

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## KING EDWARD'S HOLIDAY.

When King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Sig. Tittoni and suite, repaired on board the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert", he was received at the accommodation ladder by King Edward who wore Admiral's uniform. Both Kings embraced and their meeting was of a most cordial character. King Edward then shook hands with Sig. Tittoni and the gentlemen of the King of Italy's suite. As the two monarchs greeted each other, the crews of all the warships anchored round broke into loud cheering. Their Majesties at once repaired to the King's cabin where they remained alone for 20 minutes. During their interview, Sig. Tittoni had a conversation with the English Under Secretary of State, Sir Charles Hardinge. After leaving the King's cabin, the two monarchs entered the saloon where they were greeted by Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria. The King of Italy gave both the ladies beautiful bouquets of flowers and chatted to them for some time, while King Edward conversed with the Ministers, Sig. Tittoni and Sig. Mirabello and other persons.

At 10.45 King Victor Emmanuel returned to his yacht "Trinacria", the battleships firing salutes and their crews cheering lustily. At 11 o'clock King Edward paid a return visit to the "Trinacria", where he was received with royal honours. Both Kings entered the royal saloon of the yacht, where they were closeted for about 10 minutes, the suites remaining on deck. At 11.20 King Edward, amid the salutes of the ships and the cheers of the crews, returned to the "Victoria and Albert".

A state luncheon was given later on board the "Trinacria". To the right of the King of Italy sat Queen Alexandra, Sig. Tittoni, the Lord Chamberlain and Sig. Mirabello; to his left Princess Victoria, Lord Howe and Commodore Keppel. King Edward sat opposite the King of Italy, having on his right Lady Austin, Lord Egerton and General Buerati and on his left the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, General Comte Ponzio Vaglia and Sir Charles Hardinge. At the close of the luncheon the monarchs clinked glasses and drank to each other's health. The King and Queen with Princess Victoria then left for the "Victoria and Albert", amid the thunder of the saluting guns. The parting between the King of Italy and the English Royal Pair was extremely cordial. At 2 p. m. the "Victoria and Albert" and the other English ships put to sea. After the departure of King Edward, the King of Italy landed and returned to Rome. The "Victoria and Albert" with the two escorting battleships reached Naples in the course of the afternoon. The English ships exchanged salutes with the shore batteries and with the Italian ships in the harbour. The King's stay at Naples will be strictly private.

The *Agencia Stefani* publishes a communication from Gaeta: "The meeting in private between the King of England and King Victor Emmanuel is a new proof of the feelings of personal attraction which unites the two monarchs. The meeting has been caused by no political aims, but will have the best effect on the already most cordial relations between England and Italy. The meeting of the two rulers, whose peaceful inclinations are well known, is a promise and a guarantee of peace to all the world."

All the Italian journals devote sympathetic articles to the meeting between the Kings of England and Italy, pointing out that the interview in Gaeta had above all the character of cordial intimacy without in any way justifying the hasty suspicions which have been attached to it. The meeting was simply an act of courtesy and has no political object.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### THE BUDGET.

The financial exposé made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith, in the House on Thursday, called forth more interest than any Budget speech of recent years. When the Chancellor began his speech the House and galleries were crowded.

From the Treasury estimates published beforehand it appeared that the surplus for the year 1906-1907 was £5,399,000; this sum according to law is set aside for the reduction of the National Debt.

Mr. Asquith, in taking a survey of the past financial year, said that it had been a remarkable one. Both home and foreign trade had been prosperous and flourishing although in the financial market there had been tightness of money. For the year 1907-1908 he estimated the expenditure at £140,957,000 i. e. £1,864,000 less than in 1906-1907; he hoped this reduction would be permanent and would be increased still more. The revenue for 1907-1908, on the basis of existing taxation, he estimated at £144,190,000. Mr. Asquith then spoke of England's obligations and announced, amid the applause of the House, that during the past financial year the National Debt had been considerably reduced, in fact by £13,714,000. He then went on to discuss the principles according to which finance would have to be carried on in the next few years. The Government were absolutely pledged to restore and strengthen the national credit.

After discussing the reason for the recent decline of first class securities he pointed out that Consols were still the first security. The present condition of things betokened serious difficulties not only for the Government but for the nation at large. Further reduction of the National Debt was one of the highest duties of the Government, but behind all lay the still unconquered domain of social reform. He was no Socialist, but there was nothing so urgently required as social reform in the direction of old age pensions. He would not declare himself in favour of any particular scheme but any step that might be taken must be taken gradually, and with reference to their financial situation. The Government regarded the question as one of the most burning of social reforms, and hoped to succeed before the close of the next session in laying the foundations of this reform. If it were the object of the Government to strengthen the National credit and procure a fund for social reforms he could do nothing which would result in a permanent reduction of revenue; he did not propose to make any alterations in indirect taxation that year. The estimates for the year 1907 to 1908, on the basis of existing taxation, showed a surplus of £3,233,000. He proposed to lower the income tax on incomes derived from labour, not exceeding £2,000 a year, from 1/ in the pound to 9d., but otherwise to leave the income tax unaltered. On the other hand the death duties on *objets de luxe* worth more than £150,000 would be considerably raised. The first measure would account for 2 million pounds, the second would add £600,000 to the revenue. The available surplus would then be £1,833,000, of which £3,333,000 would be set aside for unforeseen expenditure, the remaining 1,500,000 would be applied to wiping out debt, but a like sum would next year be at their disposal for the purpose of old age pensions. In the present financial year the National Debt would be decreased by nearly 15 million pounds, a unique event in the history of the country.

Mr. Asquith's speech lasted 2 1/4 hours.

## THE CUNARD LINE.

At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Cunard line, held on Thursday at Liverpool, the Chairman stated that offers had been made to the Company, to again combine with rival undertakings on the Continent, but the proposals had not been of such a kind that the Company were able to discuss them. They wished to live at peace with their rivals, but the peace must have for its basis that a share of the business, which it had a right to demand, must be granted to the Cunard line.

It was to be hoped that the friendly sentiments of the Cunard line would be reciprocated. The reports that the Company had sold its interest in the Hungarian-American business were not in accordance with facts; the Hungarian Government had fulfilled to the letter their agreements with the Cunard line.

With reference to the question whether the Company would allow its vessels also to run into Channel ports, the Directors would act as was best.

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for the success of the Company; but their interests would be best served were they to let the matter rest for the present. The Directors had taken steps to enlarge their dock accommodation in New York. The new express steamships of the line would begin to run in a few months. In conclusion, the Chairman congratulated the shareholders on the success of the past financial year.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

The Washington Government has undertaken, in accord with the Mexican Government, to "keep the peace" in Central America during the peace negotiations now being conducted between Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Honduras. It seems that San Salvador is nervous lest Guatemala should take advantage of her present embarrassments to engage in some act of aggression, and it is believed that this fear is not altogether without some justification, although it must be admitted that the Guatemalan Government has so far acted sensibly and fairly in spite of the excited state of mind of the Guatemalan people.

The undertaking given by America is rather imprudently positive in the opinion of some people. It is, however, presumed that a full understanding has been reached with Mexico, and that if the use of force for the preservation of peace should become necessary, the share of the United States would be confined to the dispatch of another warship or two, a liability which would not entail much expense or cause much worry. Latest news from Nicaragua is to the effect that the popular feeling is very strongly in favour of obtaining territorial compensation from Honduras "for her unprovoked aggression", a phrase which to put it mildly, rather begs the question. The Nicaraguan Government is said to be firmly resolved to act with circumspection and moderation, believing that everything desired can be obtained by peaceful and diplomatic means.

President Zelaya, who has been accused of having a badly swollen head as the result of his recent triumphs, has caused to be convened a Honduran National Convention, which, indeed, is believed to be now assembling at Tegucigalpa, for the purpose of electing a new President, in place of the fugitive Bonilla, and so of putting an end to the existing Provisional Government. President Zelaya's candidate is Señor Policarpo, who took a prominent part in the agitation against Bonilla, and is believed to be a docile tool of the Nicaraguan President. Meantime the Peace Conference is discussing the question of an indemnity to be paid to Nicaragua, by both San Salvador and Honduras, and it is in this connection that the talk of territorial compensation has been started.

## AN HONOUR FOR MR. CARNEGIE.

At the banquet held on Wednesday evening to mark the conclusion of the Peace Conference, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant announced that the French Government had decided to hand Mr. Carnegie the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honour; he handed him the Order in the name of the President of the Republic and in public announcement of his appreciation of Mr. Carnegie's gift of the Peace Palace at the Hague. "I hope," concluded the speaker, "that you are just as good an American and Englishman as you are now a much honoured Frenchman, aye, in fact, a much honoured citizen of the whole world. Mr. Carnegie cordially expressed his thanks.

## EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

It is announced from Rome that several observatories report that on Thursday morning at 10.25 an earthquake took place in Calabria as well as in the north east of Sicily.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE DUMA.

The House has resolved to adjourn from the 30th of April until May 12th, owing to the Easter festival.

The debate on the agrarian question was resumed; in the course of the sitting, two peasant Members made violent attacks on the Poles and Jews and said that landed property must be taken from its owners at a price, but not too high a price, and divided among the peasantry. As for the assumption that the peasants were uneducated, the speakers agreed that they must assent to the view of the owners; but was it worthy of the nobility to till the earth? The Czar had not enough land, and therefore it must be taken from the property owners and if they refused its transfer, an enormously high land tax must be imposed to



induce them to change their minds. The speeches were much applauded on the Right and Left benches.

#### A GOVERNOR TO BE TRIED.

In its Thursday's sitting, the Senate resolved that Baron Fredericks, Governor of Nijni Novgorod, who was implicated in the Lidvall affair, and also the vice-Governor, M. Kisjukoff, should be brought before a court on the charge of misgovernment, exceeding their powers, and abusing their official positions to their own personal advantage.

The Senate saw no ground for taking legal proceedings against other members of the State Commissariat department.

#### THE RIOTS IN ODESSA.

Over 15 steamers cannot leave the harbour since work at the floating elevators and unloading station is at a standstill. Railway trucks filled with grain cannot be emptied owing to the strike of railway employes. The members of the Union of really Russian people have not joined the strike.

On hearing of the violent collisions in Odessa between the "fighting organisation" and the Union of really Russian people, M. Stolypin ordered that the guilty should be brought before the courts for stern punishment and that energetic measures should be taken to prevent further disorder. He again reminds the people that no kind of armed organisation can be tolerated.

#### FURTHER OUTRAGES NEAR WARSAW.

Twenty armed men have attacked the railway station at Suchedneff. They broke into and robbed the cash office, destroyed the telegraphic and telephonic connections and made good their escape.

### CHURCH SERVICES.

#### ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

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.

#### THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

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.

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

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#### DRESS 4,000 YEARS AGO.

For women archaeology assumes a deeply interesting phase in the question which has been raised by Signor Mosso as to styles in dress as they existed 4,000 years ago. Signor Mosso, the eminent authority on ancient Etruria, the Roman Forum, and early Crete, has concentrated his great experience and knowledge on elucidating this by-path of science from his Cretan studies. The general result has been to confirm the old dictum that there is nothing new under the sun. Even the "latest fashions" are antiquated. Signor Mosso finds that 4,000 years ago the ladies of primeval Mycenae wore hats pretty much as they are seen in the show rooms of Paris today—even to the roses and ribbons, and the turned-up brim. They knew what crepe trimming was, had tartans before the Scotch, understood the mysteries of corsets lacing in front, short wide sleeves, metal belts, and a style of dress which an imitative nineteenth century, that considered itself original, dubbed "Empire." Their principal colours in robes were orange, yellow, blue, and purple, which rather upsets the claim of the Phoenicians to have "discovered" purple.

### THE LATEST LIBERAL MEASURE.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's Government, lavish as have been its promises and pitiful its performances, has not, although it has now been some 15 months in office, succeeded in adding to the pages of the statute Book one single important measure of all those promised in the speech from the Throne. After months of the "dreary drip of desultory debate" the Education Bill was mercilessly sacrificed in a fit of petulance by its author, manifestly far more prepared to end his nursing than to mend it. Since then other measures have been introduced only to be ignominiously hustled out of sight at the first opportunity. But meanwhile the heterogeneous mass of Faddists who go to make up the Government rank and file are becoming restive. Each and all chafe at the prospective postponement of the legalising of their own particular fads, and the Government, all eager to embrace any opportunity of easing the block occasioned by their over-hasty introduction of a host of highly controversial, badly

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thought-out measures, has at last thought of a plan, whereby the clogging wheels of legislation may be greased, and the laws of England enriched by hastily conceived Bills, which will have the desired effect at least, viz. of giving some partial satisfaction to the various self-interested groups in the Government ranks. It has long been a dictum of the unbiassed politician in England that an essential for a really strong Government is a powerful Opposition. Again and again has this axiom been exemplified in English parliamentary history and one of the chief causes of the waning in popularity of Lord Salisbury's "strong" Government, apart from that objectionable touch of nepotism, which made it apparent that the loaves and fishes of office were, in part at least, regarded as the perquisites of the House of Cecil, was the comparative emptiness of the Opposition benches. But the anti-Government party in the late House of Commons, were strength indeed compared to the flabby remnant of Unionists left from the *débâcle* of the General election. Did they make up in

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

eloquence and fighting powers for their weakness numerically, there would not be so much amiss, but all the heart seems to have gone out of them and their apathy is as regrettable as it appears to be chronic. The Prime Minister lately determined to take a step which will completely revolutionise the procedure of the House, and in order to prevent any possible failure of his scheme he decided to resort to that most objectionable form of expediting legislation, of which none was so severe a critic as he in the last Parliament, viz. closing by compartments. The Opposition, either hopeless of penetrating the serried ranks of their opponents in the voting lobbies, or too apathetic to try to, were chiefly conspicuous by their absence during this procedure debate. And yet, as we have said, the Premier, ostensibly for the sake of relieving the congested state of the House's business has determined on what is little short of a revolution. All bills, save money bills and the Government's "great measures", are to be relieved from the committee stage in the House and be

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forthwith referred to Grand Committees for discussion. Publicity, which is the life and breath of Parliamentary debate, is thus to be set aside, and however damaging may be the criticism poured upon measures, a mechanical majority will be able to pass them, the outside world knowing little of the opinions of individual members as to their

merits or demerits. The most objectionable feature in these four Committees will be that two of them will be composed almost entirely of Welsh and Scotch members and to them all Bills exclusively affecting the countries of Scotland and Wales will be referred. It is hardly possible that Ireland and London will submit to this preferential treatment. They will at once follow suit and claim to have the majority of voices in committees dealing with measures relating exclusively to matters concerning those two sub-divisions of the realm. In the case of London the result for a time may not be so bad, since the "wastrels" have been routed, and the municipal reformers may be relied on not to press for acceptance by Parliament measures such as would have reechoed the policy of spoliation as beloved of the Progressives. But the danger of the new rules may be seen at a glance. The Government has already shown its ideas on the subject of "great measures", for Mr. Haldane's Army Bill, than which no measure betraying a greater revolution of bygone policy has appeared in the House for years, is to be referred to one of these Grand Committees. The chance of amending a Bill for the spoliation of the church in Wales will, of course, run mighty little prospect of meeting with any serious opposition before a committee, the vast majority of which have already inscribed upon their banners the watchword "Dis-establishment". Again, should Irish affairs be referred to an Irish Committee, the passing of a Home Rule in the Commons will be practically over and done with, while the Lords, we presume, will be given still further opportunity of "filling up the cup". The whole scheme is a discreditable attempt to burke desirable discussion, and to obtain Home Rule all round by a back stairs method that will surely one day rebound to the discomfiture of its originators.

#### "MARSEILLAISE" OR "INTERNATIONALE".

French democracy is advancing even in its songs. A few years ago the "Marseillaise" was as far as even an ordinary Republican, as distinguished from the Socialist sections, would have cared to go. The "Internationale" would have been severely frowned upon as beyond the pale of all constituted society. Today things are different. Rouget de Lisle's lines are getting to be considered, if not reactionary, at least unduly moderate, and it is to the "Internationale" that the advanced spirits look for the interpretation of their ideals. One of the mayors of the Pyrenean region had asked his prefect if he was to allow the air during a Socialist congress, and the prefect said that he might. M. Clémenceau has asked for explanations, but the "bloc" papers support the prefect.

#### LATER TELEGRAMS.

**St. Petersburg, April 19.** For some days past the police at Peterhof have been making numerous arrests and adopting all kinds of precautionary measures, among them the strictest supervision of all persons arriving at Peterhof. It is said that the Court intends to spend the Easter holidays there, and to move in on an early date.

**St. Petersburg, April 19.** In a prison in this city the prisoners in 12 workshops struck work yesterday, out of sympathy with the political prisoners confined there, who had begun a "hunger-strike", had refused all food and drink and had broken the windows. As a great crowd assembled in the streets, infantry were called out, whereupon the disorder ceased.

**Potsdam, April 19.** Two distant earthquakes were again registered last night by the instruments at the geodetic institution here. The first began at 10.15 p.m. local time, the second at 1.6 o'clock this morning. The oscillation at Potsdam, as registered, amounted to half a millimeter. The site of the earthquakes, both of which probably occurred at the same place, is 10,000 kilometers away.

**Tangier, April 19.** The cruiser "Farbin" has visited the harbours of Mogador, Safé, and Mazagan and ascertained that order prevails at all three places. At Casablanca also, where the cruiser arrived on the 18th instant, all was quiet. The ship will put to sea again on the 21st, and should arrive in Tangier the next day. The "Lalande" was at Mogador from the 13th to the 16th instant, and is now cruising off the coast.

**Berlin, April 19.** Herr Dernburg, Colonial Director, stated at today's sitting of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag that he had received telegraphic intelligence of a severe typhoon having on Good Friday passed over the Ululai Islands, to the North-East of the North Caroline islands, doing great damage. Out of the population of 800 natives, 250 were killed. The coconut palm plantations were destroyed, and a scarcity of food is feared. The German surveying vessel "Planet", on receiving the news of the wreck of a Japanese schooner, immediately proceeded to the spot to render assistance and supply provisions. The Jaluit Company's mail steamer "Germania" had also offered her services, to convey as many of the natives as possible to the Palau islands and Mariannen.

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**WESTERN CANADA LANDS.**

The correspondent of a contemporary writes from Ottawa that owing to the absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Canadian Ministry at the Imperial Conference, there is not the slightest chance of the Bill now before the Dominion Parliament, authorising the sale of 40,000,000 acres of land in Western Canada to settlers, coming into effect this year. It will share the fate of a number of other "innocents" in the general "massacre" involved by the early prorogation of the Dominion Parliament. The Bill as introduced by Mr. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, on March 14, proved to be a highly contentious measure, the strongest opposition coming from Mr. Thomas Greenway, formerly Premier of Manitoba, and one of the staunchest supporters of the Laurier Ministry in the House of Commons at Ottawa. Mr. Greenway's principal objection to the proposed land legislation was that the giving of land in the Far West to settlers who already have homesteads, at \$3 an acre, when the land is worth \$10 an acre at present market value, would tend to depopulate Manitoba and the older part of Saskatchewan. There are farmers there who secured their farms as free grants, or at prices up to \$3 an acre, who could now sell at prices from \$30 to \$50 an acre, and Mr. Greenway thinks that these men, the pick of Manitoba's most experienced farmers would promptly "up stick and away" to the new lands in Alberta if legislative sanction were given to Mr. Oliver's Bill. The general feeling in Canada is that land settlement is going on so satisfactorily, under present conditions in the West, that it is perhaps fortunate that Parliament, for this Session, at any rate, will have to leave well alone.

The withdrawal of the Land Bill may possibly involve a further delay in the commencement of the Hudson Bay railway from the Saskatchewan River to Fort Churchill. If this is the case, it will be a great disappointment to the people of Western Canada, who are keenly desirous of the opening of this alternative route to the markets of Europe for their products. The feasibility of the Hudson Bay route as a sound and attractive commercial enterprise is now beyond question, and much general enlightenment has been given on the subject by the recent debates of the Dominion Senate. Dr. Bell, of the Geological Survey of Canada, speaking before a Senate Committee, said that the navigation of Hudson Bay and Strait is open from July 10th, to the middle of November, in average years. Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, a well-known explorer in the Northern wilds, gave evidence before the same committee. He said that for more than half the distance to Hudson Bay from the Saskatchewan River along the proposed Canadian Northern extension, the road ran through a good agricultural country as far as the fishing lakes. From there on, the country was not so good, being flat and marshy for a hundred miles; but it was an easy country to build a railway in, following the bank of the Nelson River. Taken as a whole, Mr. Tyrrell said, it would not be an expensive road to build. He said the country was full of large lakes teeming with fish of very fine quality. Mr. Tyrrell further told the Committee that from the north end of Lake Winnipeg, west of the Nelson River, there was a tract of magnificent agricultural land, 200 miles wide, running the whole way to the Athabasca River, some 595 miles. He said that this country was now covered with excellent timber, some of it fit for manufacturing purposes; that the soil, after the timber was removed, was equal to anything in the west, and that the climate could not be beaten; that there were large possibilities of petroleum and coal being discovered.

Speaking in the Senate on March 14, the Hon. D. Ferguson made a powerful appeal for the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. He disposed of the various objections to the route that had been raised by the "Doubting Thomases" of Eastern Canada. He quoted extensively from logs of ships sailing in Hudson Bay waters, showing that they had experienced little delay from ice during the proper season of navigation. Senator Ferguson compared the record for fog and snow of Hudson Bay and Straits with the Straits of Belle Isle, showing that the duration of fog, in hours, during the periods of navigation, was about three times as great at Belle Isle as in Hudson Straits and Hudson Bay. The duration of snow, in hours, during the same period, was about the same at Belle Isle as at Hudson Straits, and

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these observations covered a period of years. Hudson Bay—Canada's inland sea—modified the winter climate of the northern centre of Canada, said Senator Ferguson. The temperature in Hudson Straits scarcely ever fell below 35 degrees, and in Hudson Bay itself 40 degrees. The warmest temperature of Lake Superior was 39, while Hudson Bay reached 53. The summer temperature in the territory immediately south of Hudson Bay was as favourable, he said, as that of the south of England, which lies in the same latitude.

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Highpriest of Dagon	Herr Perron.
Abimelech, Satrap of Gaza	Herr Nebuschka.
An old Hebrew	Herr Puttlitz.
A messenger of the Philistines	Herr Erl.
First } Philistines	(Herr Plaschke.
Second }	(Herr Erwin.

PILOT. Abi Melech, satrap of Gaza, derides the captive Israelites, till in fury, led on by Samson, they kill him and rout the Philistines. The rejoicing Israelites are welcomed on their return, even by Dalila, the Philistine maid, who once before had ensnared Samson by her beauty. Angry at his having deserted her she promises the High Priest of Dagon to put Samson into his hands. Samson comes to her, and though at first obdurate, finally reveals the secret of his strength and Dalila cuts off his hair, and the Philistines easily overpower him. He is blinded and imprisoned and finally, led away to a banquet of the Philistines, where Dalila mocks and derides him. Claspng the pillars of the hall, he invokes the God of Israel, who gives him strength, and he tears down the pillars, burying the Philistines with himself in the ruins of the Hall.

Composer: Saint Saëns, born 1835.  
(See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Titmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3,80 90.)

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

**Der Evangelimann.**



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**ROYAL THEATRE.**

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.30

**Jugend von heute.**

Eine deutsche Comödie in vier Aufzügen von Otto Ernst.

Cast:

Vater Kröger, Bureauvorsteher	Herr P. Neumann.
Mutter Kröger, seine Frau	Frau Bleibtreu.
Herrmann, Arzt,	beider (Herr Decaril.
Hans, Obersecundaner,	Söhne (Herr Gebühr.
Clara Hendrichs, Blumenmalerin	Frau Basté.
Erich Gossler, Herrmann's Studien-	
freund	Herr Proböse.
Egon Wolf, Literat	Herr René.
Anna, Dienstmädchen bei Kröger	Fräul. Schendler.
Beckendorf, Rentier	Herr Eggerth.
Franz Meissner, Componist	Herr Bauer.
Rosa Belli, Schriftstellerin	Fräul. Diacono.
Theo Normann, Schauspieler	Herr Gunz.
Medicinalrat Dr. Bröcker, Arzt	Herr Müller.
Claussen, Hafenarbeiter	Herr Huff.
Harms, Kaufmann	Herr Leichert.
Ein Schutzmann	Herr Helsing.
Ein Kellner	Herr Walther.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

**Der Hüttenbesitzer.**

**REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.**

OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, April 22nd: Oberon. 7 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Monday, April 22nd: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.

**RESIDENZ THEATRE.**

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

**Die lustige Witwe.**

Operette in 3 Acten. Musik von Franz Lehár.

Cast:

Baron Mirko Zeta, pontevedrinischer Gesandter in Paris	Carl Friese.
Valencienne, seine Frau	Rosa Habler.
Graf Danilo Danilowitsch, Gesandtschaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieutenant d. R.	Oskar Aigner.
Hanna Glawari	Käte Hansen.
Camille de Rosillon	Heinrich Werk.
Vicomte Cascade	Bruno Bellmann.
Raoul de St. Brioche	Emil Gähd.
Bogdanowitsch, pontevedrinischer Konsul	Adolf Braunstein.
Sylviane, seine Frau	Herta Schroth.
Kromow, pontevedrinischer Gesandtschaftsrat	Alexander Olbrich.
Olga, seine Frau	Lina Meyer.
Pritschitsch, pontevedrinischer Offizier in Pension	Carl Wilhelmi.
Praskowia, seine Frau	Martha Brede.
Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevedrinischen Gesandtschaft	Carl Knaack.
Lolo	Eise Käppler.
Dodo	Jenny Baumgarten.
Jou-Jou	Cécille Weigel.
Frou-Frou	Charlotte Truth.
Clo-Clo	Grete Herder.
Margot	Eise Isold.
Ein Diener	Camillo Randolph

Tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon, at 3.30 p.m.

**Alt-Heidelberg.**

At 7.30 p.m.

**Die lustige Witwe.**

**LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN**

up to the 19th of April, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Shor, San Francisco, H. Europ. Hof.  
Mr. G. Ehrenzweig, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. F. B. Cochean, and family, New York, H. Europ. Hof.  
Mr. and Mrs. M. Michaelis, London, Härtig's Carlton Hotel.  
Mr. H. Erler, St. Louis, H. Pirnaischer Hof.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. Harding, Shrewsbury, H. Wettin.

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.**

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THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.  
British Consul: *H. Palmis, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.  
American Consul General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*



## LOCAL.

A very large and, needless to say, very enthusiastic audience filled the Opera House on Thursday evening to witness the revival of Massenet's "Werther", which had not been given in Dresden for five years, Frau Wittich and Herr Anthes appearing in the chief rôles at the last performance. On this occasion Herr v. Schuch himself directed the opera, and to say that is, of course, to say, that the orchestral portion of the opera was superbly interpreted. Under Herr v. Schuch's leadership all music is alike to the Dresden orchestra, and the delicacies of Massenet's score were brought out with a sweetness and rarity of tone that could not be surpassed. In the well-nigh interminable calls that followed the final curtain, the conductor was not forgotten, and Herr v. Schuch was forced at last to make a reluctant appearance on the stage.

Frau Nast, who sang the *Lotte*, was eminently successful in the part; singing beautifully throughout, she acted most daintily and the dawning of her love for Werther was charmingly portrayed. That she fell off a little in the final scenes, where greater passion than she has at her command is required, was only to be expected. The hero of the evening, if we except Herr Schuch, was, as he has often been before, Herr Burrian. Whether it is the Slav element in his nature, or what, the fact remains that Herr Burrian is able to enter into the spirit of these French and Italian scores in a manner that no other artist at the Dresden opera can approach. In magnificent voice, he sang throughout the evening as though inspired. One felt at times that the text was a little clumsy for the music, the rapid passages in *Werther's* aria sung outside the church in Act II being textually somewhat blurred. Especially fine were Herr Burrian's singing of his aria after parting from *Lotte* and his exquisite rendering of the "Ossian's Lieder" in Act III. Herr Burrian ranks deservedly high as the interpreter of Wagner's heroic rôles, but his performance of the chief parts in "Manon", "Werther" and "La Bohème", taken as a whole, are infinitely more satisfying. For one thing he is better suited by the costumes required. On this occasion, in the picturesque dress of the late 17th Century, he looked extremely well, far better, in fact, than when attired in the somewhat skimpy costume affected by *Siegfried*. Of the other performers, Frau Seebe as *Sophie* was well enough, but not much need be said of the rest, who were all lamentably ponderous and lacking in the lightness of touch required by the music. With all respect for and appreciation of his services in the past, it is surely time for Herr Erl to relinquish singing parts, even if the character he represents has to fall into the early stages of intoxication, in the delineation of which Herr Erl is a past master.

The staging was strikingly good, the scene outside the village inn in Act II being one of the most charming sets seen at the Opera for a long time.

After the first act we were tempted to imagine that the scene shifters had followed the example of some of their Berlin confrères who have been vexing the soul of Beerbohm Tree, and had gone on strike, for although there was no pause announced on the programme, the curtain was down for nearly 25 minutes. At the close of the opera Frau Nast and Herr Burrian were recalled again and again.

A performance of sacred music will take place on Sunday afternoon next, at half-past two o'clock, in the Roman Catholic part of the Garrison Church, Albertstadt. The programme will comprise organ works and chorales, the latter Gregorian. Admission is free. The Garrison Church may be reached by the yellow trams No. 7 from the Hauptbahnhof, or by the red trams No. 16 from the Güntz Platz.

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.

### Third International Horticultural Exhibition Dresden, 4th to 12th of May 1907.

Protector H.M. the King of Saxony.

**Panoramas:** Rhododendron landscape, orchid primeval forest, Japanese garden, Italian Renaissance garden, Cloister garden, aquatic plants.

**Concerts daily.**

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On and after May 9.

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## PRAGUE. Hotel Archduke Stephan.

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Moderate Prices.

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## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, April 19. The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a report from Cairo dated yesterday: "There was not a single cab to be hired in Cairo today, in consequence of the drivers having struck work. Lively scenes occurred in the morning between groups of the strikers and men willing to take their places. The strikers cut the horses' harness, damaged the carriages and beat the drivers and the horses. Similar scenes took place towards evening, when about 1,000 Arabs proceeded noisily through the city, stopping omnibuses but not doing serious damage. Order is maintained by patrols of mounted police. Many arrests have been made."

Paris, April 19. The Bishop of Orleans informed a reporter that he had not yet come to a decision with regard to the part to be taken by the clergy in the Joan of Arc festival. He would endeavour not to mar the splendour of the Fête, but he must at the same time take care that the dignity of the clergy and the rules of the Church should be regarded.

Paris, April 19. The *Figaro* publishes interviews with MM. Saint Saëns and Massenet, both of whom spoke with enthusiasm of their stay in Berlin and particularly of the attention shown to them by the German Emperor. M. Saint Saëns said *inter alia* that the Kaiser dispensed with all etiquette in his demeanour to the guests.

Manila, April 19. Two violent shocks of earthquake were felt here early this morning. So far, no damage has been reported.

Hamburg, April 19. A very numerous attended meeting of dock labourers held this morning adopted an agreement which was concluded yesterday between the representatives of the *Hafenbetriebsverein*, the dock labourers and other harbour workmen, and resolved to resume work on Monday.

St. Petersburg, April 19. A large store of arms and cartridges has been discovered at Sebastopol, where 13 persons were arrested. The newspapers of the Left, which have established an information bureau of their own have learnt by telegram from Baku that captains and engineers have been forcibly brought by the police on board the steamers in order that they may take command of the crews which consist of sailors from the ships of war; and that if they refuse to do so they are arrested. There are 7 Cossacks on board every steamer that sails and each such ship is accompanied by a man-of-war. It is reported from Odessa that the workmen had determined on a general strike in case their demand that all members of the Real Russian People shall be disarmed is not complied with. The harbour is like a camp in time of war. Depression prevails in the town.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong westerly winds, rather dull, slight showers, temperature not much altered.