

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 370.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

The royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" with King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board arrived off Palermo on Tuesday afternoon.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. W. Ashley, Conservative, Member for Blackpool, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he had been informed that the Moroccan Government had entrusted public works to a German firm, and whether the circumstances under which the contract came into existence was a breach of the Algeiras Decrees, and if so, what steps the Government intended to take. The Secretary of State, Sir E. Grey, replied that a question of that sort with reference to a certain contract, which was doubtless the one Mr. Ashley had in his mind, had been discussed. It was a question which, without doubt, would find solution on the spot in accordance with the terms of the Algeiras Decrees, which all the Powers were endeavouring to see adhered to.

The House then resumed the debate on the Territorial Army proposals. Mr. J. A. Macdonald, Labour Member, Falkirk District, said that he cherished the fear that the new proposals formed the first stage toward general conscription. The Government should try to settle the military question, not by continually increasing armaments but by an international agreement upon limiting the same. The labour party opposed the Bill, because it did away with the civilian character of the volunteers, and if Mr. Haldane's proposals were unsuccessful in creating a volunteer army, the country would fall a victim to conscription.

Mr. Haldane pointed out that the Prime Ministers of the Colonies had unanimously declared that his, Mr. Haldane's, proposals formed the best plan for the organisation of the Army, and they had proposed to take this plan as a pattern for their own home forces; so that not only the 300,000 men which formed the English territorial army would be available, but that in the whole Empire there would be a chain of territorial forces which would give a real feeling of security. The Government regarded the proposal as a bulwark against conscription.

The House decided, by a large majority, that the Bill should be read a second time.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

At its Tuesday's sitting the Colonial Conference continued the discussion of Imperial defence and at the instance of the Canadian Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accepted without amendment a resolution relating to the organisation of a General Staff. It was recommended that officers from the whole Empire should be employed on this Staff.

The Secretary of State for War, Mr. Haldane, pointed out that the South African war had shown how necessary it was to be prepared for war, and alluded to the desirability of a comprehensive plan for a military organisation of the whole Empire. The General Staff, as proposed by the Conference, will prepare plans for defence and will give advice as to the training and organisation of troops of the Crown in every part of the Empire.

The Conference then turned to the subject of naval defence, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Tweedmouth, expounding the defensive plans of the Admiralty. He laid especial stress on a uniform control of the fleet, and said that one of the aims of the Admiralty was to keep the naval strength at such a pitch that the naval supremacy of England would be assured in any event. He did not wish to press for further grants of money, but the cooperation of the Colonies in the way most agreeable to themselves would be heartily welcomed by him. After a general discussion.

It was decided to postpone the discussion of this subject, and that the representatives of the Colonies

should meanwhile separately confer with the Admiralty.

The Conference adjourned until Thursday.

H. M. S. "NATAL."

PRESENTATION OF PLATE BY THE COLONY.

The armoured cruiser "Natal", now lying at Chatham, was the scene of a most interesting function on Tuesday afternoon, when the service of plate presented by "The People of Natal," as the inscription states, "as a token of their interest in His Majesty's Navy, and of their goodwill towards the ship bearing the name of the Colony," was formally handed over to the commanding officer. The presentation comprised a fine centre-piece, in which portraits of King Edward VII and Lord Nelson and a picture of the "Natal" were cleverly worked in colours, a splendid candelabra, a handsome trophy for shooting, and a regulation ship's bell in bronze. Accompanying the service of plate was a framed dedication agreement, enumerating the articles presented, and stipulating that in the event of there being no ship "Natal" in the Navy at some future time, the plate and trophy shall be held by the captain of the Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham. The document was signed by A. W. Kershaw, Mayor of Pietermaritzburg, chairman of the presentation committee, and countersigned by F. R. Moor, Prime Minister of Natal. The presentation also included a sum of £100 to provide prizes for the winning team of the shooting trophy. The presentation was made by the Hon. Sir William Arbuckle, Agent-General for Natal, and duly acknowledged by Capt. Stuart Nicholson.

THE "BERLIN" ENQUIRY.

The Board of Trade enquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the Hook of Holland S. S. "Berlin" was finished on Tuesday. The Board found that the vessel left Harwich in good condition and with the necessary life-saving apparatus on board. The cause of the wreck was an error on the part of the unfortunate captain, in attempting to enter the new channel under the weather conditions that prevailed at the time, and in underestimating the strength of the tide. The heavy sea made it impossible for the lifeboat crews to approach the ship, but certainly everything that was possible in this direction was done. The ship was not navigated or commanded in a manner suitable to every emergency that might arise.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE U. S. AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The *Globe* learns from its New York correspondent that it is understood that it has been decided to maintain the American military force in the Philippines at its present strength of over 20,000 men. This decision has been reached in spite of the strong protests of the anti-expansion section of the Democratic party, and that group of the Republicans who look with misgivings upon the growing disposition to extend the borders of the United States with the consequent necessity for the keeping of a very large Navy.

Had the decision been otherwise, it is certain that it would have been followed by the resignation of Major-General Wood, now in command at Manila, who in a recent report to the War Department declared that the present force, however it might be concentrated, would be "barely sufficient" to defend the Philippines against attack. The name of Japan is never, of course, officially mentioned in this connection, but everybody knows well enough that the Japanese are the only possible enemy in the Far East at the present time at any rate.

But apart from outside aggression, the internal condition of the country has to be borne in mind.



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It has doubtless considerably improved during the past twelve months, but is far from satisfactory generally, and all officials who have had experience of the Filipinos are of opinion that it would be really dangerous to reduce the present strength of the garrison. Little is heard nowadays of the question of Home Rule for the Filipinos. Competent critics say that the people of the Philippines will not be fit for even a small instalment of self-government for a generation to come.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN CHILI.

Violent volcanic disturbances are continually taking place in the Southern portion of Chili. Heavy showers of ashes have fallen on the town of Valdivia.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE FIRE AT TOULON ARSENAL.

Two pieces of fuse of a kind not used in the navy have been discovered near the scene of the conflagration and confiscated by the police.

The number of those who were injured while employed in salvage work, amounts to 30; 17 of them have been received in the naval hospital.

Several journals announce, with all reserve and merely as a rumour, that the fire at the arsenal broke out at several places in the oakum and wood stores at the same time. With regard to the slow match found at the scene of the fire, it is said that it was made of twisted hemp and lay close to a building in which a considerable quantity of petroleum, oil, candles and other very inflammable matter was stored. At the same moment as the fire at the arsenal broke out, another large fire occurred at the other end of the town in the *Maison neuve* quarter.

THE LABOUR TROUBLES IN PARIS.

The bakers' assistants who are on strike assembled on Tuesday morning in the Place de la Concorde, intending to hold a demonstration and then proceed to the Labour Exchange. The police, however, dispersed the crowd and made several arrests. Disturbances also took place in front of the Labour Exchange, which is being guarded by troops.

CONSULTING A NEIGHBOUR.

The Colonial Minister M. Méliès-Lacroix has gone to London in order to study the methods employed at the English Colonial Ministry.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

The interpellation on the Riga occurrences, as related in a special report of the illegal tortures inflicted by the police administration in Riga and other Baltic towns, came up for discussion on Tuesday. The Assistant Ministers of the Interior and of Justice made statements.

The former, M. Makaroff, admitted the truth of most of the cases in the report relating to the secret police and said that the Minister of the Interior had ordered an enquiry with a view to the punishment of the guilty parties; the result of his enquiry should be awaited. The Assistant Minister of Justice, M. Lutze, said that the report, as far as it related to Government officials was exaggerated. (Sensation.)

The debate was adjourned, although 13 more members had announced their desire to speak.

The President informed the House that 46 members had brought in a motion relating to the autonomy of Poland.

M. Purishkevitch cried out "That is impossible, it would be a scandal for the Duma to busy itself with such questions". (Uproar, cries of "No, no.")

The House adjourned at 6.10 p. m.

In the special report alluded to above it is stated that with the commencement of the punitive expedition into the Baltic provinces began the torturing of prisoners, in order to force them to make confessions which sufficed to justify their being shot. In Riga a committee was formed for this object; it received special instructions from the State attorney and police administration and was armed with the right of killing political offenders without trial. The martyrdoms and atrocities inflicted on the prisoners had the cognizance of the administrative authorities and the Colonel of Gendarmerie. One prisoner was thrown down by a Police Commissioner who jumped up and down on the prostrate man's chest until all his ribs were broken, and, in fearful agony, he was allowed to remain for several days without nourishment and was then shot. Another prisoner was beaten on the calves of his legs until all the flesh was off the bones; a third had a confession literally

thrashed out of him, being beaten on the back with a knout. Those prisoners who survived their tortures but whose wounds could not be healed or left lasting traces behind them, were shot at night in the vicinity of the prison. Another prisoner was tied up by two Cossacks by his hands and feet and beaten until the ground streamed with blood. In order to force confessions, imprisoned women had the nails torn from their fingers and toes, their hair pulled out in handfuls and the bones of their arms and legs broken. A teacher was tortured in order to force him to confess that he had killed a police official in the Government of Mohileff; when it turned out that he could not possibly have been the murderer, he was thrown into prison and again brought up a month later and bidden confess that he was an accomplice of Belenzoff in the Moscow bank robbery; he was beaten with knouts and threatened with strangulation until he confessed everything. Another teacher was beaten first with knouts and then with irons, and then thrown on the ground, and sugar was poured into his wounds. Others were "massaged", being beaten till the blood came, and salt was rubbed into their wounds. Another prisoner was placed on a bench, across his breast was placed a board upon which two policemen balanced themselves, until the man's spinal column was broken, whereupon he was shot.

The President of the Duma was received in audience by the Czar on Tuesday. He submitted a report of the labours of the Duma up to date.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

During the presence in the roads of the cruiser "Lalande" the population of Casablanca remained perfectly quiet. Similar results are expected from the appearance of the cruisers "Forbin" and "Gloire" off Mazagan.

THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

The *Times* learns from Peking that Li-hung-chang's adopted son, Li-shing-fang, brother to the Chinese Ambassador in Vienna, has been appointed Chinese Ambassador in London.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN EUROPE.

Of the students selected by the Imperial authorities to study military matters in Europe, a first group of 15 will leave for Europe on the 26th of this month; the youths will enter the French army as common soldiers.

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.

WESTMINSTER AND HOLYROOD.

A writer in the *Scotsman*, in an interesting article on the restoration of Holyrood Church, has drawn a striking parallel between that famous edifice and Westminster Abbey. That there was a close relationship between the two buildings is, having regard to the historical circumstances, highly probable. But the writer carries this affinity down to their very foundations. "Holyrood," he says, "like Westminster, was originally designed as a Norman church." The assertion here implied with respect to the Confessor's famous Abbey at once raises the very important question: was Westminster, founded by a Saxon King, designed in the Gothic style? If Edward really did cast aside the national style of architecture for one which, besides being foreign, must have been utterly strange to the nation, the fact would be at least singular. No doubt, when Henry III. rebuilt Westminster he made it Norman enough, but the point is as to whether the style of architecture adopted by the Confessor was English or French. English writers on the Abbey and its history have referred to the French monks who intruded into the Abbey at the Conquest, driving points and angles into the fair round Saxon arches. That was one way of making the style "Norman," to be sure. But it seems rather to tell against the *Scotsman's* theory of origin. Now that the question has been raised, authoritative opinion upon it would be interesting.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LAND.

On Saturday the last of the captive suffragettes were released from prison, and their return to freedom was celebrated by a luncheon given in their honour at the Holborn restaurant. The usual truculent speeches followed this repast and one of the speakers alluded to the unfortunate position of the Prime Minister, who was "at the present moment shivering in his shoes". The Prime Minister, however, if he was in the state of wild alarm attributed to him, managed to conceal it with some skill, for he was, as a matter of fact, in the adjoining apartment, expressing his extravagant delight at finding himself the guest of the national Land Committee. He made his hosts a long speech on the subject of land reform and announced once more that having put their hand to the plough the Government had no intention of going back. He might have added, had political honesty been more a characteristic of his, that they had equally little intention of going forward; we had exactly the same statement from him in the matter of mending or ending the House of Lords, and on this occasion he must have made this bombastic announcement with his tongue in his cheek, for he knows perfectly well that there is not the smallest chance of the Government being able to deal with the vast subject of land reform, which opposes so many interests, this session or for that matter for several sessions to come, so many are the measures already promised to appease various sections of the Government's supporters. But the Premier, who is nothing if not self-confident, appears to regard the verdict as given by the nation at the last general election as for all time, so certain is he that he and his party are to continue indefinitely in power. The pith of the Premier's lucubrations at this particular party was that local authorities must be given compulsory powers to acquire land at a "fair" price. That the opinion of the owners and that of the local authorities may differ seriously in their definition of the term "fair" is, of course, beside the point. The main thing from the National Land Reformers' point of view is that land is to be valued as land merely, no regard being paid to the buildings upon it. A man who has made a judicious purchase of land, is not to be allowed to reap any advantage from the accuracy of his judgment and the soundness of his investment. This compulsory purchase is to result, according to this Utopian Prime Minister,

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

in counteracting the attractive power of the great cities and in realising the cry of "back to the land". The Prime Minister, needless to say, completely ignores the fact that local authorities in England have for the past five years had power to acquire land, and the fact that they have used this power so little proves that either they do not consider the economic condition of the agricultural districts justifies their employing their powers to any large extent, or that they do not know their own business. But the present Government, as has been well pointed out by a contemporary, for the sake of catching votes, is ready and willing to be all things to all men. The Irish agitators scream "devolution". "By all means" says this most complacent of Administrations, "devolution it shall be." "Centralisation" say the Land Reformers. "Certainly" replies the Government "we will set up a central authority to teach these local authorities their business." Of course so sapient, so reflective a Government ignores the fact that since Cobdenism was accepted as a cardinal creed, agriculture has gone from bad to worse, and there is not the remotest chance of land that is now let at a good profit to, say a golf club, being made to pay for agricultural purposes under the present system of buttressing foreign competitors. "Back to the land" will never be more than an empty cry, as long as the farmers know that land in certain districts is not worth cultivating under present conditions. But the suave Prime Minister realises that the doctrine of extended compulsory purchase will run full tilt against the interests of the large proprietors, many of whom have seats in that "other place", which according to the Government is doomed. The people, the Premier knows full well, will never be stirred to enthusiastic support of a campaign against the Lords because that much abused body declined to pass unamended a complicated and bitterly sectarian education Act, but an appeal to class-greed and class-hatred may be of more avail. The "Peasants versus the Peerage," "Landlords versus tenants," are cries that have a more convincing ring, and no doubt Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, while uttering his simple platitudes on the land question, had in the back of his mind that desperate struggle with the naughty Peers in which he pictures himself as the standard bearer of a determined and defiant proletariat.

RANDOM NOTES.

There were great times in Hampstead one evening last week. The somewhat sordid neighbourhood of Kentish Town became for the nonce an Eldorado, a veritable Tom Tiddler's ground, whose streets, if not paved with gold, at all events offered a reasonable chance to all and sundry of assimilating the nimble florin without the disagreeable necessity of working for it. Castle Road was the scene of this profusion of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, and its origin a man who conceived the sudden idea of changing a ten-pound note into small change and scattering it broadcast in the street. A few children, poor little guttersnipes, reaped the first fruits of this harvest of specie, but the good news spread abroad and soon the loafers of the neighbourhood whose numbers are legion swarmed from the alleys on either side, and no sooner did a florin, shilling, sixpence or what not, fall ringing to the ground than a heavy hob-nailed boot came down hard upon it to the utter detriment of little fingers already stretched forth to pounce upon it. The scattering Croesus, however, looked upon the scene with complacency, until he realised that these callous loafers were considering whether it would not be advisable on this occasion at least to kill the goose with the golden eggs, and by a sudden attack to relieve the genial philanthropist of the necessity of converting any more ten-pound notes into small change. Grasping the situation he leapt into a passing cab and was borne from the scene, leaving his Hampstead friends lamenting and sadly reflecting with regard to their evanescent benefactor, "take him all and all, we shall never look upon his like again."

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Silesien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9087.

In commenting, as we did a day or two ago, on the unfortunate conclusion to an attempt to secure a realistic cinematograph picture, we concluded by expressing the conviction that the man, who was injured by a sleeper being thrown upon him, would not take part in such exhibitions again. We are sorry to learn that the incident, which was not without its comic element, ended in tragedy, for the unfortunate man died of his injuries. It appears that the man, a German by name Zeitz, who lived next door to a film company, was employed to enact the part of a signalman. The train bore down on him as determined upon, but the rails being greasy, the brakes refused to act, and the engine going on too far knocked the sleepers placed across the line on to the prostrate body of the man Zeitz and inflicted such injuries that he succumbed. The cinematograph was working the whole time, and though the series of pictures with such a ghastly end will not be exhibited, the films, which have been developed, were inspected by the coroner's jury.

We wonder if many of our readers are aware that there exists in a London journal a column exclusively devoted to fashions for men. Whole journals exist, of course, whose pages are devoted to the mysteries of feminine attire, and their advertisements are apt to bring a blush to the cheek of the unsophisticated male. But there are also masculine fashions and it is only right that some space should be allotted to descriptions of the proper length of a lounge coat, the number of buttons requisite for a Chesterfield, the correct shape of the collar of the moment. We do not allude to the *Tailor and Cutter*, which every year devotes columns to criticism of the works of art or otherwise, displayed on the walls of Burlington House, not from the point of view of artistic merit, but solely from a sartorial standpoint. A Sargent may paint a portrait of a Prime Minister, which all the statesman's friends may agree to be life-like, characteristic, and what not, but the *Tailor and Cutter* is merely concerned with the absurdity of depicting an outside breast pocket on a frock coat, or is caustically critical of trousers, one leg of which is longer than the other. Our scribe, in the journal we allude to, offers particularly pregnant advice in the current issue. "No man should follow the fashions slavishly, especially in the matter of choosing waistcoats. One man will never look well if the waistcoat be cut too low, and another will look equally badly dressed if he wears a waistcoat with a small opening at the top." One's hand instinctively flies to one's necktie. Is the opening of our waistcoat correct? not from the point of the fashion—perish the thought—but from that of our own individuality. "Discerner" such is the writer's pseudonym, is adding a new terror to life; must we bestow such thought upon our waistcoats? But probably each one of us will take comfort by adapting a dictum of Oscar Wilde's and saying "To be badly dressed is the failing of other people."

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

(From London evening journals.)

The Prince and Princess of Wales left London on Monday for Renfrew, from whence they will drive to Blythswood House, where they were to arrive in time for dinner, and were to stay for some days as the guests of Lord and Lady Blythswood.

Blythswood House lies about eight miles west of Glasgow on the banks of the River Clyde, and is surrounded by a fine timbered park. The property, which includes the very valuable land on which the West End of the city of Glasgow is built, came into the possession of the family in 1654. A few hundred yards from the house runs the River Cart, celebrated by Burns in his song of the Gallant Weaver—"Where Cart rins rowin' to the sea". The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales is not the first Royalty has paid to Blythswood House. Queen Victoria honoured Lord Blythswood with a visit there in 1887, on the occasion of the Glasgow Exhibition of that year, and the Princess Royal stayed there when her Royal Highness opened the Glasgow Exhibition in 1901. Lord Blythswood's father was Archibald Douglas of Mains, in Dumbartonshire, but he assumed the name of Campbell as heir of entail to the Campbell estate in 1838.

Viscount Middleton's family seem to have a curious dislike of double consonants. The first Viscount, it is true, had not much choice when he dropped a "d" from Middleton, as he could not otherwise have assumed the title, since there was already a Lord Middleton. But the Brodricks have not only changed Middleton into Midleton, but have changed Pepper Harrow (the name of the family seat) into Peper Harrow. The name of the parish is still written Pepper Harrow, or, at the worst, Peper Harrow.

The Earl and Countess of Plymouth, who are staying at Florence, are expected back in England early next month, and will spend Whitsuntide at St. Fagan's Castle, near Cardiff. St. Fagan's is just what one would expect of the home—or, rather one of the homes—of a man of so artistic a temperament as Lord Plymouth. He is a trustee of the National Gallery, and has published an interesting book on Constable, in addition to being an enthusiastic collector. Splendid old oak, fine tapestry, costly china, make up a beautiful interior.

Lord Plymouth showed admirable taste when he built his town residence at the north corner of Mount-street and Park-street. It is on the Italian palace plan. The wide marble staircase leads to an equally beautiful marble landing, and the ballroom opening out of this is a lovely room. It is panelled throughout in carved white wood, with massive Italian crystal chandeliers hanging from the roof. The reception-rooms leading out of the ballroom are such as might be found in a Genoese palace. One is in pale blue, and the other in dark blue, with ornate gildings and mirrors.

Princess Louise Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Argyll, and Dora Countess of Chesterfield have given their patronage, and hope to attend, a presentation of episodes from the plays of Shakespeare, to be given, in aid of the League of Mercy, by the Shakespeare Reading Society, at Lowther Lodge, South Kensington (lent by the Hon. Mrs. William Lowther), on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, June 22.

The Press Association states that it is authorised to contradict the report that the Queen of Spain's English nurse and doctor have left Madrid. The report is without foundation.

The King of Siam, in the steamer "Sachsen", arrived at Port Said yesterday on his way to Naples.

Saturday being the 68th birthday of the King of Roumania and the 41st anniversary of his election as Prince of Roumania, artillery salutes were fired by the garrison and Te Deums were sung in the churches throughout the country. The buildings in Bucharest were gaily decorated with bunting. His Majesty received very cordial telegrams of congratulation from King Edward, the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Emperor William, the King of Italy, and all the other European Sovereigns.

Leschetitzky Method for Piano.
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Der Trompeter von Säckingen.
Opera in three Acts, with an introductory scene.
Music by Victor E. Nessler.

Cast of the introductory scene:
Werner Kirchhofer, student of law . . . Herr Scheidemantel.
Konradin, the trumpeter of an Imperial recruiting party . . . Herr Plaschke.
Chamberlain to the Elector . . . Herr Kruis.
The Rector magnificus of Heidelberg University . . . Herr Wachter.
A student . . . Herr Piehler.

Cast of the Opera:
Baron von Schönau . . . Herr Nebuschka.
Maria, his daughter . . . Fräul. Seebe.
Count von Wildenstein . . . Herr Büssel.
His divorced wife, sister-in-law to the Baron . . . Fräul. Schäfer.
Damian, the Counts son of his second marriage . . . Herr Erl.
Werner Kirchhofer . . . Herr Scheidemantel.
Konradin . . . Herr Plaschke.
Herr Hafner.
Herr Pust.
Herr Geisenhofer.
Herr Ernst.
Herr Wolf I.
Herr Seifert.

PLOT. The Heidelberg students, among them Werner, the adopted son of a professor, are making a great noise after a drinking bout, at which Werner wins applause by a trumpet solo. For their disorderly conduct they are dismissed from the University. Werner enlists as trumpeter. The Baroness Maria, who is present at a festival, is insulted by the peasants, and Werner protects her. He wins the admiration of Maria, and also of her aunt, Countess of Wildenstein, who is reminded, by his appearance, of her lost son, who had been stolen by gipsies. Her divorced husband, Count of Wildenstein, has married again. He proposes to Maria's father that she should marry Damian, his son of his second marriage. The proposal is gladly accepted. Maria, however, is in love with Werner, who is engaged as Castle Trumpeter. Their love for each other is discovered by Maria's aunt, who tells her father. Werner is dismissed. Damian arrives at the castle. The castle is besieged by the peasants. Damian proves a coward, and it is Werner who comes to the rescue. He proves to be the son of the Countess, and is rewarded by the hand of Maria.
Composer: Victor E. Nessler, born 1841, died 1890.
(See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 80.)

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7 p.m.
VI. Symphony Concert, Series B.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.
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.
Saturday: Libussa. 7 p.m.
Sunday, April 28th: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, April 29th: Libussa. 7 p.m.



PAUL MARCUS, Architect
DRESDEN-STREHLEN, Mockritzer Strasse 6.
Telephone 548.

Buildings erected, restored or altered.
Excellent testimonials as to efficiency of work.
Designs and Estimates at reasonable charges.

ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending about 10.15

Libussa.

Trauerspiel in fünf Acten von Grillparzer.

Cast:

Kascha, Tetka, Libussa, Primislaus, Domaslav, Lapak, Biwoy, Wlasta, Dobromila, Swartka, Dobra, Slawa, Ein Weib mit einem Kinde, Ein Spieler, Ein zweiter, Ein Alter, Ein zweiter, Ein Jüngerer, Ein Zecher, Ein Zuseher, Zwei Streitende, Ein Feldarbeiter, Schenkwirt, Ein Mädchen, Ein Gewaffneter	Schwestern Wladiken Dienerinnen der Schwestern Ein Weib mit einem Kinde Ein Spieler Ein zweiter Ein Alter Ein zweiter Ein Jüngerer Ein Zecher Ein Zuseher Zwei Streitende Ein Feldarbeiter Schenkwirt Ein Mädchen Ein Gewaffneter	Fräul. Ulrich. Fräul. Lissl. Frau Salbach. Herr Wiecke. Herr Froböse. Herr P. Neumann. Herr Eggerth. Fräul. Serda. Fräul. Verden. Frau Bleibtren. Fräul. Guinand. Fräul. Werner. Frau Firlie. Herr Höhner. Herr Leichert. Herr Walther. Herr Huff. Herr Tiller. Herr Ricken. Herr Detmer. Herr Gunz. Herr Carstens. Herr Taudien. Herr Helsing. Fräul. Leder. Herr Wogritsch.
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Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.
Minna von Barnhelm.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Die lustige Witwe.

Operette in 3 Acten. Musik von Franz Lehár.

Cast:

Baron Mirko Zeta, pontevdrinischer Gesandter in Paris, Valencienne, seine Frau, Graf Danilo Danilowitsch, Gesandtschaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieutenant d. R., Hanna Glawari, Camille de Rosillon, Vicomte Cascada, Raul de St. Briche, Bogdanowitsch, Konsul, Sylviane, seine Frau, Kromow, pontevdrinischer Gesandtschaftsrat, Olga, seine Frau, Pritschitsch, pontevdrinischer Offizier in Pension, Praskowia, seine Frau, Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevdrinischen Gesandtschaft, Lolo, Dodo, Jou-Jou, Frou-Frou, Clo-Clo, Margot, Ein Diener	Carl Friese. Rosa Habler. Oskar Aigner. Käte Hansen. Heinrich Werk. Bruno Bellmann. Emil Gähd. Adolf Braunstein. Herta Schroth. Alexander Olbrich. Lina Meyer. Carl Wilhelmi. Martha Brede. Carl Knaack. Else Käppler. Jenny Baumgarten. Cäcilie Weigel. Charlotte Treuth. Grete Herder. Eise Isold. Camillo Randolph
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Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.
Die lustige Witwe.

Every shop where
English is spoken
should take in and advertise in
The Daily Record
DRESDEN, Struve Strasse 5, I.

LOCAL.

H. R. H. the Crown Prince Georg and the Princes Friedrich Christian and Ernst Heinrich, attended by Major O'Byrn, visited the establishment of the firm Olivier, Prager Strasse, yesterday morning and made purchases there.

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

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.
Open from 8 a.m. till 10 p.m.
On and after May 9.
Exhibition of the art of Flower-tying.

For Americans.
An elegant French Bayard automobile, nearly new, can be bought for 7,000 marks. In Verden bei Bremen. Address A. N. Verden bei Bremen.

To let. Very well furnished flat, drawing-room, dining-room, 3 bed- and one maid's room, bath-room. Excellent piano. Hettner Strasse 3, II. right.

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).

Harry M. Field
Master-school of piano playing.
After the methods of Franz Liszt and Hans von Bülow.
Studio: Lindenau Strasse 35 II.

Dresden-Strehlen
Josef Strasse 10
Summer Pension
Comfortable rooms for ladies and families with children. Opportunity for instruction in music, German and French. Terms moderate.

MINIATURES.
Portraits on ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mist. Studio Helmholtz Strasse 2. I.
Every shop where English is spoken should take in and advertise in The Daily Record
Struve Strasse 5. 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.

World Tourist Office
Thos. Cook & Son
Dresden, Prager Strasse 43.
Sale of railway and steamship tickets to all parts of the world. Hotel Coupons, Guide books &c. Nile steamers. Bank and Exchange Office. Forwarding Department. Insurance.

Pension Hahnefeld
Lüttichau Strasse 23, I.
Excellent table. Comfortable home.

"MURDER BY POST."
An attempt at murder characterised by intense malignity, has just been made at Lucca. Signor Giovacchini, an official of the Prefecture, received per post from somebody unknown at Milan a box of preserved fruits. Hoping that the name of the unknown donor would become known, he kept the box a few days without opening it. As the donor did not reveal himself, Signor Giovacchini then opened the box and took one of the fruits, which gave off a taste so acrid and disagreeable that he took the box to the sanitary office, where it was found that the fruit had been poisoned with sublimate mixed with sugar. There is no trace of the sender.

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 comfort.
LIFT ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERATE TERMS. PENSION.

GRAND UNION HOTEL.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL, patronized by English and American Families.
Situated in the best 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 Europaischer Hof 265 ROOMS.
SENDIG-NURNBERG, HOTEL Wurttemberger 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 2,50 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 Morgenzeitpark.
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 Bürgermeistramt.

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 Tobaccos. 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 recom. to English & Americans. Mod. Prices. English spoken. Auto Garage. Franz Dittlich, Prop.

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

Pension LE RICHE
Nürnberger 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.

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.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN
up to the 24th of April, 1907.
Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Hans, London, H. Bellevue.
Miss F. Wilske, Brooklyn, H. Edelweiss.
Mr. N. Mayer, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. Infeld, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. E. Caswell, Portland, Härtig's Carlton Hotel.
Mr. M. Caswell, Portland, Härtig's Carlton Hotel.
Mr. H. Caswell, Portland, Härtig's Carlton Hotel.
Mr. P. Rigby, London, Härtig's Carlton Hotel.
Mr. A. Rich, and family, Milwaukee, H. Hoeritzsch.
Miss M. H. Edwards, New York, P. v. Oertzen.
Miss A. C. Edwards, New York, P. v. Oertzen.
Mr. L. P. Chamberlayn, Halle, P. Schaumberger.
Mr. H. Faulkner, Halle, P. Schaumberger.
Mr. W. Tschistow, and family, Glasgow, H. Monopole and Metropole.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Gerber, Memphis, H. New York.
Mr. Z. Cole, Memphis, H. New York.
Mr. J. Forsee, Chicago, H. New York.
Mr. H. Erler, St. Louis, H. Pirnaischer Hof.
Mr. J. Bogod, Cardiff, H. Pirnaischer Hof.
Mr. M. Bogod, London, H. Pirnaischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Jaglov, New York, H. Sächsischer Hof.
Miss M. Bartholomew, London, P. Schadowell.
Miss E. Porter, Boston, H. Weber.
Miss A. Porter, Boston, H. Weber.

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

NEW BOOKS.
Tauchnitz Edition, to appear May 3rd:
Representative Men, 1 vol., by *Ralph Waldo Emerson.* Seven lectures on the uses of great men: Plato, Swedenborg, Montaigne, Shakespeare, and Goethe.
At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.
London, April 24. The *Tribune* says: "Although nothing definite has been proposed, it is assumed that the Colonial Conference will discuss the establishment of mounted infantry battalions composed of Boers for service in the Transvaal and the whole of South Africa. It is said that the Prime Minister of the Transvaal, General Botha, is in a position to guarantee the loyal service of hundreds of Boers who have taken the oath of fealty. The military authorities in London would welcome the establishment of Boer battalions, since they are convinced that a policy of confidence will have good results."
Norfolk, Virginia, April 24. The German cruiser "Roon" has arrived here to take part in the naval review in Hampton Roads.
Toulon, April 24. By the fire in the arsenal three large buildings have been burnt and 40 persons were injured, three of them fatally.
Madrid, April 24. The report published in a local newspaper of an outbreak of the plague in Cartagena is declared by the Government to be false.

St. Petersburg, April 24. The Premier, M. Stolypin, has addressed a circular to the authorities in the zones apportioned to the Jews, in which he strictly enjoins them, in view of the reports of intended pogroms at Easter, to suppress all disorders and pogroms and makes them responsible for the consequences of agrarian disturbances and pogroms.

St. Petersburg, April 24. The former Minister of Justice, M. Akimoff, has been appointed President of the Imperial Council.
Warsaw, April 24. The papers here publish a report from Lublin that a robber named Liss, on being pursued by the police, hid himself in a smithy. The place was surrounded by police and military. Liss fired, killing one policeman and wounding another; whereupon cannon were brought up and the smithy was destroyed. Liss was found severely wounded.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate westerly winds, rather dull, dry at first showers later, temperature not much altered.