

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 377.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## KING EDWARD'S RETURN.

H. M. King Edward arrived in Paris incognito on Wednesday evening.

## THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

For the past two days the Colonial Conference has been discussing the resolutions of the various colonies recommending that preferential tariffs should be adopted between the various constituent parts of the Empire.

In the course of his speech the Australian Premier Mr. Deakin said that the purchasing power of the Empire should be uniformly employed; then the Powers who treated the Empire differentially would come to wish for a treaty. A raising of the existing Australian import duties, and giving advantages to British goods, would put Australia in a position to replace foreign by British manufactures and to bring about a great increase of the commerce between England and Australia. The growth of the feeling of the corporate unity of the Empire must be recognised. The Prime Minister of New Zealand expressed himself in favour of supporting the shipping connecting lines of the Empire by subvention. Dr. Jameson, Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, spoke in favour of trying preferential treatment experimentally, in particular of giving advantages to South African wines and tobacco, and appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith, to make some small concessions to the Cape Colony. The Cape Colony, he said, was unanimous with regard to giving preferential treatment to Great Britain in return for ever so slight a proof of reciprocity. All the Colonies were already united in the wish that the Imperial Government should join them, and so ensure for the whole Empire the most favourable conditions from abroad.

## GENERAL BOTHA ON THE TRANSVAAL.

At a dinner given in honour of the Colonial Premiers by representatives of all the great mining firms of the country and of the leading banking and commercial houses, General Botha made a speech in which he said: The Transvaal Government was earnestly endeavouring to do justice to the mining industry and to make it successful. As its fruits would depend on its development, his efforts were directed to a lasting union of the races, as well as to the object of removing all difficulties by means of a federation of labour. The solution of that question would be taken in hand after thorough enquiry.

## GENERAL KUROKI ON BRITISH SOIL.

The Japanese General Kuroki arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, on Wednesday. A cordial reception was given to him by the Dominion, Provincial, and local authorities.

## MAY DAY IN LONDON.

A procession of some 1,000 workmen paraded through the main streets of the metropolis on Wednesday. No breaches of the peace took place.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### GERMAN TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS.

Telegrams from Berlin to New York indicate that the commercial difficulties between America and Germany have been settled more or less satisfactorily, in respect, at any rate, to the chief points in dispute. The arbitrary barriers set up against the importation of American food products into Germany, under the pretence of protecting the German flocks and herds against disease, are to be removed, and, in return, concessions are to be made in regard to the incidence of the American Customs duties and regulations. The Germans appear to be fairly satisfied, while the State Department is relieved at being able to avert an open war of tariffs. Officially it is stated at Washington that America

has got the better of the deal, a fact which is claimed as additional proof of the superiority of the amateur, or, as it has been described, the un-bureaucratic methods of American diplomacy.

## A MINING DISASTER.

The news comes from Charlestown, West Virginia, that a violent explosion took place in the Whipple mine, Scarborough, on Wednesday afternoon, many miners being killed or wounded. At the moment of the explosion 300 men were in the mine.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

More or less lively scenes took place in the neighbourhood of the Paris Labour Exchange on Wednesday. By midday about 180 persons had been arrested for refusing to obey the order to keep moving, for carrying concealed weapons and for circulating anarchist pamphlets. In the course of the afternoon a man fired at the troops from the top of an omnibus in the Place de la Republique. A soldier had his cloak shot through and a cuirassier's cuirass was dented. The firer of the shot and his companion were arrested, the police having some difficulty in protecting them from the crowd who wanted to lynch them. The man is a certain Jacob Law from Zelba in Russia and alleges that he is a naturalised American. He succumbed in the neighbouring barrack of Chateau d'Eau to the terrible injuries inflicted on him by the very excited mob. His companion was also maltreated by the crowd before the police could effect his arrest. At 6 p. m. a policeman on the Quai de Jenappes was slightly wounded by a revolver bullet. It is believed that the shot was fired by a woman, but the police were unable to fasten the guilt on any of the numerous persons they arrested. The Ministry of Marine has received reports from the State Arsenals and other naval institutions that the number of workmen celebrating May day was about 1,000 less than last year. No breaches of the peace took place.

A meeting was held in the Labour Exchange, at which a dismissed State official violently attacked all the members of the Cabinet, especially reproaching the Minister of Education, M. Briand, with denying his part, and with keeping the bourgeois of the Government informed of the Socialist movement. Further he supported the anti-militarist propaganda. During the meeting troops maintained order and regulated the traffic on the Place de la Republique. At the close of the meeting excited scenes took place in the streets. The Prefect of Police, M. Lepine, was mixed up in the crowd for a moment. The *Gardes Republiques* were forced to charge the mob. Up to 7 p. m. some 700 arrests had been made.

## THE PARIS AND VIENNA PRESS ON PRINCE BÜLOW'S SPEECH.

The *Temps*, in commenting on Prince Bülow's speech, says "The Chancellor only wished to allay anxiety. He has confidence in the strength of Germany. With regard to the Hague Conference the Imperial Chancellor does not think that any success can be obtained in the direction of the limitation of armaments. He said little with regard to Franco-German relations. He believes that by loyal application of the decrees of the Algeciras Conference mistrust will vanish by degrees. For the moment there is nothing better to hope for. The conclusion of his speech in which unity at home is described as the best guarantee of peace, is true for France as well as for Germany.

The *Journal des Debats* thinks that Germany in defence of her economic equilibrium has employed such violent means that the scope of her policy in Morocco considerably oversteps her interests in that country.

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* writes: "The speech was filled with a seriousness which had no taint of pessimism. The proposal for the limitation of armaments has been supported by no part of the political world worth mentioning, save in its English home. The Governments of Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia have decided, even if they will not demand the exclusion of the discussion of the armaments question from the Hague Conference, at

least themselves to take no part in such discussion, and Prince Bülow has, in the name of Germany, elucidated this standpoint, which at least has the merit of frankness and the courage of its own convictions. For the rest, the German Chancellor withheld all unfriendly comment on the English proposal, and while he commented on the much discussed Anglo-German relations certainly with no exaggerated, premeditated friendliness, he did so in no way to cause any anxiety. Especially noticeable was his statement that Anglo-Russian hostility could no longer be looked upon as certain." The article concludes. "That is the attitude adopted by Germany at the present epoch. She remains, where she is, but she is determined to defend what she has to the last. This resolution does not belong to the Government alone but to the whole nation."

The *Neue Wiener Tageblatt* says that the speech made a strong, lasting impression. It was a speech full of firmness, confidence and consciousness of strength, a speech without a threat, a speech of sobriety, so to speak, but behind this sobriety stood a strength that could be felt; no further commentary on it is necessary; it can stand and speak for itself.

The *Deutsche Volksblatt* says that perhaps a more detailed exposition of international policy had been expected. In any case the reception of the speech showed that, apart from the Social Democrat party, the whole German nation was at one in a quiet consciousness of its rights.

## FEARED LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

The greatest anxiety prevails in Genoa as to the emigrant ship "Cetta di Milano" which left that port on April 8, and was due in New York on April 20, but of which no news has come to hand. It is seriously feared that the ship with her 1,000 passengers has foundered.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### SIBERIAN EMIGRATION.

The Agricultural Minister, Prince Vassiltshikoff, has sent a circular telegram to the Governors with reference to the excessive development of emigration to Siberia. A mass of emigrants suffer all kinds of privations on the way, and from time to time owing to the lack of free land in the neighbourhood of the railway must return to Russia. The Minister orders that people who possess no proof of a grant of land, must not be given passes, and that those who desire to emigrate to the far East be advised to postpone their departure until the summer or autumn, since all the plots of land available for settlement last year are occupied. The circular, according to the *P. T. A.*, attains great importance with reference to the resolution adopted on the subject on Tuesday by the Duma.

## WOMAN-TOILERS IN BAVARIA.

German social economists are now seriously considering the wretched condition of women-workers in Bavaria. The matter has been brought to legislative and Imperial attention, and it is likely that in a very few years the women labourers of Munich will be extinct.

As it is, the Munich work-woman of the streets exists, and to-day wherever building is going on there one may see a gang of old young women doing the hard work of the masons' assistants—mixing the mortar, carrying the hod and staggering under piles of bricks.

Only young women are employed in these heart-breaking, back-breaking jobs. Old women cannot carry the heavy burdens to the upper stories, and even the young ones soon break down. Then they are relegated to the stone piles.

Street cleaning is another occupation in which the Munich women manage to earn a few coppers daily. Not only do they sweep the thoroughfares and rake out the gutters, but they load up the dump carts and shovel up all the filth and refuse.

On the street railways also women are employed, especially in the positions of track tender and "switchmen". They work nine hours a day and are paid sixty cents per diem.

Men's toil done by women is not confined to Munich, for the Prussian Railroad management has for some time past been employing women in the construction of the railway beds. Squads of women are to be seen working on construction, sometimes alone and sometimes hand in hand with men, levelling the ground and shovelling dirt to lay out new streets.

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## LONDON LETTERS.

CREMATION IN ENGLAND.  
(From our correspondent.)

London, April 30.

The Transactions of the Cremation Society of England, published annually, always furnish interesting reading, and the 20th number, just received from the always courteous and informing secretary, Mr. G. A. Noble, does not form any exception to that rule.

The last time I saw him was on the occasion of Lady Burdett-Coutts' death. He had sent me a telegram to the effect that the body of the late Baroness was to be cremated at Golder's Green, to the North of London, where the latest, and by far the largest, best-equipped, and finest crematorium in England is situated.

Knowing that arrangements had been nearly completed, then, for the burial of the body in Westminster Abbey, I could not help wondering, how cremation at Golder's Green was to be combined with burial at Westminster, even presuming that the Dean and Chapter of the Abbey might be able to overcome their conscientious objections, known to exist, against cremation, as inconsistent with the tenets of Anglicanism, *re* the resurrection of the body on the Judgment Day.

Whilst I was still pondering, an extraordinary statement from Mr. Burdett-Coutts, the late Baroness' husband, caught my eye. In it he asserted, with some measure of acerbity, that false rumours had been spread in the Press to the effect that he had requested, or given his consent to, the cremation of his wife's body at Golder's Green. No such intention existed! It was palpably the statement of a man very much annoyed.

But, in the face of the equally emphatic statement from the Cremation Society, the attitude of Mr. Burdett-Coutts became as absolutely incomprehensible as the strange silence in most of the newspapers about the whole affair.

So, not being satisfied, I straightway went to Mr. Noble, at the offices of the Cremation Society, to obtain an explanation. He seemed to expect me, for he had his explanation ready. It was absolutely conclusive, for he showed me the prescribed legal document, duly filled in and signed by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, backed by the necessary statements of his late wife's medical attendants, requesting her cremation on a stated day, and making all the requisite arrangements, both at Stratton House and at Golder's Green.

Obviously, Mr. Burdett-Coutts had altered his mind, upon hearing the decision as to the burial in Westminster Abbey. The Cremation Society, of course, felt sore about his attitude in the whole matter. A gentleman might alter his mind, in the presence of special and unforeseen circumstances—said Mr. Noble to me, in substance—but he had no right to cast a slur on the Society, and on cremation as well, in the way he had done, by representing such cremation as something disgraceful and unheard of, after signing a request for that very thing.

Very little was allowed to appear about this affair in the newspapers at the time, and I see now that, in the Transactions of the Cremation Society, the officials of that body have, also, thought that discretion was the better part of valour. Presumably, Mr. Burdett-Coutts has fully compensated the Cremation Society for the expenses already incurred.

The following lines in the Council's report for 1906 constitute the only reference to the whole and most unpleasant episode:—

"Apart from the encouraging increase in the number of Cremations carried out both at Woking and Golder's Green, 1906 was a singularly uneventful year in respect of Cremation. Amongst others cremated at Woking were the late Mr. George Herring and the Earl of Lovelace. The Council much regret, on public grounds, that the wise precedent of previous cremation adopted in the instance of the late Sir Henry Irving was not followed in the case of a recent interment in Westminster Abbey."

For the rest, it will be noted that the cause of cremation in this country has steadily progressed during the past year. The total number of bodies cremated in England, Wales, and Scotland—Ireland has no public crematorium as yet—in 1906 reached 742.

At Woking, where the first public crematorium in England—now much improved—was opened in 1885, 140 cremations were carried out last year, the total there, since the opening, reaching 2,888 by December 31st, 1906.

It should be remembered that cremation has only become legally possible in this country since the Cremation Act, 1902, and under the Home Secretary's prescriptions, ordained by that Act.

The same Act authorised municipal bodies to erect public crematoria at the expense of the rate-payers. The following interesting table shows to

what extent the municipalities of Great Britain have availed themselves of their new privilege. The figures in brackets indicate the date at which the cremations commenced. Crematoria owned by municipalities are marked M.

CREMATIONS carried out at other Crematoria in Great Britain to December 31st, 1906.

|                                 | 1906. | Total. |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Golder's Green (1902) . . . . . | 298   | 933    |
| Manchester (1892) . . . . .     | 90    | 1,028  |
| Liverpool (1896 M) . . . . .    | 46    | 352    |
| Glasgow (1895 M) . . . . .      | 44    | 235    |
| Hull (1901 M) . . . . .         | 17    | 100    |
| Darlington (1901) . . . . .     | 13    | 28     |
| Leicester (1902 M) . . . . .    | 12    | 42     |
| Birmingham (1903) . . . . .     | 25    | 67     |
| Leeds (1906 M) . . . . .        | 15    | 31     |
| Ilford (1905 M) . . . . .       | 23    | 32     |
| Bradford (1903 M) . . . . .     | 14    | 15     |
| Sheffield (1904 M) . . . . .    | 6     | 13     |

The late Sir Henry Thompson, whose son has succeeded him in the chairmanship of the Cremation Society, was—it is well-known—the first and most ardent champion of the cause of cremation in this country. His article in the *Contemporary Review* in 1874 gave the primary impulse, and it led to the formation of the Cremation Society. I have met him many times, last of all at the cremation of Herbert Spencer. He was a most earnest and simple-minded man, a kindlier one it would be impossible to imagine.

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Friday, May 3rd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Sunday, May 5th. *V. Sunday after Easter: Rogation Sunday.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.  
Monday, May 6th. *Rogation Day.* 10.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Tuesday, May 7th. *Rogation Day.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Wednesday, May 8th. *Rogation Day: Vigil and Eve of the Ascension.* 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, May 9th. *Ascension Day: Holy Thursday.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.  
Friday, May 10th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.  
Saturday, May 11th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.  
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

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Sunday, May 5th. *V. Sunday after Easter.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
Thursday, May 9th. *Ascension Day.* Holy Communion 11.0 a.m.  
Friday, May 10th. Litany 10.0 a.m.  
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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## WHITE versus YELLOW.

Rudyard Kipling in one of his earlier and therefore less complicated and technical poems, after asserting that "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet" goes on to relate in verse an incident in which an Asiatic and an Englishman showed precisely the same degree of courage and magnanimity. None the less it is part of the cardinal creed of white men that they are innately superior to the coloured races, the members of which must inevitably be content to take subordinate positions when they come in contact with Europeans. This theory has invariably been upheld by the white races in their dealings with the East, the latest example of the intensity with which it is cherished being the anti-Japanese movement in Western America. In this last there was, it is true, a considerable element of the fear and hatred of cheap labour; for the abstemious rice-eating Japanese coolie can easily be contented with a much lower rate of wage than his beef-fed American rival. But throughout the controversy, we in Europe were continually being reminded of the deep-rooted animosity which exists on the Pacific slope to the yellow races. A contemporary, in discussing the whole question of race-animosity from the point of view of the coloured races, ascribes the dislike of foreigners which exists, for instance in China, to the fact that the European openly shows his contempt for the yellow race, that he invariably obtains the posts of authority in the country, that he makes money at the expense of the natives, and also to the difference in creed. In tracing back the race-animosity, that undoubtedly exists, to the first three reasons, our contemporary is probably right. The self-claimed superiority of the white race must be decidedly galling to the cultured and educated man—and there are many such—of the other races; equally exasperating must be the assumption that all military and administrative commands should be held by whites. And in this connection we must point out that the late Russo-Japanese war has finally pricked this bubble as far as one Asiatic nation is concerned. On the one hand was a great European nation, with all the prestige that a position maintained for centuries had given her, on the other a mere handful, comparatively, of "yellow" men, who had never come into armed contact with white men. But the result of the war showed plainly enough that never again can it be urged that the yellow man is incapable of high command. Apart from all questions of corruption and want of discipline, the Japanese showed higher capacity, both on land and at sea, than their rivals, and the final issue of the struggle was never for a moment in doubt. With regard to the third of the causes enumerated above, while it is natural that the white races embarking in enterprises far from their own homes should endeavour to make as much money as they can, it is the curious supineness of the native races that enables the former to be so successful in this direction. It may, in truth, be unsatisfactory to the coloured races to see railways, mines &c. in the hands of foreigners, but they know that, left to themselves, they would never have started such enterprises at all. Our contemporary also alleges that difference of creed is a powerful incentive to race-hatred. But this statement is difficult to accept, at least without qualification. It may be, and probably is, true of Egypt and certain parts of India, but there is little or no exception taken in Japan to Christians as such. The whole attitude of the Japanese toward religion is curiously indifferent. Shintoism, the old religion of the country, with its odd mixture of ancestor-worship and paganism, is hardly a religion at all to Western ideas. It has no code of moral laws and enjoins no particular rule of conduct on its adherents, save that they should obey the Mikado, who is still regarded as a semi-deity. So indifferent are the Japanese to religion that at one time, in the wave of enthusiasm for Western ideas that swept over the country, it was considered quite likely that the Mikado would issue a decree making Christianity the religion of the country; and probably the decree would have met with less resistance than that by which the Japanese men were made to cut off their flowing locks. In the case of Japan, with her marvellous gift of assimilating Western ideas, the race-antipathy between the white and yellow races is almost entirely on the side of the whites. The wave of unrest which seems to be disturbing all the coloured races in the near East,—witness the anti-French movement in Morocco, the nationalist movement in Egypt, and the sedition which is most certainly seething in Bengal,—has not reached Japan at all, and even the late difficulties with the Californian Government seem to have aroused far more excitement on the Pacific coast than among the Japanese, against whom the anti-alien legislation in California was directed.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong southerly winds, fairly bright and mostly dry, somewhat warmer.

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**SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.**

(From the London evening journals.)

The Prince and Princess of Wales honoured Sir John and Lady Lister-Kaye with their presence at dinner on Monday night. In the afternoon her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, visited the exhibition and sale now being held at the Mount-street Galleries, of water-colours given by West-country artists in order to defray the debt of £400 on the memorial tower of the parish church of Lower Brixham, Devon, which was reopened by the Bishop of Exeter last week. The Princess bought a study of a terrier's head by Miss Muriel Hunt. This exhibition is to remain open for another week. The Princess of Wales has consented to be present on the occasion of the Charles Santley Jubilee Benefit Concert at the Albert Hall tomorrow afternoon.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught have accepted invitations to the luncheon to be given to Prince Fushimi by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Friday, May 10.

The Prince of Wales took his son Prince Edward to the Royal Naval College on Wednesday, and during his stay in the Isle of Wight was to reside at Kent House, near Osborne, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll.

Lord Leonfield, who entertains the Colonial Premiers this week, will be one of the youngest hosts to have the honour of feasting the distinguished visitors. He celebrated his thirty-fifth birthday last month. He was the second son of the late peer, his mother being a sister of Lord Rosebery, but his elder brother died of typhoid in 1895. Since his succession seven years ago Lord Leonfield has earned the regard of his hundreds of tenants, has proved himself a good sportsman and an excellent M. F. H., and also a capable soldier. He was in the 1st Life Guards for a time, and on the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa went out to acquire a wound as well as a reputation for pluck.

Lord Leonfield, being a bachelor, is regarded as a great "parti," for his possessions are anything but mean. The Leonfield estates comprise 66,000 acres in England and 44,000 in Ireland, and have been estimated to bring in £88,000 annually. Then he owns one of the most beautiful homes in the kingdom, Petworth House, Sussex. Petworth was at one time the southern seat of the Earls of Northumberland, and passed from them to the Duke of Somerset, and so on to the Earls of Egremont and the Wyndhams. It has a magnificent collection of pictures, especially Turners, and is surrounded by one of the largest and most splendid parks in England.

The Hon. Dudley Gordon, whose marriage took place last week, is a famous swimmer. He is one of three living Aberdonians who have performed the feat of swimming from the mouth of the Dee to the mouth of the Don—a feat of endurance that north of the Tweed is considered almost equal to swimming across the Channel. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Gordon, who are spending the early part of their honeymoon at Belvoir Castle, lent them by the Duke of Russland, are expected in a few days at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt have returned to London from Paris. They will sail for New York on Friday by the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. Tables are already being booked in the Carlton-Ritz restaurant on this steamer. On its last voyage from America every table in the restaurant was taken at every meal.

The funeral of Viscount Hood took place at Hallow Down, Sussex, on Wednesday. By kind permission of his Majesty the King a memorial service was held at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, at three o'clock on the same day.

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

**OPERA HOUSE.**

Sunday, May 5th: Hans Helling. 7.30 p. m.  
 Monday, May 6th: Der Freischütz. 7.30 p. m.

**SCHAUSPIELHAUS.**

Sunday, May 5th: Brand. 7 p. m.  
 Monday, May 6th: Die versunkene Glocke. 7.30 p. m.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 9.15

**Salome.**

Drama in one act after Oscar Wilde's Play translated into German by Hedwig Lachmann.  
 Music by Richard Strauss.

**Cast:**

Herod . . . . . Herr Burrian.  
 Herodias . . . . . Fräul. v. Chavanne.  
 Salome . . . . . Herr Perron.  
 Jochanaan . . . . . Herr Jäger.  
 Narraboth . . . . . Fräul. Eibenschütz.  
 A page of Herodias . . . . . Herr Rüdiger.

Five Jews . . . . . Herr Wolf I.  
 . . . . . Herr Groseh.  
 . . . . . Herr Erl.  
 . . . . . Herr Rains.  
 Two Nazarenes . . . . . Herr Plaschke.  
 . . . . . Herr Kruis.  
 Two soldiers . . . . . Herr Nebuschka.  
 . . . . . Herr Erwin.

A Cappadocian . . . . . Herr Wachter.  
 A page of Herod . . . . . Fräul. Keldorfer.

\* \* Salome — Frau Aino Akté as Gast.

**PLOT.** Narraboth, captain of Herod's guard, is in love with Salome and yields to her entreaties to gratify her curiosity and allow Jochanaan (John the Baptist) to come out of his cell. Salome, on John's appearance, falls passionately in love with him. Narraboth, in despair, falls dead at Salome's feet. The Baptist curses Salome. Herod, who entertains a guilty love for Salome, implores her to dance before him, offering her any reward she may choose. She finally consents and at the conclusion of the dance demands the head of John Baptist. Herodias upholds her demand, and Herod reluctantly consenting, the head is brought on a silver charger. Salome gloats over it and Herod, in disgust, orders the soldiers to kill her, which they do with their shields.

Composer: Richard Strauss, born 1864.  
 (See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 80.)

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

**Der Rattenfänger von Hameln.**

**ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.**

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.45

**Ein Glas Wasser.**

Comedy in five Acts by Scribe.

**Cast:**

Anna, Königin von England . . . . . Frau Salbach.  
 Herzogin von Marlborough . . . . . Fräul. Ulrich.  
 Henry Saint John, Vicomte von Bolingbroke . . . . . Herr Stahl.  
 Mashum, Führer im Garderegiment . . . . . Herr Gebühr.  
 Abigail, Cousine der Herzogin . . . . . Fräul. Werner.  
 Lady Abermale . . . . . Fräul. Schendler.  
 Marquis von Torcy, Gesandter Ludwig's XIV . . . . . Herr Eggerth.  
 Sir James Harley, Mitglied des Parlaments . . . . . Herr Walther.  
 Thomson, Kammerdiener der Königin . . . . . Herr Höhner.  
 Ein Zeremonienmeister . . . . . Herr Carstens.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7 p. m.

**Brand.**

**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 Vicomte Polykrates . . . . .   | Carl Gessner.        |
| Der Herzog, Präsident . . . . .  | Carl Stephany.       |
| Prinz Harakiri, ein Japaner, Stotakoi, ein Russe, de Rabeuf, de Raton, de Clareville, de Lazaire, Messalinette . . . . . | Curt Lilien.         |
| Molairé . . . . .  | Josef Conradi.       |
| Suzanne Lerval . . . . .   | Hugo Klemm.          |
| Fanny Bibéron . . . . .  | Albert Klapproth.    |
| Panne de Nancy . . . . .   | Hugo Bödecker.       |
| Laffluxion . . . . .   | Hermann Witte.       |
| Angèle de Libières . . . . .   | Emma Malkowska.      |
| Liane de Pongy . . . . .   | Marie Sandeck.       |
| La Valette . . . . .   | Käte Lorenz.         |
| Jeanne Bokal . . . . .   | Grete Christiansen.  |
| Fifi Laroque . . . . .   | Franziska v. Cutsen. |
| Mimi Savanne . . . . .   | Claire Harsdorf.     |
| Otéro . . . . .  | Anni Stengrit.       |
| O-Kisato-San, Japanerin . . . . .  | Sophie Schenk.       |
| Doctor Quakenboss, Hypnotiseur . . . . .   | Grete Brügg.         |
| Bobonne, Kammerzofe b. Messalinette . . . . .  | Fernande Dinghaus.   |
| Jean, Oberkellner im Café Maxim . . . . .  | Mary Horris.         |
|  | Agnes Jauer.         |
|  | Henny Wiltner.       |
|  | Else Gerste.         |
|  | Adolf Kallenbach.    |
|  | Käte Hansen.         |
|  | Paul Herbig.         |

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

The same performance.

**MR. LONG ON SEPARATION.**

"A Note on the Irish Question" is the title of a short article in the *Fortnightly Review* by Mr. Walter H. Long, M. P. In the course of the article, which was written as an introduction to "Ireland Today and Tomorrow" by Mr. E. B. Iwan-Müller, Mr. Long repels the charge that the only policy of Unionists in regard to Ireland is one of coercion. In some ways Devolution would, in his opinion, be found to be more dangerous than Home Rule. "If," he says, "we believe that a friend of ours is in danger and is likely to be seriously attacked, it would be a prudent and sensible act to present him with a revolver and cartridges in order that he may use them for his own defence against his enemies; but if we have reason to fear that the first use he will make of the revolver will be to turn it upon ourselves, then we shall be rash indeed if we give him this means of doing us mortal injury. This appears to be the situation in regard to Devolution. If we are justified in believing that any measure of this kind will be employed by the Irish people to develop their own industries and generally to help themselves, we may regard its concession with complacency. If, on the other hand, we know, as we do without any room for doubt, that it would be used by the majority in Ireland in order to advance the cause which they have at heart, viz., in order to make Home Rule the inevitable consequence, surely we shall be shutting our eyes to plain facts and be guilty of criminal folly if, from some sentimental or other reason, we concede demands made in this spirit indicated by the remarks I have quoted." The statement that Unionist feeling in Ireland has weakened, that there is growing, even in Belfast and the North, a demand for something in the form of Devolution, and that there is less enthusiasm for the cause of the Union is, Mr. Long believes, altogether misleading. The Prime Minister's declaration is to the effect that the model he has in view is the Colonial one. "Surely," says Mr. Long, "it must be conceded that the control of the Imperial Parliament over Canada or Australia, or any of our self-governing Colonies, is of the most slender description. In this connection I would venture to quote Lord Rosebery's striking sentence in his speech the other day to the Liberal League: 'I am also under the impression that whereas we are delighted to see self-government carried to the extreme of independence, united only to the Mother Country by the Crown, in Australia and Canada, it would be a very different matter when it is in a contiguous island which prides itself on the disloyalty of its public declarations.' This is the carefully-considered utterance of a great Liberal statesman, not of a Southern Irish Unionist or a Northern Orangeman. . . . Colonies which lie thousands of miles from our shores cannot seriously affect for good or for evil the precautions which we think it necessary to adopt in order to secure ourselves from invasion and attack. This cannot be said of Ireland. She lies athwart our western border, she could do immense mischief if she wished in times of national strain and peril, and surely a great people, such as we are, conscious of our strength, mindful of our responsibilities, grateful for the splendid heritage which we have received as a result of the devotion, sacrifice, and labour of our forefathers, cannot now falter in the supreme moment when we are called upon to decide as between Unity and Separation."

**WHAT A NEW GAUGE MEANS.**

American railroad men say that Mr. Harri-man's suggestion of a six-foot gauge will never be carried out; to change now would cost at least one-tenth of all the wealth of the nation. It would put every car and engine on the scrap-heap, make useless every existing tunnel and embankment, require the lengthening of curves—in short, the rebuilding of the roads at twice their former cost—and all this without interrupting traffic. It cannot be done. The Japanese in Manchuria easily put their narrow-gauge engines on Russian broad-gauge tracks by moving the left rail in. To have broadened the gauge to an equal extent might have been the work of years.

DAY

# ROYAL BELVEDERE

## Grand Concert Daily

by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Kapellmeister 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.

## Glimatic Health Resort **Bad Geltzschberg** near Auescha (Leitmeritz) in German Bohemia.

Hydropathic establishment, physico-dietetic Sanatorium (Diet-Cures), Convalescent Home, chalybeate springs, summer resort, sun and air baths, recommended in cases of disease of respiratory or digestive organs, female ailments, heart or nerve trouble (Neurasthenia). Individual medical treatment. Dr. N. Larje. Wooded and hilly district. (1332 ft.) Spacious park, idyllic quiet, excellent cuisine, moderate prices. Railway station Lewin-Geltzschberg. Information and prospectus gratis. E. H. Haas. Charming spot for Whitsuntide Holiday.

## SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

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

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

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

## WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

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

## Ernst Müller

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

Glass. Porcelain. Majolica.  
Stoneware. Faience.

**Pension Kosmos** Strehlener 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.

## LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 2nd of May 1907.

Mr. K. Ascott, London, H. Drei Raben.  
Mr. H. Wiener, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennelly, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. M. Halbach, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. J. Dawson, Stoke on Trent, H. Hoeritzsch.  
Mr. A. Graf, London, H. Hoeritzsch.  
Mr. P. Young, Cleveland, H. Lingke.  
Mr. J. Ortner, London, H. du Nord.  
Miss M. Trembath, Cornwall, H. du Nord.  
Miss M. Dooly, Salt Lake City, P. v. Oertzen.  
Miss C. Cochran, London, P. v. Oertzen.  
Miss V. Cochran, London, P. v. Oertzen.  
Miss M. W. Charrington, Rochampton, P. Schadowell.  
Mr. N. A. Charrington, Rochampton, P. Schadowell.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 5 c.

Minister Resident: *The Viscount Gough.*

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: 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 comfort.

LIFT ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERATE TERMS. PENSION.

## GRAND UNION HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

patronized by English and American Families.

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

Very favourable Terms en Pension. Elevator. Telephone.

Electric Light. H. Schnelle, Proprietor.

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

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 Morgenzellpark;

Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel

managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp.

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

## Hotel Kroh Karlsbad

I. Cl. House.

## Marienbad. Bohemia.

Season from the 1st of May to the 30th of September  
30,000 Visitors, 90,000 Tourists.

Prospectus gratis from the Bürgermeisteramt.

## Marienbad. Park Hotel Waldmühle.

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

World-famed Restaurant. Motor Garage. Own Automobile.

Heinrich Krause, Proprietor.

## Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

## PRAGUE. Hotel Archduke Stephan.

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

Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel. Moderate Prices.

## Nuremberg. Private Hotel and Pension Trefzer.

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

Marie Trefzer, Proprietress.

## J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

Königsstrasse 76. — NUREMBERG — Established 1727.

Purveyor to the Bavarian Court.

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

## TEPLITZ. Hotel Altes Rathaus.

In the best position. Highly recom. to English & Americans. Mod. Prices. English spoken. Auto Garage. Franz Dittrich, Prop.

## Pension Unity, Lütichau Strasse 26, I.

Highly recommended.

## Schramm & Echtermeyer

Established 1835.

### 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.

## LOCAL.

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 Schloss Platz.

## MADAGASCAR'S CALAMITY.

Details, now for the first time reaching France, of the havoc wrought by the cyclone of last March show that the island has passed through a terrible calamity. For scores of miles in various regions roads and bridges that have taken months and even years to construct have been quite destroyed, whole villages and towns are in ruins, not excepting the European residences and places of business and administrative buildings, which are all of stone. At one town alone, Manaujary, 1,000 buildings have been wrecked. Worse still, tens of thousands of natives have for two months had to be fed by public distributions of rice.

## ON THE BRINK.

The Milan-Paris Simplon express had a narrow escape from destruction near Gallarate the other day. After Milan itself, this station is the busiest along the Northern line, and the staff is totally inadequate numerically to requirements. By an error on the points, the express was switched on to a short terminal branch, which would certainly have hurled the train down the embankment 36 ft. deep at the end. Luckily, one of the block-signal men saw what had happened in time to stop the express and turn it back upon its own rails. The question of the undermanning of Gallarate is now being raised.

## JARS UNMUSICAL.

The rare occurrence of a touring choir almost disturbing the friendly relations of two Governments has occurred between Italy and Austria. The Men's Choral Society of Vienna were on their way through Italy by train to embark at Genoa for America, where they have a touring engagement. As soon as their carriages reached the Italian frontier troubles arose from the refusal of the Italian authorities to make any allowance for the difference between Austrian coaches and those of their own system, or in any way to facilitate matters for the travellers. A quick interchange of telegrams between Rome and Vienna was necessary before the Italian railway authorities could be brought to a more amiable mood.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Gotha, May 2. The Duke and Duchess, with the Heir Apparent, left for England today.

St. Petersburg, May 2. The *Börsenzeitung* states that the Premier, M. Stolypin, wished to pay a visit on the 30th of April to M. Golovin, the President of the Duma, but did not find him at home and therefore left his card. M. Stolypin then telephoned to M. Golovin that both he himself and the War Minister were satisfied and considered the Duma incident at an end; that besides, he, Stolypin, thanked him for his conduct in the matter, which had enabled the friends of the Duma to contend successfully for its continued existence. He considered the Duma the only factor that would be able to bring Russia into the way of peaceful development. The War Minister will make a statement in the Duma, the week after Easter, as to the measures adopted by the Governor General of Moscow.

The *Rjetsch* states that the War Minister also paid M. Golovin a visit.

St. Petersburg, May 2. (From a special correspondent.) A gang of sharpers who arrived here yesterday from a distance have been arrested. In their possession were found plans of banks, and of the business premises of certain insurance companies and large stores which were to have been broken into during the Easter holidays. The police have taken extensive precautions.

Baku, May 2. (From a special correspondent.) A general strike has been in operation here since yesterday.