, neither when bail was applied for at the Police Court, where Lord William was first charged by the pawnbrokers, nor at Clerkenwell, when sentence had to be passed on Saturday.

He fully expected another term of penal servitude, and, therefore, smiled upon hearing that he had only to pass a year in prison, be it with hard labour.

But a friend of mine, a lawyer and social reformer too, said to me, when he read of that smile:—"It simply confirms me in my opinion that Lord William Nevill ought to be sent to a lunatic asylum, and not to prison again. That he is a degenerate imbecile, there is no manner of doubt about that; there might be a reason for his defrauding Mr. Sam Lewis in 1898, but his stealing jewellery, worth £400, by means of a trick, is absolute idiocy, when we hear his wife declare in the witness-box that she was willing and perfectly well able to pay off this debt for her husband, out of her own private and fairly large income, so that there was absolutely no reason for Lord William's resorting to such devious methods. In fact, she had already repaid the £400, when he was on trial at Clerkenwell."

"The fact of the matter is"—my friend went on—"that our penal laws are as hopelessly out of date as our whole prison system. The governors of our convict and other prisons, no more understand how to treat their prisoners than the officials and warders, acting under them.

All those guardians understand discipline, and nothing else; they are there to preserve order, and to curb and punish refractory convicts and prisoners. Do the guardians possess any knowledge of human passions, any knowledge of any special trade or craft that they might teach their prisoners? Do the guardians, any more than our judges, know how to differentiate between prisoners and con-

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victs, not two of whom are absolutely alike in character and upbringing? And yet all the latter are treated alike, all are condemned to the same individuality and soul destroying prison system of ours, until all humanity is killed in them by the despairing monotony of prison dress, prison diet, and prison treatment, leaving only the brute beast behind. I assure you that I have known released convicts who had forgotten how to use a knife and a fork at their meals."

Severe, my friend! Oh, but how true! Needless to say that he is also a Lombrosoist from studied conviction. He believes in overpowering manias with some people, who are born criminals, fit for lunatic asylums, but not for prisons or convict settlements.

## LOCAL.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

**Hamburg**, April 17. The steamer stranded off Baltrum is English, the "King Bleddyn", laden with rye for Hamburg. She was in collision with a German or Danish steamer which is at anchor in the mouth of the Elbe, badly damaged. Tugs are gone to the assistance of both ships.

**Gaeta**, April 17. The Italian Royal Yacht "Trinacria", with the King on board and accompanied by the Mediterranean squadron, has arrived here and was received by the population with enthusiastic cheering.

**Rathenow**, April 17. A man who has lately worked at Wittstock under the name of Josef Ebert, but whose real name is Hermann Rischer, was arrested here today on suspicion of having, on the 5th of July 1906, robbed Frau Geh. Oberfinanzrat Nölle, of Gross-Lichterfelde, in the train during the journey to Norderney.

**Malta**, April 17. The English Royal Yacht, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board, sailed this morning for Gaeta.

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## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate westerly winds, mostly dull with rain,

somewhat cooler.