

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 365.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Brassey discussed the fleet construction programme and expressed his approval of the policy of the Admiralty.

Lord Ellenborough considered that by the reduction of the English programme Germany would be encouraged to greater efforts, and later on England would find herself obliged to make corresponding efforts on her side.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Tweedmouth, said that the policy pursued by the Admiralty was based upon three points of view, all of which were approved by all parties in the country. The first was that England must maintain her supremacy at sea without any regard to the cost. The second was that England unquestionably found herself in this position at the present time, thanks to the efforts of various Governments for twenty years. Thirdly the burden of naval expenditure was very great, since the naval programmes had already developed into too bitter rivalry in the matter of expenditure among the individual Sea-Powers. Lord Tweedmouth went on to expound the Admiralty programme and laid stress on the fact that at the beginning of 1909 England would possess nine new large battleships including four of the "Dreadnought" class, while no other Power in Europe would be able to point to even one completed ship equal to these; the only Power that would in that period have constructed ships of the "Dreadnought" type would be Japan, their ally.

After defending the policy of the Admiralty Lord Tweedmouth turned to the question of the limitation of naval armaments and said that, as far as the Hague Conference went, the Government had expressly declared their readiness to come to an agreement of this kind, provided that the other Powers were ready to negotiate and to consider themselves bound by the decision of the Conference. If, however, the Powers should decline this, England would attend the Conference absolutely unhampered, with the understanding that, should the Powers extend their ship-building programme, England would on her side increase her programme to maintain her relative position among the Naval Powers (applause).

Lord Cawdor, an ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, expressed his warm approval of Lord Tweedmouth's speech.

In reply to a remark of Lord Brassey's that the average costs of armoured cruisers had increased, Lord Tweedmouth said that the opinion of naval experts in these latter days was that large armoured cruisers were of greater utility than small cruisers. He did not believe that any foreign cruiser was in a position to hold up a cruiser of the "Invincible" type.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In answer to a question with reference to the carrying out of the German shipbuilding programme in 1906 and 1907, the Under Secretary for the Admiralty, Mr. Robertson, replied that if the two battleships contemplated in the programme had been already laid down, it was done, he believed, only within the last few weeks, while the armoured cruiser was laid down in February last. Mr. Robertson said that the English navy had never been so efficient or ready for war as at present. The Government were determined to maintain England's existing naval supremacy. In case the Hague Conference should prove barren of results, measures would be taken to secure to the fleet its position.

The Attorney General introduced a Bill for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal, one of the clauses of which provides that convictions for criminal offences should be subject to revision.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

In the case of the appeal against the sentence passed on the proprietor and the editor of the journal, the *Punjabi*, for inciting the natives to excesses against Europeans, the High Court of

Appeal in Lahore has confirmed the conviction, but has mitigated the punishment of imprisonment with hard labour to simple imprisonment. The judge said he would gladly have yet further mitigated the sentence, had the accused shown any regret.

An excited mob of natives forced the carriage, in which the prisoners were being conveyed from the court-house to the gaol, to halt, threw mud at the police and decorated the prisoners with garlands. Later the mob formed a procession and attacked several Europeans that they happened to meet alone in the road, until they were dispersed by the police.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The news from Central America is considered to be more satisfactory. The Government of Nicaragua has made a re-assuring statement with respect to the designs of aggression attributed to that Republic, and negotiations are in progress under what amounts to the supervision of the United States. There is again talk of a federation of the Central American Republics and the inauguration of an era of peace and prosperity. The same talk was current a couple of years ago, but it was followed within twelve months by insurrections in more than one Republic, and, finally, by open war between Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Honduras. The outlook at the moment is, however, declared to be really satisfactory. Meantime, United States warships will remain off both Eastern and Western shores of Central America, until the seething cauldron has really settled down.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

A resolution of the National Peace Conference lays down that the Hague Conference should be a permanent institution, that the Hague Tribunal should be open to all nations, and that an arbitration treaty should be worked out by the next Hague Conference whereby all international disputes, not to be settled by diplomacy, should be referred to the Hague Tribunal.

THE ORLEANS FÊTE.

Paris, April 18.

It is reported from Orleans that the majority of the inhabitants are much pleased at an agreement which has been reached between the Minister of the Interior and the Communal Council, whereby the Joan of Arc fête may be held as hitherto, but on condition that its prevailing character is secular, that officials do not take part in it in their official or corporate capacity and that they take precedence of the clergy, that the latter carry no religious symbols in procession, and that the procession itself starts from the Town Hall and not from the Cathedral. The Nationalist and Conservative papers scoff at M. Clémenceau, for resorting to such petty measures in order to mask his retreat in the Joan of Arc Festival question.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The *Nordd. Allg. Zeitung* in order to prevent any further spread of the erroneous ideas prevailing as to the despatch which with reference to a question in the *Tribune* touching Germany's attitude to the Hague Conference, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs sent to this journal, has now published the text of the despatch. The question of the publisher of the *Tribune* was caused by the fact that the statement of the *Paris Temps* that Germany would refuse to attend the Conference if the British proposals in the matter of the limitation of armaments were to be discussed, had called forth very unfriendly comments in England. The editor of the *Tribune* requests to be allowed to state that the attitude of the German Government has been falsely represented. The telegraphic enquiry concluded with the wish that Anglo-German relations might continually improve. The despatch in question ran "Berlin, March 30. To the Editor of the *Tribune*, London. Thanking you for your telegram I authorise you to state that the remarks of the *Paris Temps*, that Germany would refuse to attend the Hague Conference should England propose to discuss the limitation of armaments, are without foundation. I trust that in spite of all

misrepresentations of Germany's attitude a closer relationship between England and Germany may make continual progress."

The object of the despatch was, adds the *Nordd. Allg. Zeitung*, to contradict the extraordinary statement of a Paris journal which relied on the authority of Professor de Martens, that Germany made her participation in the Hague Conference dependent on England's refusal to discuss the disarmament question at the Hague. The despatch contains no word as to the attitude Germany may adopt at the Conference toward this question.

The close of the despatch is merely a suitable reply to the friendly sentiments expressed in the interrogatory telegram.

THE LABOUR TROUBLES IN PARIS.

The waiters of the large restaurants and Cafés have received a circular from the Syndicate Committee, ordering them to strike; these orders will be obeyed by most of them. The restaurants where the personnel decline to strike, will be guarded by the police.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IN PRAGUE.

On Wednesday morning the Emperor Franz Joseph laid the coping-stone of the new Moldau bridge in the Assanierungs quarter.

In reply to the Mayor's address, the Emperor expressed the wish that this important building might introduce a very eventful epoch in the development of Prague.

The Emperor then, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd, visited the Art Academy and the Modern Gallery which was called into existence at his instance. In reply to an address by the President, the Emperor said that he hoped that the artistic gifts of the nations of Bohemia, possessed in such wealth by both of them, might be united in friendly rivalry for the honour and glory of the Fatherland.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE BAKU DISTURBANCES.

The Committee of the Duma appointed to deal with interpellations, has discussed the interpellation of the Social Democrats with reference to the despatch of General Taube to Baku, and has come to the conclusion that no sufficient grounds exist for interpellating the Government. The Committee decided to reject the motion, but at the same time to request the Government, in view of the importance of the Baku petroleum industry for the whole realm, to explain to the Duma the situation in Baku, without reference to the question raised by the Social Democrats of the interference by the Government in the struggle between capital and labour. The representative of the Social Democrats declared himself satisfied with the decision of the Committee.

THE MURDER OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

In the criminal proceedings at Tiflis concerning the murder of Mr. Stuart, United States Consul at Batum, the murderer Rossim Dehidchavadse was condemned to be hanged, but in view of his free confession and his youth, the sentence was commuted to one of ten year's imprisonment. The two other men accused of the crime, were acquitted.

LABOUR RIOTS.

On Wednesday as a detachment of the fighting organisation of the Union of Really Russian People was passing along the Levascheff quay in Odessa, they were greeted with whistling and groans by a group of labourers of about the same strength in point of numbers; about 30 revolver shots were fired, 5 workmen being wounded, two of them mortally. The military hurried to the scene and made some 13 arrests.

The fighting between the various parties in Lodz still continues. Five men were killed on Wednesday and six wounded. Shops and offices are being attacked and looted. Thirty more arrests have been made.

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.*

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RANDOM NOTES.

It is a commonplace with journalists never to be surprised at anything that comes from America but, as a matter of fact, except for the magnitude of the railway disasters in the States, far more astonishing and unexpected events take place in Ireland than anywhere else. The inhabitants of the town of Clowes in County Monaghan are at present in a state of wild alarm. A comparatively respectable citizen of that town recently departed this life and shortly afterwards articles of clothing in his house began to catch fire in the most mysterious way. After several articles had thus been consumed, the relatives of the deceased thought it advisable to remove to another house, but the fires did not cease and, what is stranger still, it is strenuously maintained in the vicinity that no ordinary methods avail to extinguish the fires. A more than usually ribald inhabitant has suggested that even if the deceased is burning in another world, it is a cowardly action on his part to frighten his surviving relatives by in some supernatural way setting fire to property for which he can have no possible further use.

Mr. Max Rittenberg in a weekly paper gives the following pregnant piece of advice to players of indoor games. "If you want to be successful you must cultivate the habit of looking as if you know three times as much about the games as you actually do." To us this sounds better advice than it actually is, as when one comes to play the games, one's inexpertness is usually found out. But there are occasions when this attitude of superior knowledge is useful, for many a chess player, conscious of his own inferiority at the game, sits down with a preconceived idea that he is going to be beaten if his opponent grandiosely remarks "What gambit do you open with usually?" There are of course some games at which to follow Mr. Rittenberg's advice would be folly. For the inexpert pingpongist to claim dexterity when the first game would be sufficient to unmask his pretensions, could be accounted as nothing short of lunacy. But probably Mr. Rittenberg had bridge in his mind when he composed his aphorism. At bridge an assumption of knowledge is an invaluable asset; when you sit down to play with a comparative stranger and he tells you after the first hand that your playing the three of diamonds followed by the nine showed him the knave of spades in your hand, you are probably completely cowed, and the number of mistakes you will make will be quite out of proportion to the usually more or less adequate game you may play.

Another of our cherished illusions destroyed! For years the finger of scorn was pointed at the Scotland yard authorities because they declined to introduce the system of identification by finger prints which it was claimed was a perfect one, inasmuch as the marks on the finger tips of no two persons were alike. And now there come along two South African Criminals who hope to prove the benefactors of their class by establishing the fallacy of this theory. The impressions made by the finger tips of these two individuals are precisely the same. It is not expected, however, that the system will at once be abandoned, for the odds against the recurrence of such a coincidence are said to be quite incalculable. It is obvious that the result might have been most dire for the two men in question. Say, for instance, that one was "wanted" for murdering his mother and the other for chicken stealing. The purloiner of fowls might have been hanged for matricide and the stony hearted murderer have got off with a few days' imprisonment, a miscarriage of justice with a vengeance!

The days of Eatanswill journalism are not extinct if we may believe the accuracy of a *Globe* quotation from the *Penang Gazette* "Never has there been in the history of the world such a flabby, herring-gutted parody of an Administration as that which is trying to control the destinies of the British Empire today." The same idea has frequently occurred to us of late, but we have never aspired to clothe it in such picturesque language. But why "herring-gutted"? Are the intestines of that particular member of the Clupeidae more flaccid than those of others of its class? Chicken-livered we wot of as synonymous with cowardly, but herring-gutted? No! Perhaps the writer meant soft-roed.

A discussion in the committee of the House of Commons a night or so ago must have reminded those present of one of the most amusing songs of that very excellent comedian, the late Dan Leno. The committee was discussing the Merchandise Marks Act and Mr. Boland, the Nationalist Member for North Kerry, moved as an amendment that every egg imported into Great Britain or Ireland should be stamped with the name of the country in which it was laid. Burning, like all the Nationalists, with a sense of his country's wrongs, he wished for once and all to put

a stop to foreign-laid eggs masquerading as genuine Irish eggs. It is a pathetic picture that he conjures up; some audacious, fraudulent egg from, say Sydney, palming itself off as the genuine product of Connemara. Mr. Boland had a rival in his zeal to protect home industries, for Mr. Maddison, the Labour Member for Burnly, wished to add the words "And give the nationality of the hen that laid it". This, if carried, would have opened up endless possibilities. What, we wonder, is the true nationality of a Buff Orpington, and how long does a Cochin China take to become naturalised?

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The Colonial Premiers are like to be surfeited with hospitality, and whether it was a good preparation for the first day's proceedings to partake of a Mansion House luncheon and an Eighty Club dinner on one and the same day may be doubted. At all the events the change of surroundings must have been interesting: that most venerable institution the Guildhall and its very antithesis the Eighty Club. English statesmen of every political hue are falling over each other to do honour to England's over-sea visitors. The change of attitude brought about by the lapse of time is indeed remarkable. Nowadays, with what are practically two Colonial Ministers in the Government, it is difficult, as a contemporary points out, to realise that Burke, no narrow-minded statesman either, thought the Colonies so unimportant that he abolished the Colonial Office and transferred its business to the Home Office. The journal alluded to recalls a delightful story of the scant courtesy shown Colonial representatives by the Mother Country or its officials in old days. A band of pious Virginians visited England to pray the Home Government to send out a full complement of clerics, since the souls of the colonists were being neglected. The Minister's answer was brusque to the point of rudeness: "Oh, hang your souls, go and grow tobacco!"

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
Silesion Strasse 100, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9987.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Friday, April 19th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, April 21st. *III. Sunday after Easter.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.

Wednesday, April 24th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, April 25th. *S. Mark's Day.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins.

Friday, April 26th. 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.

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Friday, April 19th. Litany 10.0 a.m.
Sunday, April 21st. *III. Sunday after Easter.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.

Friday, April 26th. Litany 10.0 a.m.
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THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

The usually well informed *Petersburg Telegraphic Agency* has reported that political circles in St. Petersburg are considerably astonished at the conclusions arrived at and summarised in his letter to the *Times* by Professor de Martens, who has lately returned to Russia after executing the mission, on which he was sent by the Czar, of sounding the Courts of Europe as to their feelings towards the approaching Peace Conference at the Hague. The said political circles in St. Petersburg must, however, be addicted to an optimism certainly entirely unwarranted by the facts, if they come to any other opinion than that of Professor de Martens

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For a whole month the Duma has been sitting, and what is the positive result of their deliberations up to date? Nothing. It is impossible to refrain from echoing the Professor's words that a legislative assembly which declines to stigmatise assassination, which spends its time in delivering and listening to speeches leavened with malice, hatred and all uncharitableness, is hardly calculated to introduce those wholesome reforms of which Russia stands so sorely in need. The almost appalling illiteracy of the great majority of the Duma members—the Professor vouches for the fact that large numbers of them cannot read or write and only a small part of the majority of 380 have been to a public school—holds out very little hope that they will ever even attempt to achieve more than they are doing at present, viz. endeavouring to turn out the present Government at any price. Another point in the indictment brought against the existing Duma will be conceded by all who have read the reports of its deliberations. Party feeling is absolutely paramount and there has not even been an attempt at united imperialistic action. The Cadets, the Social Democrats, the Monarchists and, above all, the Poles are each and all concerned solely with the interests of their own parties, and not one of them ever stops to think or ask what would be for the advantage of the country as a whole. In the face of such unpatriotic and selfish conduct Professor de Martens regards dissolution as inevitable. For a few weeks yet there may be records of desultory, inoperative debate, but the end of this weary drip of verbiage must come at last, and then the question naturally arises: what is to follow? Is there a *via media* between appealing to the revolutionary forces rampant throughout the empire, and reverting to the old order of things, the autocracy pure and simple, the reign of force? According to the Professor, who is well qualified to judge, the latter alternative is frankly impossible. The Czar's Manifesto must be regarded as the dawn of a new era for Russia; to rescind it would be to play into the hands of the revolutionaries. What then is the Professor's suggestion with regard to the future? It is that the laws of the Constitution shall be violated by the Government, and a vital change made in the existing system of election. Obviously, should this system remain exactly as it is, there comes into view the possibility of a whole series of Dumas, each one more violent, more opposed to the furtherance of expedient legislation than the last. Russia is clearly unsuited to the practically universal franchise she enjoys at present. Either the franchise must be limited, or the standard of qualifications required by a member of the Duma must be raised, for it is manifestly absurd that a people, however low down in the scale of civilisation, should be governed by a body many of whose members have not even the rudiments of an education and cannot read or write. It must be most disheartening to those Russian statesmen who have the true interests of the country at heart, to reflect upon the utter incompetency of the Duma which shows no signs of attempting to discharge functions any more useful than those attempted by the first Duma, whose perfervid days were for the most part spent in discussing such an academic question as the advantage or otherwise of abolishing capital punishment; as if it made the slightest difference to the political and social well-being of the nation whether a condemned criminal was executed or expatriated. We have said that the proceedings of the Duma are such as must dishearten the right-thinking population of Russia, and they are equally disappointing to Western Europeans, who deplore the existence of this mammoth of uncivilisation in the near East. Their dearest wish is that a way may be found for the salvation of what is, at heart, a great nation; but that that way lies in the election of successive Dumas such as the present, we agree with Professor de Martens is out of the question.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AGAIN.

A few days ago we published a translation of an article which appeared in a leading Berlin journal, on Christian science and Mark Twain's views of the same as expressed in the book recently published by him, and we ventured to add some remarks of our own on the subject.

We also published on Sunday some exceedingly witty verses which appeared in the *New York Life* from the pen of Francis Dana.

An indignant subscriber now writes to us withdrawing her subscription—may we gently emphasize the "her"?—on the ground that her tenderest susceptibilities have been wounded not, curious to relate, by the article which certainly did take a line hostile to Christian Science, but by the verses which, apart from their charm of rhythm and felicity of expression were genuinely humorous.

It is manifestly a matter of deep concern to us to ruffle the feelings of any subscriber, but we must in all seriousness point out that it would be beyond the power of any editor, however human, to only admit to his columns contributions that accord with the convictions of everyone. A daily journal, however humble, must have some backbone, must start with a certain number of preconceived convictions. We may, for instance, number among our subscribers one or two that firmly believe in the efficacy of Home Rule as a panacea for the ills of that most distressful country, Ireland, but as our conviction happens to be the other way we shall never hesitate to endeavour to refute what, in our opinion, are the selfinterested arguments of the Nationalist Members. We may again have the good fortune to number among our readers one who believes that in one-sided free-trade lies England's only salvation, that the future prosperity of America is bound up with the Democrats, that the *Daily Mail* is justified in its constant attacks on Germany, but as these do not happen to be our views we cannot be expected to hesitate to say so. Were the proprietor, the editor, the composers and the bulk of our subscribers Christian Scientists, we might be induced to lend a Christian Scientific tone to our articles and even to publish frequent bulletins as to the health and well-being of Mrs. Eddy. But as we are unable to regard this up-to-date movement as anything but essentially ephemeral, we must decline to treat Christian Science with that reverence its adherents may desire, and we shall unhesitatingly republish any further witticisms on this subject, which may proceed from the fertile brain of Mr. Dana or any one else. Our attitude to Christian Science is exactly that adopted by a recent reviewer in the *Spectator* of Mark Twain's book. "If Christian Science could half rid the world of pain we might be on its side. We dislike and resist it because the few nervous cures we can attribute to it do not outbalance the harm of having in the world a vast system of humbug."

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.45

Marie, Die Tochter des Regiments.

(The daughter of the regiment.)

Comic Opera in two Acts. Music by Gaetano Donizetti.

Cast:

The Duchess of Craquitorpi	Frau Lehmann.
The Marchesa of Maggiorivoglio	Fräul. Schäfer.
Marie	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Sulpice, sergeant major	Herr Nebuschka.
Tonio, a Tyrolean	Herr Jäger.
Hortensio, steward	Herr Krus.
A corporal	Herr Büssel.
A notary	Herr Markgraf.
A servant	Herr Ernst.
A Tyrolean peasant	Herr Wolf I.

PLOT. Marie has been found and educated by a French sergeant, Sulpice, and the whole of his regiment worship her. Her lover Tonio is about to be hung as a spy, but Marie intervenes, telling how Tonio saved her life; they relent and Tonio joins their ranks. The Marchesa di Maggiorivoglio appears, and claims Marie as her niece, and refusing to hear of her marrying a common soldier, carries her away to her castle, where she is surrounded by instructors in singing, dancing &c.—but her heart is with her soldiers. To her delight they arrive, with Tonio, who has been made an officer, at their head. The Marchesa still refuses to consent to their marriage, and confides to Marie that she is really her mother. A great festival is arranged to celebrate Marie's betrothal with a young Duke, when the soldiers appear and Sulpice tells the story of Marie's life. The Marchesa relents, Tonio and Marie are united, and the high-born guests retire disgusted.

Composer: Donizetti, born 1797, died 1848.
(See the Standard-Operagloss by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 80.)

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

Samson und Dalila.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, April 21st: Der Evangelemann. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, April 22nd: Oberon. 7 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Sunday, April 21st: Der Hüttenbesitzer. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, April 22nd: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p. m.



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ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending 10.15

Agnes Bernauer.

A German tragedy in five Acts by Friedrich Hebbel.

Cast:

Ernst, regierender Herzog zu München-Bayern	Herr Müller.
Albrecht, sein Sohn	Herr Wierth.
Hans von Prusing, sein Kanzler	Herr Eggerth.
Marschall von Pappenheim, Ritter auf der Seite des Herzogs	Herr Günz.
Ignaz von Seyboldstorf, Ritter auf der Seite des Herzogs	Herr Wogritsch.
Wolfram von Pienzenau, Herzogs Ernst	Herr Günther.
Otto von Bern, Ritter auf der Seite des Herzogs	Herr Carstens.
Graf Törting, Ritter auf der Seite des Herzogs	Herr Blankenstein.
Notthafft von Wernberg, Herzogs Albrecht	Herr Tiller.
Rolf von Frauenhoven, ein Ritter von Ingolstadt	Herr Leichert.
Emeran Nusperger zu Kalnberg, Richter zu Straubing	Herr Walther.
Kasper Bernauer, Bader und Chirurgus zu Augsburg	Herr Mehnert.
Agnes, seine Tochter	Fräul. Politz.
Theobald, sein Geselle	Herr Gebühr.
Knippeldollinger, sein Gevatter	Herr Helsing.
Hermann Nördlinger, Bürgermeister zu Augsburg	Herr P. Neumann.
Barbara, Bürgermädchen	Fräul. Verden.
Martha, Kaiser	Fräul. Kaiser.
Stachus, ein Diener	Herr Huff.
Der Kastellan auf Vohburg und Straubing	Herr Bauer.
Ein Herold des Reichs	Herr Höhner.
Ein Legat der Kirche	Herr Taudien.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

Jugend von heute.

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, "Schildekröte"	Emil Gähd.
" Grimston, "	Hans Lynar.
Secadett	Hanni Baumgart.
Wun-Hsi, ein Chinese, Eigentümer des Teehauses "Zu den zehntausend Freuden"	Carl Friese.
Marquis Imari, 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 Freundin	Rosa Habler.
Marie Worthington, ihre Freundin	Lina Meyer.
Edith Grant, ihre Freundin	Clara Haass.
Juliette, eine Französin, im Teehaus als Mousmé oder Teemädchen angestellt	Ida Kattner.
O Mimosa San, Geisha, Sängerin im Teehaus	Berta Menzel.
O Kiku San, Chrysanthemum	Jenny Baumgarten.
O Nana San, Blüte	Cäcilie Weigel.
O Kinkoto San, goldene Harfe	Else Käßpler.
O Komurasaki San, Veilchen	Charlotte Treuth.
Nami, japanische Brautjungfer	Herta Schroth.
Takemini, Polizeisergeant	Alexander Oldrich.
Erste Begleiterin für die Geishas	Martha Goetz.
Zweite " " "	Grete Herder.
Dritte " " "	Ninette Wolff.
Vierte " " "	Eise Isold.
Erster Cooli	Adolf Braunstein.
Zweiter "	Ignaz Junda.
Dritter "	Camillo Randolph.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

Die lustige Witwe.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear April 26th:
Temptation, 2 vols., a new novel by *Richard Bayot*, author of "A Roman Mystery", &c.
At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate westerly winds, mostly dull with frequent showers, temperature not much altered.

Established 1835.

Schramm & Echtermeyer

Grocers

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

Breakfast and other Teas.
Coffee. Cocoa. Chocolate.

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

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

Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

DESPAIR AND CRIME.

A frightful tragedy of destitution has just been enacted near Dortmund, Westphalia. A man named Glaeser, an official at one of the collieries, had not been seen for several days, nor had any of his family, which consisted, besides himself, of his wife and five children. These latter ranged from thirteen years of age to two years. The neighbours growing uneasy, at last forced the door of the house, and were met with an appalling spectacle. Hanging from a stout hook in the wall was the dead body of the man Glaeser, and stretched on the floor were the dead bodies of his wife and five children. All had been strangled. The bodies had only the nightdress on. Glaeser is believed to have been driven to despair by debt.

LOCAL.

In the art gallery of Emil Richter, in the Prager Strasse, there is now on exhibition an interesting collection of beautifully coloured *faience* from the factory Alumina, in Copenhagen, a sister undertaking of the Royal Manufactory there. Founded in 1868, the Alumina works were occupied first in producing exclusively bone porcelain, with which they attained great success. Nevertheless, in the year 1880, the manufacture of *faience* in useful forms was taken up, and a purely artistic treatment in respect of form, colour and decoration became more and more the aim of the factory, which is today noted for its work in those respects. To that good repute the peculiarity of the material, the beauty of which consists in the warm yellow tone of the clay, contributes much; and the porous nature of the mass permits of a quite individual method in the painting. The glazing gives the colours a wonderful depth, and causes the decoration, which appears to be intimately combined with the material, to shine out from within. It is in that characteristic that the charm of this far too little known and reasonably-priced *faience* lies.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

STRATEGY IN PILLAGE.

A remarkably skillful and audacious stroke of burglary was effected in a fashionable jeweller's shop in Paris during Friday evening. The case is one that shows a perfect knowledge of the ground to be of supreme importance in the strategy of the thief as of the soldier. The plundered jeweller is M. Kaleski, of the Rue de Castiglione, whose shop is divided into two parts without inter-communication, so that to go from one to the other it was necessary to pass into the street. Posing as a customer the thief entered one half of the shop and asked for a valuable object, which he knew the salesman would have to fetch from the other. It only took two minutes, but when the shopman returned his "customer" had gone, and so had a necklace of pearls worth £4,000.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

The average Londoner would probably be surprised to learn that there is a small army of English people employed about the Paris theatres and music-halls. The women alone number anywhere from 150 to 200, mostly of the here today and gone tomorrow bird of passage class. They flit across the Channel for a short engagement, knowing little of French and still less of Paris, and passing a wretched week between the green room and the dingy sitting-room of a low-class hotel. An effort is now being made to correct this state of things, so far as women are concerned, by the inauguration of a students' hostel for women, which has just been thrown open in the Montmartre district, within ten minutes' walk of 16 theatres. It is full of bright rooms, where 40 can sleep at present, about 100 can dine, and where living costs 15s. a week.

ITALY'S HELOTS.

A strange and even pathetic movement is beginning to make itself heard in the Italian Press. It is the cry of the poor Italian emigrant from all the lands across the ocean towards which he has turned his face, in the hope of escaping the misery at home, which is reaching nearly all the newspaper offices and complaining loudly of the cruelty of his country in leaving him illiterate and untrained to go out to become a mere helot for other nations, whose standards of education are so much better than his own. Thousands of letters, of which this is the burden, are reaching Italy yearly, and they are a hopeful symptom, though so far they have produced no result. But the Press is beginning to demand better primary and technical schools.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 18th of April, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Cochran, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Cochran, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss B. Cochran, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. A. Wilson, Winchester, H. Bellevue.
Mr. C. Adie, Cambridge, H. Bellevue.
Mr. B. Berger, London, H. Drei Raben.
Mr. P. N. Andrew, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. P. v. Amsberg, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. T. Whitehead, London, H. Stadt Gotha.
Miss M. Green, Summingdale, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. M. Middleton, London, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. E. Le Hunté, Adelaide, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mrs. E. Elleridge, London, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. S. Mühl, and family, Indianapolis, P. Moritz-Loos.
Mr. G. Credé, Alaska, H. New York.
Miss F. Credé, Halle, H. New York.
Mr. W. Fairweather, London, H. New York.
Mr. R. Williamson, Glasgow, H. New York.
Mr. R. Endler, New York, H. Rheinischer Hof.
Mrs. D. Hunter, Dr., America, H. Weber.
Miss F. Hunter, America, H. Weber.
Miss M. Hunter, America, H. Weber.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Campbell, New York, H. Weber.
Mr. G. Campbell, New York, H. Weber.
Mr. A. Campbell, New York, H. Weber.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

FIRST CLASS, situated on the Bismarck Square, the healthiest and finest part of Dresden.
Highly recommended by English and American Families. Real English Home comforts.
LIFT ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERATE TERMS. PENSION.

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
patronized by English and American Families.
Situated in the finest part of the Town, close to the English and American Churches.
Very favourable Terms en Pension. Elevator. Telephone.
Electric Light. H. Schnelle, Proprietor.

SENDIG-DRESDEN,	HOTEL Europäischer Hof	265 ROOMS.
SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL Württemberger Hof	250 ROOMS.
SENDIG-SCHANDAU,	SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana &c.	150 ROOMS.
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)		

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

Hotel Westminster

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

Grand Hotel de Rome

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

Franzensbad. Kopp's Hotel Königsvilla

Salzquellenstrasse near the Morgenzeilpark.
Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp.
By appointment to H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Hotel Kroh Karlsbad

I. Cl. House.
Marienbad. Bohemia.
Season from the 1st of May to the 30th of September
30,000 Visitors, 90,000 Tourists.
Prospectus gratis from the Bürgermeisteramt.

Marienbad. Park Hotel Waldmühle.

First class, splendid position in the midst of its own park.
World-famed Restaurant. Motor Garage. Own Automobile.
Heinrich Krause, Proprietor.

Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

PRAGUE. Hotel Archduke Stephan. Wenzelsplatz. First Class. The only new house in the town, with every comfort possible at low charges. Mostly frequented by English and Americans. 130 Rooms and Salons (fireproof). Fitted up with Electricity, Lifts, Steam Heating, Telephone &c. Grand Café a speciality. Centre of the town. Close to the Royal Museum. 6 minutes to the Station. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted. W. Hauner, Prop.

Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel.

Moderate Prices.
Nuremberg. Private Hotel and Pension Trefzer.

First class family Pension situated in the best and most central part of the town, close to the station. Large, airy rooms. Good cuisine. All home comforts. Electric light. Baths. Pension by the week or day. Moderate prices.
Marie Trefzer, Proprietress.

J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

Königsstrasse 76. — NUREMBERG — Established 1727.
Purveyor to the Bavarian Court.

Importer of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco. Directly imported Havana Cigars. German manufactured Cigars. English, American, French and Turkish Tobacco and Cigarettes. American chewing tobacco. Agent of the Red Star Line.

TEPLITZ. Hotel Altes Rathaus. In the best position. Highly recommended to English & Americans. Mod. Prices. English spoken. Auto Garage. Franz Dittrich, Prop.

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

Pension LE RICHE

Nürnberg Platz 3, II.
First-class Family Pension.
Excellent situation. Splendid board.

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I.
Highly recommended.

Pension Weidmann

Reichs Strasse 2, II.
Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

Pension. In aristocratic family.—Moderate terms. German instruction and music in the house. Apply "W. 22" Office of this paper.

Schmilka bei Schandau

Saxon-Switzerland

Charmingly situated Pension, with good cooking and attendance.
Price from 4.50 marks to 7 marks daily.
Highly recommended.

Frau Döring, Villa Waldfrieden, Schmilka.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

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

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

MINIATURES.

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

WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

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

Ernst Müller

Dresden, Scheffel Strasse 29, parterre, I. and II. Etage.

Glass. Porcelain. Majolica.
Stoneware. Faience.

IMPERIAL DINING.

Although London during the Imperial Conference will not exactly reek "with the steam of 30,000 dinners," as Tennyson sang of "The Cook," the dining of which the Colonial Premiers will have to run the gauntlet is to be on a scale which undoubtedly gives point to Gen. De Wet's anxiety as to the effect on Gen. Botha's gastronomy. Between April 15 and May 4—that is a period of 20 days,—there are down on the programme 19 big dinners and luncheons, without counting drawing-room receptions, musical evenings, and lighter entertainments generally, with a few private dinners thrown in. It was this kind of thing that once nearly killed Stanley and ruined Nansen's nerves. We can only hope that the Premiers are coming lined with a panoply of interior mail.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Gaeta, April 18. The English Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert" arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, escorted by the armoured cruisers "Suffolk" and "Lancaster". The British and Italian ships exchanged salutes. King Victor Emanuel went on board the "Victoria and Albert".

London, April 18. King Edward and Prince Fushimi will exchange formal visits on the Prince's arrival which is expected on the 6th of May. Prince Fushimi's stay will last for a considerable time beyond that required for the official visit.

New York, April 18. The Sun publishes a report from Valparaiso that the Volcano Puyehue in the province of Valdivia is in violent eruption. Great masses of lava ashes and boiling water are hurled high into the air. The eruption is accompanied by subterranean rumbling, earthquake-like shocks, and electric flashes. The streams of lava set the forest on fire. The population is fleeing in panic.

St. Petersburg, April 18. By order of the Minister of Communications the emergency military railway trains, which have hitherto been held in readiness on reserve sidings, have been mobilised at all the junctions. The guard will be strengthened where it seems necessary. Additional trains of the kind are being equipped. One such train, stationed at Pensa, consists of 25 waggons, thirteen of which contain rolling material for the repair of damages to the lines or to carriages; the other twelve are occupied by 6 officers and 178 rank and file. There are eight machine guns in the train. The telegraph office at the Pensa station is held by military.