

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 369.

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ENGLAND AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Runciman informed the House that Sir Edward Fry, Lord Reay, Sir Ernest Satow and Sir Henry Howard had been chosen to represent England at the Hague Peace Conference. A military and a naval expert will be also appointed as delegates to the Conference.

Sir Edward Fry, P.C., L.L.D., F.R.S., was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal in 1883, having been previously Judge of the High Court, Chancery Division. He is now a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, also a member for Great Britain of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and of the Senate of London University.

Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., L.L.D., has been Governor of Bombay and Under Secretary of State for India. He is now President of University College, London, and of the Institute of International Law.

Sir Ernest Satow, G.C.M.G., L.L.D., was formerly Minister Plenipotentiary to China, later Japanese Secretary at Tokio, Minister at Bangkok, envoy in Morocco, and Ambassador to Japan; he is now Ambassador at Pekin.

Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., is Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague. His diplomatic career has been spent at Paris, Copenhagen, Pekin and St. Petersburg.

THE LOSS OF THE "ARIEL".

Details are now to hand as to the loss of the "Ariel", Twin Screw Torpedo Boat Destroyer, 335 tons, 5,700 I.H.P., at Malta.

On Friday night last the "Ariel" with five other Destroyers was engaged in manoeuvres and was endeavouring to make the harbour unobserved. Suddenly the rays of several search lights were turned on her, and in spite of the general order that lights must be at once turned off again to avoid blinding the helmsman, the search lights continued to shine on her. The commander of the "Ariel" in consequence failed to see the red light on the breakwater and crashed into the masonry at a speed of 22 knots. The impact was frightful and the destroyer rapidly sank. Nine of the crew escaped in a boat. At the "Ariel's" distress signals the T. B. D. "Bruiser" came alongside and took off the rest of the crew. Lieutenant Lancelot Turton and the coxswain Sneddon, who refused to leave his commanding officer, remained on the "Ariel" to the last; the latter was not seen again. Lieutenant Turton was carried more than a mile away by the tide, but he managed to get ashore near Ricassoli, and climbed the cliffs, at the summit of which he was found in an exhausted condition by some officers. A special enquiry will be held into the circumstances of the "Ariel's" loss.

THE CAIRO DISTURBANCES.

Reuter announces from Cairo that the *Standard's* report that a tram strike had broken out in Cairo is untrue; but that a few tramcars were attacked and damaged by cab drivers on strike, assisted by the mob. The strike of cab drivers is now at an end. The differences of the porters with their employers, which threatened to develop into a strike, have also been settled. In the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior the officials have no doubt that the Nationalists are connected with both movements; the provocative tone of the Nationalist Press continues.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The Nicaraguan Government has addressed a request to President Roosevelt that, in order that the peace negotiations may not be delayed, he will himself become arbitrator or will appoint an arbitrator to decide whether San Salvador is liable to pay an indemnity for the damage caused to Nicaragua, by San Salvador having interfered in the hostilities between Nicaragua and Honduras.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Mr. John Morley, Secretary of State for India, stated in the House of Commons on Monday that the number of cases of plague in India from September 1906 to March 1907 was 5,018,000. The number of deaths in January was 58,431, in February 98,397, and in March 171,512.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE LABOUR TROUBLES IN PARIS.

The bakers, who are on strike, have decided to institute soup kitchens on a communistic basis and are determined to carry on their agitation for the cessation of work with renewed vigour.

2,000 café waiters have formally pledged themselves not to resume work until the employers' syndicate has agreed with the employes' union as to a collective labour treaty.

The anti-military League and the General Labourers Union issued an appeal on Monday, calling on the soldiers, in case of a general strike, which would be the forerunner of a revolution, to refuse obedience to their officers and eventually to adopt more energetic measures. The posters were at once removed by the police.

At a meeting of hotel employes held on Sunday it was decided to declare a general strike.

GENERAL BAILLOUD HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

General Bailoud was within an ace of losing his life on Monday. He was about to proceed from Montpellier to Bordeaux by the express train, and just as he reached the station the train came in. He was carrying a satchel, slung over one shoulder by a strap. Wishing to make a short cut, he crossed the rails; his bag slipped to the ground, and his feet becoming entangled in the strap the General fell. He was unable to move and an advancing engine was only 20 yards off. Two officials of the railway sprang to the spot and removed him from his dangerous predicament in the nick of time.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

The Rome *Tribuna*, in commenting on the reasons which induced the Queen to absent herself from the launch of the cruiser "Roma", states: The family of the Prince of Montenegro were on a visit in the Royal Palace when a dispute took place between the Prince and King Emmanuel. The King was extremely annoyed at some of the Prince's remarks and curtly asked him when it would be convenient for him to leave. The Prince and the other members of the family left next day. The Queen who was deeply chagrined at the incident asked the King to excuse her attending the launch. The *Agencia Stefani*, on the other hand, is authorised to say that there is not a word of truth in this story and the only reason that induced the Queen not to fulfil her earnest wish to go to Spezia was that she was indisposed.

On Monday King Victor Emmanuel presented to the battleship "Regina Elena" a flag in the name of the Queen and made the following speech: "The Queen, who extremely regrets being unable to be present at today's ceremony, expressed a wish that I should represent her and I have gladly acceded to this wish. I hand to you, the Commander, this flag which will wave on this beautiful ship on that day, when with her sister ships she may be called upon to defend the national honour. I sincerely hope that that day may be far off, but should it come, I cherish the sure conviction that the tricolour presented by my wife will bring good fortune to our fleet for the greatness of Italy." The King's remarks were followed by enthusiastic cheers for the King and Queen.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE "ARCHANGELSK" DISASTER.

The disaster to the "Archangelsk", which took place on the Neva last Saturday, was due to a heavy snowstorm, the intense darkness, and the strong flow of ice from Lake Ladoga. When the steamer collided with the ice floe she sprang a leak and sank at once. Luckily the cries for help of the crew were heard by a Finnish steamer which hurried to the assistance of the men, 15 of whom

were saved. Six drowning persons were seen fighting for a life belt. On the after-portion of the vessel was a number of women and small children. The number of the drowned was 42. The "Archangelsk" is said to have been unseaworthy for 10 years.

THE DUMA.

The first portion of Monday's sitting, which was occupied with the debate on the agrarian question, passed off extremely quietly, but its close was marked by much uproar caused by the discussion of the motion by the Right that the Duma should express its detestation of political crimes; the debate on this subject has several times been postponed, and the Right proposed it should take place the following day. Speakers of the Right, among them M. Purishkevitch, demanded "urgency" for the motion.

M. Purishkevitch read a telegram from Slatust, where the leader of the Union of Really Russian People was murdered. He pointed out that political crimes were increasing daily and that it was the duty of the Duma to speak against them.

The President put the motion to discuss political crime on the following day. The motion was rejected by 275 votes to 128. In the division the Socialists joined the Cadets.

The sitting was adjourned at 6.30, amid cries of protest from the Right.

THE RIOTS AT LODZ.

On Monday evening 20 armed men attacked a carriage in which a tax-collector, with 4,925 roubles in his possession, and two guards were seated, and which was accompanied by 4 soldiers. The assailants hurled a bomb which exploded with a fearful crash; at the same time they fired. One soldier was killed, the 3 others were severely wounded, the guards and the coachman receiving trifling injuries. The robbers escaped with the money.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

The letter of the Maghzen received in Tangier on Monday answers the demands of France in detail, if in somewhat equivocal fashion, but allows a sincere wish that an understanding should be arrived at to be apparent.

The Shereefian delegates and the French Minister, M. Regnault, were to deal with the document on Monday afternoon; a copy has been sent to M. Pichon, Minister of the Exterior.

No decision will be arrived at in Paris as to the answer to the letter, until its text has been examined by the Cabinet.

The War Minister El Gebbas has received orders that about 200 Askaris are to march to Casablanca to reinforce the garrison.

The cruiser "Lalande" has returned to Tangier. The Moroccan State Bank was opened on Monday.

ANARCHIST FATUITY.

A strange shooting outrage by an Anarchist that has taken place at Nice is almost more remarkable for its fatuousness than for its violence. A Belgian named Van Loo walked into the Carlone Bank and inquired for M. Maistre, the director, who is also Belgian Consul, and on being informed by a cashier that the director could not receive him he became abusive, brandished a revolver from which he discharged three shots at the cashier without killing him, and one into another office, also without doing harm, and then rushed into the street where, of course, he was arrested. His explanation of his childishly impotent outburst was that he was an Anarchist and wanted to murder the Consul for nothing in particular, but just on general principles.

LOCAL.

Her Majesty the Queen has shown her interest in Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mallinson's coming recitals at Bechstein Hall by graciously giving her patronage to the first, which is to take place on May 2. The programme will be devoted exclusively to Mr. Mallinson's own songs.

Herr Adolph Stimbert has been appointed conductor of the Hoftheater orchestra at Gera, and Herr Erich Brückner as violinist in the Meiningen Hoftheater orchestra. Both these gentlemen were hitherto pupils of the Royal Conservatorium in Dresden.

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

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CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated April 10th, from our New York correspondent.)

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

The Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg, which in connection with the opening of the new six-million-dollar main building has become famous in every country, is now the collective name for a whole series of Institutes: the Natural History museum, a picture gallery, a library, an institute of Music, and the Carnegie technical schools. All these have a Board of Trustees, or administrative council, in common. The library contains over 250,000 volumes, while the picture gallery occupies two gigantic halls and represents a fabulous value. Over the chief gate of the new main building stands the inscription: "This building, dedicated to Literature, Science, and Art, is the gift of Andrew Carnegie to the people of Pittsburg." The main building is 400 feet long and 600 feet broad. For the whole group of beautiful buildings now existing under the common name of the Carnegie Institute Pittsburg has to thank the liberality of Carnegie who feels himself specially drawn to the place in that it was smoky Pittsburg, with its gigantic iron and steel industry, in which he worked himself up to his position of American Captain of Industry, and laid the foundation of his gigantic fortune. Carnegie the Steel King has already presented the city with a total sum of over 32,000,000 dollars, about 19 millions having been employed for the various departments of the Institute. It was ten years ago that Carnegie made his first gift to the town, viz. a million dollars for a library. The collection of books increased so quickly that it had to be housed in much bigger rooms. The library building was then turned into the now completed main building. Its construction commenced two years ago, and it is a beautiful marble building of the first rank. Smoky Pittsburg can now point to a home of intellect and science than which none more magnificent, more brilliant, or more perfect can be found in any town of the world.

Both the exterior and the inside arrangements of the new building display a unique magnificence, costly marble having been used in its construction. The walls of the Reception Hall are built of green marble from the island of Tinos, those of the vestibules of the various departments being made of Sienna marble. Pentelicon marble from Greece adorns the walls of the Sculpture hall, while the magnificent smoking room is walled with red marble from Africa. All the floors are made of white marble from Belgium and Norway.

The Directors and teachers of the Institute in due course receive pensions and in cases of need their widows also are pensioned. Every year the sum of half a million dollars is placed at the disposal of the Trustees to defray expenses.

Carnegie, who has already given away countless millions, was only 11 years old when he first came with his parents to Pittsburg from Scotland. He first worked as a weaver's apprentice, and then became a messenger boy to a Telegraph Company. He then entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railway as a telegraph operator, and rose to be Superintendent. It was not until after the Civil War, in which he was Superintendent of the military railways and telegraphs of the East, that he directed his attention to the iron industry. In 1868 he introduced the Bessemer process in the manufacture of steel, and thereby laid the foundations of his fortune. He became interested in various iron and steel companies which in 1899 were amalgamated as the Carnegie Steel Company; this with other steel companies eventually became the United States Steel-Corporation. For the last six years Carnegie has not been actively interested in business. It has been estimated that he has donated, for libraries and scientific institutions here and in Great Britain, over 80,000,000 dollars.

"ROOSEVELT" THE RALLYING-CRY.

Not very long ago President Roosevelt stated, through his private secretary Mr. Loeb, that he could not imagine any combination of circumstances which would induce him to retract his declaration, made on the eve of his election as President, that he would never again be a candidate for the Presidential office. The Roosevelt-Harriman controversy, however, has now, some sixteen months before the next Presidential campaign, created an interesting situation. This controversy, painful as it was, has been able to detract but little from the popularity of the President. The actual points of the controversy have already been forgotten owing to the statement that various financial magnates have formed a conspiracy against the President, and have already subscribed a sum of 5 million dollars which will be employed in an energetic campaign against the President and Rooseveltism. The conspirators are said to have the intention of working with the object of being able to dominate the next Republican National Convention, and even of settling who the next candidate for the Presidency is to be. President Roosevelt has

already shown that in the selection of a candidate he has an important word to utter. It naturally concerns him that a candidate should be chosen of whom he knows that as President he will carry on his policy, viz. that of Rooseveltism, on his own lines; but that is exactly what the conspirators wish to avoid. The whole story of the conspiracy, which is not lacking in romance, is described on the Democrat side as a trick invented to divert attention from the controversy. The story of the discovery of the conspiracy may, it is true, have been told to the President in a way not quite in accordance with the actual facts. A Federal Senator, who is said to have given information of the conspiracy when in a postprandial mood after a banquet, has already denied the story. It is, however, a fact that the controversy with Harriman betokens the first shot in an anti-Roosevelt campaign on the part of interests to which the trust, railway, and other policy of the President are by no means comfortable. Even if Rooseveltism is now and then described as precipitate and radical, and that, too, only because evils which have existed for decades are now suddenly with one blow to be hurried out of existence, this policy is only a concession to public opinion, which President Roosevelt knows how to interpret better than any of his predecessors. That is the whole secret of his popularity and of public condonation of every phase of his policy. For the last few years public opinion has looked somewhat askance at the great corporations and capitalism, and for this the revelations as to the manner in which the great financiers speculate with money entrusted to them, and their whole manner of conducting business, are largely to blame.

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The news that a combination is working against the President has had the consequence that from all sides politicians are swarming to Washington to assure the President of their unswerving loyalty. One thing the opponents of the President have certainly achieved by their anti-Roosevelt campaign. They have brought it about that the cry is going up from all sides that the President must also be the next President. A circular sent to the Republican editors of the country has shown that the President was never so popular as now. Many, indeed, assert that the President, or rather his friends, have invented the story of the five-million dollar fund in order to make it possible for the President to create the impression that the reactionaries in the Republican party desire to throw his whole policy overboard, and to enable him, in spite of his reported declarations that he would not stand again, to come forward as a candidate. The interesting situation now is this, that the Presidential campaign is actually beginning already, and that in spite of the strong pro-Roosevelt movement in all the States, there now comes from the White House, for the so-and-so-many hundredth time, the statement that the President will not after all again stand for office. The louder the cry that ascends for Roosevelt the stronger becomes the determination of the War Secretary, Mr. Taft, to continue his candidature for the Presidency. He is from every point of view the incarnation of Rooseveltism.

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

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH

Wiener Strasse.

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.
Friday, April 26th. 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.

GAGGING THE CONFERENCE.

Considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed in England at the action of the Government in refusing to allow the discussions at the Colonial Conference to be carried on in public. This action is the more remarkable, in that the Colonial Premiers have one and all expressed themselves in favour of the fullest publicity. The Government has been pleased to admit full freedom of discussion to the Conference, but what it gives with one hand it takes away with the other, and by refusing to admit reporters and the public it altogether discounts the value of such permission. Official summaries of the proceedings are indeed issued, but no one attaches much weight to resolutions, however pregnant their contents; it is the arguments which led to the adoption of these resolutions and the speeches in which these arguments were conveyed to the Conference that would excite indignation or arouse enthusiasm. The reasons for the Government's action, which is insulting to the Conference itself, inasmuch as the serious deliberations of the responsible heads of the self-governing Colonies are at the mercy of a Civil Service clerk, as far as publicity goes, are not far to seek. Both in their own countries and in England since they have been there, the Colonial Premiers have expressed themselves, not once, but often and with emphasis, in favour of Colonial preference. But this idea is anathema to a Government whose Chancellor of the Exchequer could not introduce his budget without a long digression as to the blessings of Free Trade, which he described as the breath of life. Mr. Asquith stated that in the recent controversy Protection presented itself to the electors in its most questionable and vulnerable shape. He claimed that it was entangled from the first, and ultimately strangled by being bound up with the taxation of corn and meat, and it would have had the inevitable consequence of taxing the raw materials of the various industries. This it was that, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, killed Protection. It seems an unusually bold statement to make, that Protection is killed at all. Gathered together at the Conference are the Prime Ministers of the young countries, all vastly bigger than England, and their Prime Ministers are one and all of opinion that Protection is by no means dead. But while Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman and his associates cannot help their Colonial guests holding these very inconvenient views, they can, and are determined to prevent the public expression of them at the Conference. Whatever is said about Protection and Preference will be watered down to a few stereotyped phrases in the bald summary of the proceedings which is all that is issued for the delectation of the public. That same public, however, even if it is debarred from all knowledge as to what goes on at the Conference, is able to gather the views of the country's distinguished guests from their utterances at the interminable series of feasts through which they are gallantly eating their way. Both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Joseph Ward, speaking at the luncheon given them by the Imperial Industries Club on Saturday, spoke in no uncertain terms in favour of Preference. Mr. Moor, representing Natal, in pointing out that this colony imported more English manufactured goods and commodities than any other colony, took occasion to warn those who controlled the industries of the home country that the foreign competitors were knocking harder every minute at the door of Natal. With regard to preference, while they in Natal had granted it to England, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, it was with them no longer a theory but a conviction. Speeches such as these are doubtless unpleasant reading for the Radical Government with their parochial, as opposed to an Imperial attitude, but comforting themselves with the idea that post-prandial orations are not always taken very seriously and to prevent such heresies, even if uttered at the Conference, being published abroad, they resort to the expedient which they have frequently found of such assistance in Parliament: the use of the gag.

MALIGNANT CRUELTY.

The bakers' strike in Paris has produced at least one outrage of a fiendishly cruel description. While a non-striking baker was at work in one of the bakeries, sulphuric acid was thrown on him through one of the ventilators, burning the poor fellow so badly about the head and face that permanent disfigurement, if not disablement is inevitable. The deed has aroused so much anger in Paris that one leader-writer, more given to striving after effect than to solid reasoning, openly declares that the time is coming when combinations for the enforcement of condign punishment outside the law will have to be formed. The argument for a *Vehmgericht* in the twentieth century, strange under any circumstances, seems especially so in a country which hesitates between "Yes" and "No" in upholding the legal death penalty.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate southerly winds, fairly bright, mostly dry, temperature not much altered.

In the is called ment ma columns the effect have at the power the Comr good cam not perfe the newly Peers or to serve the Radie stituencies Governme fied retice be that th destined th should th eed in draw mus Those jou that it is the jejun should be is obviou their, rush will conti sessed by date prin of hand. form a n Scotland, sibility of adopted a groups of unwieldy ejaculate of Lords' Governme many pol to Radica by no me of the U ment tha ducing to existence hold wate instance a Peers, an impossible the last who, tra be in th keepers; is believe been impl debar hin has ever Members for its a being rec peculiarly ment of t by accide House of stitution nation, th were a s The sugg eently by that may House o peerages a limited and the advantage to these l peers, an element; Chamber all right-matter a the Gover lately dis however a House wi measure the three tion, and tions, no question about.

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THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE LORDS.

In the current number of the *Spectator* attention is called to a trenchant, if mysterious announcement made a day or two ago in the political columns of a leading daily journal. This was to the effect that a report is current that the Cabinet have at length discovered a method for curtailing the powers of the Peers in resisting the desires of the Commons which, if rejected, will serve as a good campaigning cry in the constituencies. It is not perfectly clear whether it is the rejection of the newly discovered method for dealing with the Peers or of the desires of the Commons, which is to serve as a slogan, when the serried ranks of the Radical members swoop down upon the constituencies to demand re-election; whichever it be, the Government are pursuing their usual policy of dignified reticence with regard to the whole matter. It may be that this paragraph is merely a *ballon d'essai* destined to set the Press of the country a-talking; should this be the case it is likely enough to succeed in its object, but that the Government will draw much comfort therefrom is hardly possible. Those journals which believe, or profess to believe, that it is for the advantage of the country that the jejune measures of the present administration should become law, practically undebated—for that is obviously the intention of the Government by their rushing through their new procedure rules—will continue to urge that the power of veto possessed by an effete body constituted on the out-of-date principle of heredity should be abolished out of hand. On the other hand the journals which form a majority of those issued in England and Scotland, and which view with dismay any possibility of the country being hustled into legislation adopted at the imperious bidding of one of the groups of faddists that make up the Government's unwieldy majority, will continue unceasingly to ejaculate "Thank Heaven, we still have a House of Lords". The only thing which enables the Government to take heart of grace is that a great many politicians, who are opposed tooth and nail to Radical and Socialist principles and policy, are by no means satisfied that the present composition of the Upper House is an ideal one. One argument that ultra-Radical papers are fond of adducing to prove the iniquity of prolonging the existence of the House of Peers, will not of course hold water. They are eager to seize upon any instance of profligacy in the lives of individual Peers, and claim that such black sheep make it impossible for the House to continue to exist. In the last House of Commons was a member who, trading on his position, was shown to be in the habit of swindling continental hotel keepers; a present member of the Lower House is believed by many of his constituents to have been implicated in financial transactions that should debar him from representing them; but no journal has ever suggested that the presence of such Members in the House would supply any ground for its abolition. The Upper House is constantly being recruited by men whose education and training peculiarly fit them for assisting in the management of the affairs of the nation, and since, when by accident or creation they are members of the House of Lords, they are debarred by the Constitution from being elected representatives of the nation, their services would be lost to the country were a summary end put to the Upper House. The suggestions made in the Bill brought in recently by Lord Newton were based on the principles that may ultimately be adopted in reforming the House of Lords. Both the Irish and Scotch peerages are represented in the House of Lords by a limited number of peers elected by themselves, and the same procedure might be adopted with advantage in the case of the English peerage. Add to these hereditary peers a certain number of life peers, and, if necessary, remove the episcopal element; and the country would possess a second Chamber that would command the confidence of all right-thinking people. The crux of the whole matter and the one that probably tends to make the Government so mysterious with regard to their lately discovered "method", is that they cannot, however strongly they may wish, reform the Upper House without the consent of that body itself. No measure can become law without the consent of the three estates of the realm, unless by a revolution, and the English people do not love revolutions, nor is there the slightest sign that the question of the Lords' veto is likely to bring one about.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 6, ending after 8.30

Hänsel und Gretel.

Fairy Play in three Acts. Music by E. Humperdinck.

Cast:

Peter, a broombinder	Herr Plaschke.
Gertrude, his wife	Fräul. Schäfer.
Hänsel, } their children	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Gretel, }	Fräul. Keldorfer.
The nibbling witch	Herr Erl.
The little Sand-man	Fräul. Schäfer.
The little Dew-man	Fräul. Kaiser.

PLOT. Hänsel und Gretel are playing in the kitchen when their mother comes in, and, in trying to hit them, knocks over a pot of milk, the only thing they had in the house. She sends the two children out to pick strawberries. The father comes home laden with provisions, and is frightened to hear that the children have been sent into the forest where a witch is; and he and his wife rush off to find them. Meanwhile the children have been playing in the wood till it grows too dark to find their way home. The dustman throws dust in their eyes, and fourteen guardian angels stand round them while they sleep. The children find the witch's house, which is made of sweets; they begin to nibble at it, but the witch catches them and putting Hänsel into a cage to fatten, busies herself with the oven. Gretel releases Hänsel and they push the old woman into the fire, a long row of children are seen covered with sugar, which drops off them as the witch burns. As all the children are romping, the father and mother enter and are overjoyed at finding Hänsel and Gretel safe. The witch is drawn out of the oven baked into a large honey-cake.

Composer: Humperdinck, born 1854.
(See the Standard-Operaglas by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.48 80.)

Die Puppenfee.

Pantomime ballet in one Act. Music by J. Bayer.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

Der Trompeter von Säckingen.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Monna Vanna.

Schauspiel in drei Aufzügen von Maurice Maeterlinck.

Cast:

Guido Colonna, Commandant der Besatzung von Pisa	Herr Probose.
Marco Colonna, sein Vater	Herr Müller.
Giovanna (Monna Vanna), seine Gemahlin	Fräul. Serda.
Prinzivalli, Feldhauptmann, im Solde von Florenz	Herr Decarli.
Trivulzio, Commissar der Republik Florenz	Herr Gebähr.
Borso, } Guido's Lieutenants	Herr Eggerth.
Torello, }	Herr Dettmer.
Vedlo, Prinzivalli's Secretär	Herr Huff.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7 p.m.

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REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday: VI. Symphony Concert. Series B. 7 p.m.
Saturday: Werther. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, April 28th: Margarethe. 7 p.m.
Monday, April 29th: Flauto solo.—Der Bajazzo. 7.30 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Friday: Minna von Barnhelm. 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: Libussa. 7 p.m.
Sunday, April 28th: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, April 29th: Libussa. 7 p.m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Die Geisha

oder: Eine japanische Teehausgeschichte.

Operette in 3 Acten von Owen Hall.

Musik von Sidney Jones.

Deutsch von C. M. Röhr und Julius Freund.

Cast:

Lieut. Reginald Fairfax,	Officiere	Oskar Aigner.
" Bronville,	S. M. S.	Carl Wilhelm.
" Cunningham,	"Schilddrüse"	Emil Gähd.
" Grimston,	"kröte"	Hans Lynar.
Seccadett		Hanni Baumgart.
Wun-Hsi, ein Chinese, Eigentümer des Teehauses "Zu den zehntausend Freuden"		Carl Friesse.
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 Freundinnen	Rosa Habler.
Marie Worthington,		Lina Meyer.
Edith Grant,		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,	Geishas	Else Käßpler.
O Komurasaki San, Veilchen,		Charlotte Treuth.
Nami, japanische Brautjungfer		Herta Schroth.
Takemini, Polizeisergeant		Alexander Olbrich.
Erste Begleiterin für die Geishas		Martha Goetz.
Zweite "		Greta Herder.
Dritte "		Ninette Wolff.
Vierte "		Else Isold.
Erster Cooli		Adolf Braunstein.
Zweiter "		Ignaz Janda.
Dritter "		Camillo Randolph.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

Die lustige Witwe.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 23rd of April, 1907.

Miss E. Brough, Glasgow, H. Bellevue.
Miss L. Brough, Glasgow, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. Ryon, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. P. E. Fitzpatrick, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Miss J. P. Dumont, Palmfield, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wright, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss J. D. Wright, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. F. C. Woodhill, Stettin, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. P. Lazarus, London, H. Bellevue.
Miss E. Jansen, Savannah, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Williamson, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Burnett, Columbus, H. Bellevue.
Mr. G. Paul, Chicago, H. Stadt Berlin.
Dr. R. Texter, Boston, H. Stadt Berlin.
Mr. L. Clark, London, H. Amalienhof.
Mr. G. Alban, London, H. Amalienhof.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Krause, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. L. Michel, and family, Brooklyn, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. A. v. Köckeritz, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. A. Karpen, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. J. Deering, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Hauptmann, New York, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. W. Carter, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Powers, New York, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Katz, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. S. Katz, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Sulzer, New York, H. Europ. Hof.
Miss S. Lawton, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. C. Edwards, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. W. Howell, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. J. N. Digney, Henley, H. de France.
Mr. F. Schmidt, Bradford, H. Stadt Gölitz.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Patterson, Chicago, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. H. Senger, London, H. zur Herzogin Garten.
Mr. B. Hoffmann, London, H. zur Herzogin Garten.
Mr. A. Stuart, Glasgow, H. Monopole and Metropole.
Mr. E. Caswell, and family, Portland, H. Monopole and Metropole.

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

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Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

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Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel.

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

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Pension Weidmann

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

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Tinned Meat, Fish and Vegetables.

Preserved Fruit, Marmalade and Jams.

English Pickles and Sauces.

Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Naples, April 23. The Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert", with the King and Queen of England on board, left this morning for Palermo, escorted by the cruisers "Suffolk" and "Lancaster".

Berlin, April 23. The new commercial *provisorium* agreed to between the United States and Germany, which was yesterday considered by the Economic Committee, was, according to the *Lokal-anzeiger*, adopted after a seven hours' discussion.

Berlin, April 23. The Imperial Bank has lowered the Bank rate by one half per cent to 5 1/2.

Paris, April 23. It is reported from Tunis that the delegate and former Minister M. Maugeot, as he was driving from Susa to Sfax in an automobile, was stoned by some natives. He stopped the carriage, one of the occupants of which had been injured by the stone-throwing, in order to take the names of the assailants; but they assumed such a threatening attitude that he was compelled hurriedly to resume his journey.

Paris, April 23. The Bishop of Orleans, in a letter to his clergy informed them that his claims with reference to participation in the Joan of Arc festival—especially as to the use of crosses in the procession, the holding of divine service in the Place Destournelles, and the exclusion of the freemasons on the part of the communal representatives—had been admitted.

Paris, April 23. After the conclusion of the trial of the former actress Mdle. d'Allemagne the nationalist journalist M. Gaucher attacked the late Secretary of the Cabinet and Ambassador M. Meryel, who in his evidence had accused him of attempts at extortion, and beat him with a stick. The guard of the Court of justice was obliged to interfere to protect M. Meryel from further ill-treatment.

Toulon, April 23. In spite of all attempts to stop the fire in the arsenal, several stores and the workshop for the instruction of torpedo officers were burnt to the ground. For a short time the neighbouring part of the town was in danger. Nearly 20 men of the Navy were injured, three of them severely. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown.

Prague, April 23. The Emperor Franz Josef reviewed the troops of the garrison this morning on the Dejwitz exercise ground. The weather was splendid. The great crowd that had assembled to witness the parade gave His Majesty an enthusiastic reception.

St. Petersburg, April 23. In the middle of the town of Kursk an engineer of the Moscow—Kursk railway was mortally wounded yesterday by 5 revolver shots. One of the perpetrators of the deed, on being followed by the head of the police, shot himself; a second who was pursued by a policeman threw a bomb that, however, failed to explode, and then shot and killed the policeman who continued to pursue him. The murderer escaped.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 56. 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.