

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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KING EDWARD'S RETURN.

King Edward left Naples by special train at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning. He was to travel straight through to Paris. At the station to bid His Majesty farewell were the Duke of Aosta and Prince Victor Napoleon.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir Howard Vincent, Conservative, Member for the Central Division of Sheffield, asked whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the two German steamship lines which were endeavouring to crowd out British shipping between New York and Australasia, and whether the Government would consult with the Colonial Ministers as to the best method of counteracting this undertaking. Mr. Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade, replied that he had read announcements of that kind, but he could only say that the various questions affecting British shipping abroad would be discussed by the Conference now sitting.

A FRONTIER QUESTION.

The Governor of German South West Africa, Herr von Lindequist, has arrived in London to negotiate as to the frontier between German South West Africa and Cape Colony.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

Considerable attention, says the New York correspondent of the *Globe*, has been directed to the extremely cordial references in the President's Jamestown speech to Japan and the Japanese. There is a disposition to infer from Mr. Roosevelt's remarks that further trouble is expected by the Administration from the anti-Asiatic agitation in the Pacific States by the organised labour societies and their leaders.

The idea that the so-called settlement of the schools difficulty means the disappearance of the bitter antagonism of American white labour to imported Asiatic labour, whether it be Japanese, Korean, or Chinese, is a very mistaken one. That antagonism is as strong as ever, and it is being demonstrated as vehemently as ever. Popular passion in connection with this subject has recently been further inflamed by the discovery that a good many Japanese have succeeded in getting into the country, despite the new regulations designed to keep them out, and that the corporations in Japan, which have long made money out of the illicit traffic, are as busy as they were a year ago, with, it is stoutly maintained, the knowledge of the Japanese Government.

There is no foundation, as far as the State Department is aware, for the latter accusation. On the contrary the Washington Government has quite recently received assurances on the subject from Tokio, which are regarded as eminently satisfactory, and consequently Mr. Root and the President are resolved that everything that can be done to placate the Japanese shall be done in California. Unfortunately, a complication is threatened which may cause some friction with the Canadian Government unless the matter is handled with discretion and tact. Proof is said to have been recently discovered that large numbers of Japanese and Koreans have entered United States territory from British Columbia.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION IN 'FRISCO.

A sensational incident occurred during the notorious bribery trial in San Francisco. Mr. Smith, the Mayor, offered to resign his position, and to admit bribery and blackmailing of higher officials, provided he were allowed to go unpunished.

THE ATTACK ON PRESIDENT CABRERA.

The attack on the President of Guatemala, Sen. Cabrera, was carried out by the conspirators digging a tunnel from a house in 7th Avenue. In this tunnel explosives were placed and exploded by a battery. Numerous persons have been arrested on suspicion.

GERMANY AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Prince Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, made a very remarkable speech in the *Reichstag* on Tuesday. In alluding to the programme of the second Hague Conference he pointed out that it was to deal with the improvement or amplification of the three subjects discussed at the first Conference, viz. arbitration, land battles, and the application of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare. Since the publication of the Russian programme the Powers have been busying themselves with the idea of introducing for discussion at the Conference the question of disarmament. The champions of this idea believe that its realisation will provide a better guarantee for peace, but while no one will hesitate to approve of such an object the German Government is not of opinion that a suitable formula has been drafted which would be satisfactory to the various conflicting interests of all the Powers, and there was the danger that the discussion of this question at the Conference might defeat its own aim. In 1873 the English Government declined to take part in a Conference on international military law except on the understanding that no reference should be made to the law of contraband; and while Germany has not seen fit to make her participation in the next Conference dependent on all avoidance of discussion on disarmament, she was content to allow those who believe that success would be the consequence of such a discussion to carry on the discussion alone. Was it to be believed that Germany by her attitude in this matter was actuated by a secret lust for war or military ambition? There were many friends of peace in other countries who did not suffer from illusions, nor in pursuit of ideal objects lose sight of realities. Germany could not suffer herself to be placed under pressure, even a moral one. Since the establishment of the German Empire Germany had never been attacked nor had she attacked nor misused her military strength, which both morally and technically had been a good guarantee for peace; and, since they did not believe that anything but empty words would be the outcome of the discussion of the disarmament question at the Conference, it seemed better to avoid participation in it. They had, however, no wish to force others to adopt their view, and should anything definite arise from the discussion, Germany would be willing to examine it, to see if it was in accordance with the maintenance of peace and in correspondence with her own interests and peculiar position.

Prince Bülow then alluded to the fact that there had been a view prevailing in the Press during the last few weeks that Italy could be regarded as only an uncertain member of the Triple Alliance. This view cropped up especially with reference to the meeting at Gaeta and was to be deprecated, inasmuch as it bore the stamp of nervousness and lacked all token of self-conscious strength. Prince Bülow continued: "Whenever our Emperor has been in the Mediterranean he has met and been greeted by the King of Italy. It was quite natural that the King of England, when he touched the Italian coast, should be welcomed by the ruler of a friendly country. Friendly relations between England and Italy have existed since the days when Italy obtained her national unity. Such relations have been present since the Triple Alliance existed, and it has often been pointed out from this bench that such friendly relations between England and Italy are not only compatible with the position of the Triple Alliance but are *per se* useful and desirable." Prince Bülow, after alluding to the unselfish and purely economic policy of Germany in Morocco and Persia, pointed out that, while recognising existing dangers and difficulties, and without desiring to paint in too bright colours, they could preserve the respect and confidence induced by their power and their love of peace, and

remain true to their alliances and by so doing be free from all anxiety.

Prince Bülow concluded his speech by a powerful appeal for unity.

The *Morning Post* in commenting on Prince Bülow's speech says, "The common sense utterances of Prince Bülow will still the agitation in the German Press as to King Edward's Italian cruise. His remarks on the question of disarmament are convincing for their commendable sincerity. England's answer should be a reconsideration of the army and navy reduction."

The *Daily Chronicle* justifies the position taken up by Germany in the disarmament question. Every nation is the sole guardian of its own interests. Prince Bülow's words on the international situation are conciliatory and free from prejudice.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that by his conciliatory speech Prince Bülow will succeed in removing the unpleasant impression caused by the exaggerations of the Press, for which England and German Chauvinists must be held guilty. We raise the same objections to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's proposals as Prince Bülow. The discussion of the subject would not conduce to peace but estrangement; watchfulness and readiness are compatible with courtesy and mutual respect.

The *Daily Mail* considers the speech of the Chancellor was admirable, sensible and to the point. There spoke a statesman, who is in touch with the serious realities of international life.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT AND KING LEOPOLD.

At a dejeuner given in honour of King Leopold, President Fallières in proposing his health said that it seemed as if the peoples on both sides of the frontier had a deep sympathy for the numerous ties which united them in their strivings for economic and social progress; it also appeared as if their community of interest found a precious and secure pledge for the cordiality of the relations of the two countries. M. Fallières also alluded to the general popularity of King Leopold, which was recognised by none more than by the Government of the Republic. He concluded by wishing every prosperity to Belgium.

King Leopold, in reply, said that he was deeply touched by the charming reception, always accorded to him throughout France. He expressed his thanks for the attentions shown him, and drank to the prosperity of France.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Prime Minister received a deputation of Post office employés on Tuesday and said that the Government had taken such stern action, because they were faced by a revolt of officials which they could not tolerate. He declined at the moment to discuss the question of the reinstatement of the dismissed officials. The deputation insisted on their demands and said that the Premier's refusal was annoying to the personnel who had no idea of desiring to belong to the Confederation du Travail, and claimed no right of striking for officials. M. Clémenceau finally remarked that the measures adopted would be carried out without flinching.

ATTACK ON A TRAIN.

Near Devant les Ponts the express train to Metz was fired upon on Tuesday evening. The bullets broke the window of a crowded compartment, grazing the head of a passenger.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

In the course of Tuesday night an extraordinary meeting of the Ministerial Council took place in which serious differences of opinion arose between MM. Stolypin and Schwanebach with reference to the eventual dissolution of the Duma. The War Minister is said to have stated that the Czar would dissolve the Duma, unless it accepted the recruiting proposals and unless the Armenian Deputy Suraboff was ejected or withdrew his scurrilous insults, since His Majesty would never allow the army to be vilified in that way.

The Poles allowed themselves to vote for the recruiting proposals from the point of view that the autonomy of Poland within the embrace of the great Russian Empire was desirable. Consequently the Russian army must be kept at full strength. They certainly disapproved of much that the army administration had ordered.

The public sitting of the Duma was opened at 3.30 p. m. The House approved of a grant of 6 million roubles for relief in the famine stricken districts, and agreed to an interpellation as to



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complaints that the Government measures respecting the furthering of peasant emigration to Siberia created difficulties between the settlers and the immigrants.

The Social Democrats, much incensed at M. Golovin's attitude during the secret sitting, moved that a vote of censure on him should be passed. M. Golovin declined to read the motion, and refused to allow the leaders of the Social Democrats to speak, whereupon the extreme Left uttered hostile cries. A number of Deputies proposed to discuss the abolition of the courts martial. The members of the Right refused to debate a matter not down for discussion and left the Hall. The House then voted the abolition unanimously.

The House then adjourned to the 13th of May. It transpires that at the secret sitting of the Duma the rioting arose owing to the declaration of the President that the army was above all censure and that the attacks made on it in the Duma were inadmissible. A split has been caused in the Labour party owing to the voting on the recruiting question.

ATTACK ON A TRAIN.

On Tuesday evening an attack was made on a passenger train at Gorjainovo station by robbers. Their attempt to rob the imperial Post miscarried but they made off with 30,000 roubles carried by the cashier of a private firm who happened to be in the train.

MAXIM GORKI ILL.

Maxim Gorki who was to have presided at the great May meeting in Rome on May 1st, is lying ill in Capri, and cannot accordingly visit Rome.

THE AUSTRIAN PRESS ON BARON AEHRENTHAL'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

The *Neue Freie Presse* writes with reference to Baron Aehrenthal's visit to Berlin, that it chanced that this latest opportunity of a personal exchange of views occurs at a moment when public opinion is more deeply stirred than it has been for a long time by events which made a deep impression in Germany. All the world recognises that in international politics a movement is on foot, as to the ultimate aims of which there may be differences of opinion, as also to its effect and results, but there can be no question that Germany justly regards it with no particular favour.

It is at this moment that the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister finds himself in Berlin. His journey and the date of it were determined upon some time ago, so that no one can imagine an intentional coincidence between it and the events of the past few weeks. One involuntarily, however, traces some connection between these events and the visit of the Minister, which reannounces and reaffirms the intimacy between the two Empires; and more than, perhaps, would be the case at other times, are we led to the conviction that any serious attempt to change the relations of the European Powers to one another would still be met by a power which must be reckoned with today as much as hitherto, viz. the power of that loyal friendship which unites Austria-Hungary and the German Empire. The journal lays stress on the advantages of the alliance between Austria-Hungary and Germany and continues: "The decided advantage remains that we still stand back to back for mutual defence, and that we assure to ourselves the possibility of a development which cannot be disturbed from outside. It has often enough been repeated that the Triple Alliance forms no obstacle to cordial relations between its members and other Powers, and our Monarchy has concluded an *entente* with Russia, since she has finally decided to agree to the stipulations of the Berlin Congress, and through this *entente* surprises from the Balkans are as good as prevented. At the same time the Vienna Cabinet maintains its cordial relations with France and England, which ever enables it to mitigate the too sharp divergencies between these Powers and Germany. Austria-Hungary can, of course, interfere by diplomacy only to a certain extent in extra-European affairs, but it can by its attitude aid in preventing the victory of those mischievous tendencies which are aimed against Germany, and the success of which would involve us in the storm. Of any real isolation of Austria-Hungary or Germany there can, of course, be no talk, since they can at all times rely on each other. But that a factor such as the fortified peace-camp which these two Empires form in the centre of this hemisphere, can have an enormous power of attraction was shown when Italy joined us, and, in spite of all peevish voices which are raised over the Triple Alliance, we still always hear the voice of reason ringing out which warns against dissolving a relationship that increases Italy's value without cost to herself. The visit which Baron v. Aehrenthal intends to pay to Signor Tittoni in the summer will show the world that the leading statesmen recognise that their mutual interests lie in the not only formal but living duration of the Alliance. The visit to Berlin shows first of all that the two old friends, Austria-Hungary and Germany, are still as closely united as they have been since the day when Count Andrassy and Prince Reuss signed the Alliance treaty in Vienna.

ECHOES FROM MOROCCO.

Ecco Mauritania iterum! A lull and then another storm in a tea-cup! Such appears to be the nature of the Morocco question, as regards the European Press. Here it is again in evidence, and with it the inevitable friction between France and Germany.

The lamentable incident which culminated in the murder of the French Dr. Mauchamp has been attributed to various causes. That wireless telegraphy had something to do with it is quite true, but only in an indirect way. The objection to wireless telegraphy among the Moors in contact with Europeans, does not arise from any fanatical idea of its being a magical and malign artifice of the Unbeliever. Their objection arises from the fact that no concession for wireless telegraphy had been obtained by any European Power, or sanction by the Sultan, as also from the fear that the introduction of such a system would enable foreign merchants to raise or lower the price of grain, wool and hides up and down the coast over their heads, without their being able to defend themselves. Mr. Cunninghame Graham, who is a dependable authority on matters Moorish, knows this to be the case from the Moors themselves. Under these circumstances familiar to any one who has lately been in Morocco, it was imprudent on the part of the unfortunate Dr. Mauchamp, in view of the character, prejudices, and patriotism of the people, to hurt their susceptibilities unnecessarily and to give colour to the supposition that he was introducing a telegraphic system unsanctioned by the Sherrefian Government and disliked by the natives themselves. But deeper causes lie beneath the surface. From unimpeachable sources it is evident that the outburst of anti-foreign fury on the part of the mob in this case at Marrakesh was merely a symptom of the wide-spread irritation which has for the last three years been aroused in Morocco by the aggressive methods and the too-evident policy of the French *Partie Coloniale*, and the less discreet employés of the *Comité du Maroc*.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). *Sidonian Strasse 10a, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9897.*

Dr. Mauchamp was regarded in Marrakesh as an advance agent of those who would add Morocco to the future empire of *l'Afrique Française*. Up to the present, hostility has been directed solely against the French. But how long will this discrimination last? France's policy or at least the attitude of some of her subjects in Morocco is imperilling the lives of seven to eight thousand Christians. For, influenced by fanaticism—which we term patriotism when applied to ourselves—the mob is not likely to know or care whether a Christian is a Frenchman, or a German or an Englishman. It suffices in such excitement that he is an infidel! one of a race suspected of designs on the independence of Islam! This impolitic energy, and each forward step of the *Partie Coloniale*, may, within measurable distance, bring about a national upheaval, compared with which the Marrakesh affair will sink into insignificance. Any similar action on the part of Germany would likewise bring about a corresponding irritation and danger. Great Britain, three hours away at Gibraltar, has never given the Moors any cause to suspect her bona fides as regards the integrity of their country, hence Englishmen and their commercial activities are in no disfavour whatever with the natives.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor.
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The European Press has been discussing a supposed violation of the *Acte Général* of the Algeiras Conference, on the part of the Maghzen, in the concession, by stealth, of a contract for public works to a German firm. Last year the Sultan's Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Tangier, Sid Mohammed Torres, was requested by the Sanitary Council, which practically consists of the whole Diplomatic body in Tangier, to treat with a German firm of contractors respecting some very necessary sanitation work. This same firm of Reutemann has for nearly two years had under construction a new mole and wharf in the harbour. As the new drainage scheme would cut through this work, it is not difficult to understand why it was considered best to place the execution of the scheme in the same hands. British interests have suffered much since the Anglo-French Declaration of 1904, and when the Algeiras Conference seemed to provide the open door policy and guarantee equal rights for the commerce of all nations, British competition is, nevertheless, for the sake of an *entente cordiale*, conspicuous by its absence, and timidly stands aside, allowing her share to be divided among her commercial rivals.

LOCAL.

It is not often that constant visitors to the opera in Dresden hear new exponents of two of the chief rôles on one evening, but such was the case on Tuesday when Gounod's "Margarethe" was given with Frau Boehm-van Endert as the heroine, and the young American basso Mr. Edward Lankow as the *Mephisto*.

It was hard to believe as one watched the performance that it was Frau Boehm's first appearance on any stage, and she may be heartily congratulated on a very real success. Possessed of a singularly sweet voice she sang the part charmingly and with great feeling. The voice tired somewhat toward the close of the opera, but her rendering of the jewel song and the passionate final aria of Act II found great favour with a large audience who applauded tumultuously after every act and recalled her several times at the opera's close. It is somewhat unusual to see a brunette as *Gretchen* but the innovation was more than justified on Tuesday evening, for Frau Boehm looked sweet and her whole conception of the part was worthy of high praise. Her naïveté and confiding simplicity before the tragedy of her life occurs, her despair when her brother discovers her shame, her demeanour in the prison scene, were all most convincing and, as we have said, few of those present could have realised that it was her first appearance as an actress.

A word of congratulation must be addressed to her singing-master, Herr Professor Müller, to whom Herr v. Bary owes so much of his *Kudlos*, and who must have been much gratified by the great success of his pupil.

Mr. Lankow, as *Mephisto*, was, frankly, somewhat disappointing; making every allowance for the nervousness inseparable from the first appearance of a young artist in a new and most exacting rôle, we venture to doubt if Mr. Lankow's voice is yet equal to such a part. The lower register is mellow and of wonderfully beautiful quality, but the higher notes are wanting in power and resonance; the nuances of tone and delicate pianissimo which Mr. Lankow has at his command, so effective on a concert platform, convey a sense of weakness on the opera stage. Indeed, there were times when we failed to hear Mr. Lankow at all. Palpably nervous at first, he greatly improved in Act III, and the serenade was delightfully sung. Historically, he was extremely good considering his inexperience. His limp was rather overdone, at times suggesting a sprained ankle, but the sardonic expression and his coquetry with *Marta*, whose appearance more than excused the reluctance of Gounod's somewhat boresome fiend, were alike admirable.

Herr Jäger, who sang the *Faust*, except for a terrible falsetto note in the big Aria in Act II, which sounded like an ocharina, was well enough, but he looked far too young as the old *Faust* and too like a middle-aged *Henry VIII.* as the young one.

Fräulein Gäbler danced as gracefully and looked as charming as ever in the Bacchanal ballet. By the way, the management might really supply a few more soldiers. That such a miserable handful should return from the wars, headed by so imposing a band, speaks volumes for the internecine character of the warfare they had been engaged in, but the survivors' uniforms or rather costumes, for no two are alike, were singularly spick and span and gave no hint of an arduous campaign.

That the orchestra, under Herr Malatta's inspiring leadership, played divinely, goes without saying.

The Gewerbehaus Orchestra, under the leadership of Herr Capellmeister Olsen, began their summer season of concerts in the Royal Belvedere last evening. The orchestra has recently returned from a most successful tour through Denmark and part of Sweden. Concerts were given with great success and before most appreciative audiences in Copenhagen, Aarhus, Aalborg, Vejle, Horsens, Odense, Malmö, and Lund. It had been intended to conclude the tour by giving concerts in Stockholm and Christiania, and the halls had already been engaged; but unfortunately differences arose between Herr Olsen and his *entrepreneur* and the tour came to an abrupt conclusion. Included in the various programmes were the following Symphonies: Tschaiowsky's No. 1, Beethoven's No. 8, and Schubert's "unfinished". Other orchestral works performed were: Wagner's Overtures to "Rienzi", "Meistersinger", and "Tannhäuser", and *Wotan's Abschied und Feuerzauber*; Nicodé's "Bilder aus dem Süden"; and Alvin Kranich's "Märchen" for strings, and Fantasy for pianoforte and full orchestra. A considerable amount of interest was aroused by this last composition. Mr. Harry Field had been engaged to play the piano part throughout the tour, and the Danish critics were loud in their praises both of Mr. Kranich's tuneful and scholarly composition and of Mr. Field's brilliant *technique* as a pianist, while all the journals agreed in hoping that Herr Olsen and his orchestra will repeat their visit next Spring.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry Regiment No. 177. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

(From the London evening journals.)

Monday was the birthday of a lady who, while Countess de Lussan and Baronne de Valrose in the peerage of France, and probably entitled to the style of Countess of Melfort in her own right in the peerage of Scotland, has never taken any step to establish her claim to those dignities. Lady Edith Drummond, daughter and heiress of the fourteenth Earl of Perth, who died a nonagenarian in 1902, continues to style herself by the title by which she was known in her father's lifetime.

The late Lord Perth was the last male representative of the senior line of his ancient and historic house. Viscount Strathallan, his nearest male heir, has to go back more than three centuries for his connection with the senior branch of his family. Lord Strathallan has as yet made no attempt to prove his claim to the Earldom of Perth. He is unmarried, and his heir presumptive is his brother, who is married to the Duchess of Norfolk's younger sister.

The Earl of Drogheda, one of Ireland's representative peers, was sixty-one on Monday. He succeeded to the title on the sudden death of his cousin at a London club in 1892. The late peer, who was an intimate friend of the King in former days, bore the style of Marquess of Drogheda, but the higher honour expired with him. The family is descended from a cadet of the Kentish house of Moore of Moore Place, who went over to Ireland in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Having rendered Elizabeth good service in the Green Isle as a soldier, Garret Moore was created first a knight, then a baron, and finally Viscount Moore. His son, the second Viscount, was killed by a cannon shot at Portlester, while fighting for Charles I., and the county Meath peasantry, according to local report, still see his ghost stalking along the country roads on moonlight nights. Moore Abbey, Lord Drogheda's seat in county Kildare, was long the home of the Viscounts Loftus of Ely.

Lord Grenfell also kept his birthday on Monday. The Commander of the Forces in Ireland is one of the most popular of men, a great success socially, and a very valued officer of his Majesty's Army. Although to the average Englishman his name may nowadays be familiar only in connection with Dublin Castle ceremonies, he has played a very distinguished part in the military life of his day. Entering the 60th Rifles forty years ago, he has served in nearly every campaign since then, including the Kaffir war of 1878, the Zulu war, the first Transvaal war, and the Egyptian and Nile expeditions. No one appreciates his value more than Lord Cromer. As Sirdar of the Egyptian Army he was associated in Cairo for a period of seven years with the great Pro-Consul who has just resigned, leaving Egypt to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta.

Lord Grenfell, after commanding the Fourth Army Corps, was called upon to take up the Irish command on the Duke of Connaught becoming Inspector-General of the Forces. His peerage was a Coronation one. In 1903 Lord Grenfell married as his second wife the Hon. Aline Majendie, at one time a maid-of-honour to Queen Victoria.

The International Exhibition at Mannheim, which is under the patronage of the Grand Duke of Baden, consists of art and of horticulture and floriculture. The exhibition will consist partly of buildings containing watercolours, paintings and sculpture by eminent artists, and, to a greater extent, of grounds beautifully laid out in a novel and original manner, in accordance with the independent ideas of artists, garden architects (a recognised profession in Germany), and leading horticultural firms. The schemes comprise a natural amphitheatre formed by tiers of flowers, an old Roman garden, a garden of old-fashioned flowers, a model villa garden, a Japanese garden, an orchid-house, and among other prominent features may be mentioned the section laid out as a Black Forest landscape. Mannheim, a typical city of modern, progressive, and prosperous Germany, will certainly attract this summer many visitors from this country. It is situated on the main line to Switzerland and Austria.

The Landgrave of Hesse has returned from India and is staying in Paris for a few days on his way to England. H. R. H. has spent a good deal of his time *en voyage* composing a series of part songs with words in English. During his stay in Paris

he called with his cousin the Princess Marie of Saxe-Meiningen at Mme. Marchesi's, and asked her to allow her two charming pupils, the Misses Sybil and Dorothy Tancredi, the promising young New Zealand artists, to sing his songs for him as duets, so as to enable Princess Marie, who is passionately fond of music, to appreciate his compositions under the most favourable circumstances. At a fashionably-attended "at home" the two young ladies sang exquisitely the twelve part songs of the Royal composer to the delight of everyone who was present. Both the composer and the artists were greatly applauded. His Royal Highness testified his gratitude to the Misses Tancredi for their charming rendering of his music by presenting each with a handsome piece of jewellery.

Lord Harris, Lord Welby, Mr. Eckstein, and the other South African mining and financial leaders in London asked General Botha to be their guest at the Savoy last evening. The interests of the landed classes and the mining and financial sections in the Transvaal are so inextricably interwoven that the oftener men representing them meet round a table the more unthinkable does any ultimate outcome save co-operation and amity appear.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Werther.

Lyrical Drama in three acts and four pictures.
Music by J. Massenet.

Cast:

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

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

Composer: J. Massenet, born 1842.
(See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3,50 80.)

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

Salome.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday: Manfred. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, May 5th: Hans Heiling. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, May 6th: Der Freischütz. 7.30 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.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Saturday: Der Puppenspieler.—Ballast. 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, May 5th: Der Puppenspieler.—Ballast. 7.30 p.m.

Monday, May 6th: Die versunkene Glocke. 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending about 10.15

Libussa.

Trauerspiel in fünf Acten von Grillparzer.

Cast:

Kascha,	Schwestern	Fräul. Ulrich.
Tetka,		Fräul. Lissl.
Libussa,		Frau Salbach.
Primislaus		Herr Wiecke.
Domaslav,	Wladiken	Herr Froböse.
Lapak,		Herr P. Neumann.
Biwoy,		Herr Eggerth.
Wlasta,		Fräul. Serda.
Dobromila,	Dienerinnen der Schwestern	Fräul. Verden.
Swartka,		Frau Bleibtreu.
Dobra,		Fräul. Gulnand.
Slawa,		Fräul. Werner.
Ein Weib mit einem Kinde		Frau Pirie.
Ein Spieler		Herr Höhner.
Ein zweiter		Herr Leichert.
Ein Alter		Herr Walther.
Ein zweiter		Herr Huff.
Ein Jüngerer		Herr Tiller.
Ein Zecher		Herr Ricken.
Ein Zuseher		Herr Dettmer.
Zwei Streitende		Herr Gunz.
Ein Feldarbeiter		Herr Carstens.
Schenkwirt		Herr Taudien.
Ein Mädchen		Herr Helsing.
Ein Gewaffneter		Fräul. Leder.
		Herr Wogritsch.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

Ein Glas Wasser.

Cultured German lady,

mistress of English and French, makes up

excursions once or twice a week

into Saxon Switzerland for ladies, young girls or married couples.

May be interviewed at Streblener Strasse 20, I., between 1 and 4 p.m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Gastspiel des Berliner Vaudeville-Ensembles:

Die Herren von Maxim.

Posse mit Gesang und Tanz in vier Bildern.
Musik von Victor Holländer.

Cast:

Der Viconte Polykrates	Carl Gessner.	
Der Herzog, Präsident	Carl Stephanly.	
Prinz Harakiri,	des Clubs der Verliebten	Curt Lilien.
ein Japaner,		Josef Conradi.
Stotakoi, ein Russe,	Hugo Klemm.	
de Rabeuf,	Albert Klapproth.	
de Raton,	Hugo Biederker.	
de Clareville,	Hermann Witte.	
de Lazaire,	Emma Malkowska.	
Messalnette	Marie Sandeck.	
Molnair	Käte Lorenz.	
Suzanne Lerval	Grete Christiansen.	
Fanny Biberon	Franziska v. Cutsen.	
Panne de Nancy	Claire Harsdorf.	
Lafuxion	Anni Stengrit.	
Angèle de Libières	Sophie Schenk.	
Liane de Pongy	Grete Brügg.	
La Valette	Fernande Dinghaus.	
Jeanne Bokal	Mary Horris.	
Fifi Laroque	Agnes Jauer.	
Mimi Savanne	Henny Wiltner.	
Otéro	Eise Gerste.	
O-Kisato-San, Japanerin	Adolf Kallenbach.	
Doctor Quakenboss, Hypnotiseur	Käte Hansen.	
Bobonne, Kammerzofe b. Messalnette	Paul Herbig.	
Jenn, Oberkellner im Café Maxim		

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

The same performance.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauehnitz Edition, to appear May 10th:
Susan, 1 vol., by Ernest Oldmeadow.
New Chronicles of Rebecca, being the continuation of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm", 1 vol., by Kate Douglas Wiggin.
At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

ROYAL BELVEDERE

Grand Concert Daily

by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Willy Olsen.



The Concerts begin on Week Days at 7.30 p. m. on Sundays and holidays at 5 p. m.

Admission, at the door, 1 mark, or 50 pf. if the ticket is bought beforehand at any of the cigar-shops of the firm WOLF, Prager Str., See Str., Post Platz. At the Bureau of the Royal Belvedere 10 tickets may be had for 3 marks, up to 6 p. m. Admission to the Side Terrace and Pavilion free.

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.

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.

Pension Hahnefeld Lüttichau Strasse 23, I.

Excellent table. Comfortable home.

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

Pension LE RICHE Nürnberg Platz 3, II.

First-class Family Pension. Excellent situation. Splendid board.

Pension Weidmann Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Thursday, May 2nd. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.

Friday, May 3rd. 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.

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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 5 c.

Minister Resident: The Viscount Gough.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmart 16.

British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Am-

mon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

FIRST CLASS, situated on the Bismarck Square, the healthiest and finest part of Dresden.

Highly recommended by English and American Families. Real English Home comforts.

LIFT ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERATE TERMS. PENSION.

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

patronized by English and American Families.

Situated in the best part of the Town, close to the English and American Churches.

Very favourable Terms on 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 3,50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.

Electric Light.

Grand Hotel de Rome

BERLIN. Unter den Linden 39, opposite the Royal Palace.

Baths. — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift.

Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

Franzensbad. Kopp's Hotel Königsvilla

Salzquellenstrasse near the Morgenzeilpark.

Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp.

By appointment to H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Hotel Kroh Karlsbad

I. Cl. House.

Marienbad. Bohemia.

Season from the 1st of May to the 30th of September

30,000 Visitors, 90,000 Tourists.

Prospectus gratis from the Bürgermeisteramt.

Marienbad. Park Hotel Waldmühle.

First class, splendid position in the midst of its own park.

World-famed Restaurant. Motor Garage. Own Automobile.

Heinrich Krause, Proprietor.

Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

PRAGUE. Hotel Archduke Stephan.

Wenzelsplatz. First Class. The only new house in the town, with every comfort possible at low charges. Mostly frequented by English and Americans. 130 Rooms and Salons (fireproof). Fitted up with Electricity, Lifts, Steam Heating, Telephone &c. Grand Café a speciality. Centre of the town. Close to the Royal Museum. 8 minutes to the Station. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted. W. Hauner, Prop.

W. Hauner, Prop.

Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel.

Moderate Prices.

Nuremberg. Private Hotel and Pension Trefzer.

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

Marie Trefzer, Proprietress.

J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

Königsstrasse 76. — NUREMBERG — Established 1727.

Purveyor to the Bavarian Court.

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

TEPLITZ, Hotel Altes Rathaus. In the best position. Highly recom.

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

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I.

Highly recommended.

Confectioner's Shop. Chocolates and Sweets. English spoken. Helene Friedemann. Victoria Strasse 23.

Jungborn Ferdinand Strasse 18 pt. Vegetarian House. Best vegetarian diet on the principles of Dr. Lahmann.

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 1st of May 1907.

- Miss M. Lancing, New York, P. Becker-Opitz.
- Mr. and Mrs. W. Turner, New York, H. Bellevue.
- Miss L. H. Tower, Chicago, H. Bellevue.
- Miss E. L. Mather, Chicago, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. H. Bell, London, H. Bellevue.
- Miss L. Bell, London, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, New York, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. M. Mamonoff, Oxford, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. F. Schmidt, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. A. Schmidt, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Dr. C. Fischer, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. D. W. Doeroy, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. F. Hesse, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mrs. M. Sibson, Portland, P. Görnemann.
- Mr. A. Davis, Boston, H. Royal.
- Miss K. Barling, Birmingham, P. Schmalz.
- Miss E. M. Barling, Birmingham, P. Schmalz.
- Miss S. M. Barling, Birmingham, P. Schmalz.
- Miss K. Temple, Bristol, P. Unity.
- Miss A. Temple, Bristol, P. Unity.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Tangier, May 1. A Reuter report states that the Maghzen informed the Powers that wireless telegraphy is the monopoly of the Government, and that the Maghzen is considering whether to take it in hand as a Government work or to invite contracts for it. Mr. Popp, the representative of an international Company arrived here yesterday and will proceed to Fez to negotiate with the Maghzen for the establishment of the Company. Mohamed el Torres yesterday sent a Circular to the Powers, in which the Maghzen grants permission for coast trading, from yesterday's date.

Vienna, May 1. The Wiener Tageblatt, in commenting on the visit of the Minister Baron Aehrenthal to Berlin, writes: "At this moment, if ever, the peaceful character of the German-Austrian relations is evident. As our Alliance has always formed the strongest guarantee of peace, so in today's discussions the maintenance of peace will be the leading theme." The Fremdenblatt refers to the fact that the German-Austrian alliance has become a firm support of the European balance of power, on the maintenance of which the peace of the world depends, and that such a result may fill the State helmsmen in Austria-Hungary and Germany with the proud consciousness that the objects of the Alliance have been fully attained in the past and that therefore any and every modification of the Alliance should be out of the question. The paper concludes: "The absolute accord reigning between the two Empires has prevented injurious consequences from vacillations, and otherwise also reduced their importance. All outside impulses, therefore, can but strengthen both Governments in their resolve to continue a policy that guarantees the welfare of both countries and of Europe."

St. Petersburg, May 1. The President of the Duma had another interview with the Premier on the evening of the 29th of April, and yesterday morning an interview with the Minister of War to whom he expressed his great regret for the untoward incident in the Duma. After the conclusion of the debate on the fixing of the contingent of recruits, the President made a statement, in which he paid a tribute of respect and praise to the Russian army which had always distinguished itself by self-denial in the fulfilment of its difficult duties and by a high degree of devotion to the Fatherland and to the Czar. It was clear that the Duma would without doubt protest against such remarks on the Army as had been made by a member of the Duma. The words of the President were received with a storm of applause.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. Moderate southerly winds, sky clearing, slight showers in places, warmer.