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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At Tuesday's sitting, during the discussion of the Budget, the Opposition moved an amendment in which the necessity was pointed out of procuring a broader basis of taxation. The discussion turned for the most part on the question of preferential treatment of the Colonies.

Mr. Balfour said that heavier taxation could not finally be avoided, and they ought in this connection to meet the wishes of the Colonies as far as possible. In any case, the new situation created by the repeatedly expressed wish of the Colonies must not be disregarded.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. H. Asquith, laid stress on the impossibility of coming to an agreement as to preferential treatment of the Colonies on the basis of existing taxation, and said that Great Britain could only grant effectual preferential treatment if she introduced preferential tariffs on foreign food-stuffs and raw materials. The British electorate had, however, by an unexampled majority, declared itself against any alteration of the tariff system. The Colonial Prime Ministers had made their position very clear at the Conference, and so had the Government. This open exchange of opinions had established the fact that the opinions of the Colonies and the mother country differed, but their friendly relations had been strengthened.

The Opposition amendment was rejected by 376 votes to 108, and the Bill was read a second time.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The Colonial Conference finished its sittings on Tuesday after passing a resolution recommending an express steamship service between England and Australia via Canada.

THE ENGLISH RAILWAY DISPUTE.

The directors of all the great railway Companies have already met to discuss the demands of their employes, and with the exception of the representatives of the North Eastern have unanimously decided to remain firm and under no circumstances to recognise the Railway Union as representative of the railway employes.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

The *Evening Standard* learns from Lucknow that serious riots of a seditious character have taken place in Delhi where the Hindoos outnumber the Mohamedans. The crown is said to have been knocked off the statue of Queen Victoria in that city. The unrest has now spread to the Southern part of the peninsula. In Madras troops are patrolling the streets.

In connection with the recent disturbances in Rawalpindi 45 persons were arrested, and a reward of 30 rupees is offered for the apprehension of various other persons.

THE IRISH AND THE BILL.

The *Globe* learns from its Dublin correspondent that the Executive of the North Dublin Branch of the United Irish League on Saturday threw in its lot with those who condemn Mr. Birrell's proposals, on the ground that the Bill, in place of "fostering Home Rule rather hinders it." Mr. A. J. Kettle declared that the measure was "built on the lines of the Land Conference Surrender," and he announced his intention of moving a resolution at the forthcoming Nationalist Convention declining, in the name of the "Irish race and nation," to have anything to do with the "Irish Duma." The Bill is "so absurdly inadequate," it is "so insultingly hostile to the national aspirations of the Irish people," that Mr. A. J. Kettle declines even to discuss it. The Chairman said that when Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule measure—the admission is of importance in view of the Nationalist contention that there is no more law-abiding race than the Irish—"the country was not in a peace-

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able condition." Now, however, Ireland was "absolutely quiet and orderly (*sic*), and its intelligence was insulted" by Mr. Birrell. It is safe to say that Mr. A. J. Kettle's resolution will give rise to some heated language at the Convention.

The *Leinster Leader* condemns the Bill root and branch, and it points the finger of scorn at the "mock control" of the Irish Council over those departments which are likely to yield no fruit in the harvest of Administration, and give rise to the greatest political heartburns. "An Irish Council," it concludes, "with control of the minor departments, might develop into something of a national power. The Liberals thought it better to blend the Council with a nominated element, thereby violating the principles for which they stand in England. The position of the Lord Lieutenant in connection with the Irish Council is the most amazing thing that has been proposed in the political world in modern times. We have only one parallel—the autocratic sway of the Czar of Russia. The Lord Lieutenant would have the right of jumping on and suppressing the work of the Council at any time. He would have the right—after the first term of office—of appointing a nominated element on the Council, of appointing the chairmen of the numerous committees—all paid jobs, be it remembered. To our mind the whole thing seems to aim at stirring up a reign of jobbery and corruption, and everything that is rotten in the public life of a country. We need no more proof in Ireland against jobbery and corruption when the temptation is put in our way than any other civilised country in the world, but the creation of this Irish Council Bill, in some of its aspects, appears to offer a field for corruption which must be more demoralising and nationally weakening to a country in the position of Ireland. These proposals are all the more amazing when we recollect that they emanate from an avowedly democratic Government. It would be a sheer waste of time and nothing short of an insult to the intelligence of the people to ask them to elect representatives to undertake a work which is foredoomed; a work in which they could not move hand or foot to develop, or foster one national or helpful work."

It is said that Mr. John Redmond will advise the acceptance of the Bill, but unless a remarkable change sets in, and the provincial Nationalists do a *volte face*, the Convention of the United Irish League will act as an official mourner at the obsequies of the Irish Council Bill.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

It is understood that President Roosevelt has just made his arrangements for his customary summer vacation. It would be, perhaps, more correct to describe it as the transfer of the White House machinery from Washington to the seaside, for Mr. Roosevelt always does an immense amount of work while at Oyster Bay, and this year is to be no exception to his rule. He will pay another official visit to the Jamestown Exhibition on

June 11, and on the following day will migrate with his family to his summer residence.

It has been stated that Mr. Roosevelt will devote a good deal of his vacation to a further study of the relations of the railroads and other great corporations with the Federal Government, and particularly with the inter-State Commerce Commission. The powers of the latter body it is thought require extension, and Mr. Roosevelt will consider how best to secure the necessary reforms. He is credited with a desire to restrain the injudicious meddling of State Legislatures with the railroads within their territory, and to have disputes settled by the Federal, rather than the local authorities, wherever possible.

THE AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.

Mr. Charlemagne Tower, United States Ambassador to Berlin, sailed from New York on Tuesday by the "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In the delegation of the groups of the Left M. Clémenceau, who was accompanied by M. Viviani, appeared and gave an exposé of his speech of the afternoon. He declined to accept the Order of the Day as proposed by M. Delcassé and accepted by the delegation on Monday, for he wished, he said, to maintain the rights of the syndicates unimpaired and intended to take proceedings only against the individual leaders of the Labour Union since they had been guilty of illegal action.

M. Clémenceau said that he would not reinstate in their former posts or re-employ the dismissed Civil Servants.

The delegation rejected M. Delcassé's Order of the Day by a majority of 6 and then discussed an Order of the Day proposed by M. Codet which expressed the opinion that the rights of the syndicates ought to be maintained and the civil servants protected against tyranny by respect for the laws and by discipline, and expressed also confidence that the Government would suppress the anarchist and anti-patriotic instigations emanating from the members of the Labour Union. All the paragraphs up to the words relating to the Labour Union, which were rejected by 12 votes to 8, were passed unanimously.

Since the delegation could not agree as to the necessity of criminal proceedings against one person or several, the whole of M. Codet's Order of the Day was rejected nearly unanimously. The delegation, in consequence, gave its members full liberty to vote as they liked in the division in the Chamber. In the resumed debate in the Chamber, M. Brisson announced that 15 different Orders of the Day had reached him.

M. Ribot then spoke and casually said that M. Briand recalled the unwise policy of earlier Governments. As he was recommending the reinstatement of Nègre he was interrupted by M. Briand, who said that he would regard membership of a syndicate or of the Labour Union as a breach of discipline and would treat it as such.

M. Ribot continued and expressed a wish that legal proceedings should be taken against the Labour Union. He concluded by urging M. Clémenceau to follow a straightforward and firm policy.

M. Sembat reproached M. Briand with acting in contradiction to statements made formerly by him. The Minister of Education had been too harsh to the dismissed teachers.

M. Jaurès expressed himself in mocking terms on the Radicals who were incapable of coming to a decision in the matter of the Civil Servants' Syndicate. (The Radicals cried: "Hu, Hu".)

Many speakers violently reproached the United Socialists with spreading everywhere the report that the Radical party had made a fiasco. Amid ironical applause from the Right the Radicals and Socialists hurled insults at each other. When order was restored M. Jaurès said that the Socialists would not make common cause with the Radicals.

M. Clémenceau then spoke and demanded confidence in the Cabinet and support in its efforts for reform. The majority would now say whether the Government was right in proceeding against people who fed revolution. If they had to leave their posts, they would do so gladly. The violent tone of the Labour Union's manifesto justified the veto imposed upon the teachers, forbidding them to enter the Union. It would be impolitic to dissolve the Union, because many syndicates belonged to it that did not share the views of the Union. He had no intention of proceeding against 3,000 syndicates, or of tampering with the law of 1884 re-

lating to syndicates. The majority would show whether they would rule with the Government in a Socialistic sense. The Government rejected a policy of exaggerated suppression, because such a policy would produce disorder, and that disorder would be followed by reaction. If the majority would not work, that would mean bankruptcy of legislation. He concluded: "I am no Eunuch of the Seraglio; I am sick of being accused of carrying on a dangerous policy. Messieurs les Radicaux (turning to the Left) I await you." (Applause from the Socialists, the Centre and some Radicals.)

After M. Briand had answered the remarks of several previous speakers, M. Clémenceau accepted an Order of the Day in which the confidence of the House in the Cabinet was expressed, and rejected every amendment to this Order of the Day.

After the House had refused priority to several Orders, the first part of M. Maujan's expressing confidence in the Government was carried by 351 votes to 214, the second part rejecting all amendments was passed by 325 to 236, and finally the Order as a whole by 343 votes to 210.

The House then adjourned.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SPAIN.

The christening of the infant Prince of the Asturias has been fixed for Saturday next.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The *Imparcial* announces from Melilla that the Shereefian steamship "Said" has fired on Fort Mar Chica and skirmishing still continues.

The Spanish portion of the crew of the "Said" has gone on strike.

The Ministry of the Exterior in Paris learns from Melilla that on the 11th of the month in the afternoon the Kapdanar Kabyles, supported by Shereefian troops, attacked the forces of the Pretender at Arkeman. After a rifle fire lasting two hours, during which some of the Kabyles left the firing line, the Shereefian troops followed the rebels to Buarey, half way to Zekuan. The cavalry on both sides fought with their swords. The losses on either side are not known but the Shereefian troops took many prisoners, plundered and set on fire all the houses in Arkeman, captured ammunition and 12 field tents, but failed to take some small intrenchments of the old Marchica factory whither some of the Pretender's troops had withdrawn.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Wiener Strasse.

Thursday, May 16th. *Octave of the Ascension.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Friday, May 17th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Saturday, May 18th. 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.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

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Friday, May 17th. Litany 10.0 a.m.

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

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann 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 5e.
Minister Resident: *The Viscount Gough.*

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

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

TIME'S REVENGE.

Rather more than two centuries ago England was indebted to Holland for its bulbs, and especially for its tulips. Today Holland receives a good many bulbs from England. The stretch of fenland from the Wash into Norfolk now presents a brilliant spectacle, there being acres of bloom, making vast tracts of colour. Tulips, daffodils, and narcissi are the principal "crops," and there is an important industry not merely in the bloom which is sent to the principal markets by the ton daily, but also in bulbs, which form a vital part of this new trade, which has been greatly developed in late years. Holland is popularly reputed to be the home of bulb cultivation, but some Lincolnshire growers are doing a thriving business by the export of bulbs to Holland, especially of tulips.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Several English journals called attention to the fact that Saturday was the fifteenth anniversary of the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, for on the tenth of May 1857 the native troops in Meerut stormed the gaol and started that movement which, owing to the incapacity of leaders and to the great disproportion of the numbers fighting on either side lasted so long and witnessed so many horrors. And by a curious coincidence the anniversary comes round this year just as we are hearing of anti-English riots in Lahore such as have not occurred since mutiny days, and those who tend the graves in that exquisite quiet garden which now surrounds the battered town of that Residence which formed the central point of the siege of Lucknow may well be wondering if the stirring times are coming back again. Pessimists there are, indeed, who are inclined to believe that a second edition of the Indian Mutiny is not only possible but probable, so deep was the resentment called forth by the recent partition of Bengal. But, as is pointed out by more sober journals, though it were idle to ignore the fact that there is in existence a seditious movement in part of India, there is no reason whatever to believe that disaffection has spread to the native troops, and a civilian revolution in India would have no chance of success. In the days when the Mutiny practically caught the Indian authorities napping, each commanding officer refusing to believe that his own men were disaffected up to the very last minute, there were only 18,000 white troops in the country, whereas nowadays there are nearly four times as many and the enormous extension of the Indian railway system during the last 50 years has rendered the permanent garrison infinitely more mobile. There exists in addition a volunteer force of nearly 40,000 men which would be of enormous use in suppressing isolated risings in individual cities. It is satisfactory to note that hard on the heels of the telegram announcing the bad news from Lahore that Englishmen were being attacked simply because they were whites, came another dispatch telling us that the prompt action of the Government, for which every credit is due to Mr. Morley, in arresting and deporting Lajpatrai,

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the Punjabi advocate who seems to have been the ringleader of the seditious movement, has, for the moment at all events, paralysed the seditious-mongers and dumbfounded the mischief-makers. The most difficult feature in the problem with which the Indian Government is faced, is, as is so truly pointed out by the *Spectator*, that it is the educated natives who are invariably mixed up in these sporadic revolutionary movements. The students in the Universities and Colleges, now that they have imbibed a certain, and that a considerable amount of education, are beginning to chafe at the superiority claimed by the whites and to ask why they should be excluded from the best paid places at the disposal of the Government. The latter has indeed announced its intention of closing Universities where meetings of a political and anti-English tendency are held, but such a step would increase the disaffection among the educated classes in India and probably the meetings are as good safety valves as could be devised. Other dangers pointed out in the article alluded to are the undoubted existence of race hatred and the tendency to a religious war between the Hindus and Mussulmans. For the first there can be no remedy. The natives may be made to fear and respect their white rulers, but no power on earth can force them to love them nor can it eradicate race hatred where it exists. The man who contemptuously describes all the native inhabitants of India as niggers, is probably far more rare than in mutiny days, but the majority of whites can never get over a certain antipathy for the coloured races and this feeling is stronger on the part of the natives since to it is added a feeling of resentment at the superior position socially and otherwise of the white. The consequences of a serious struggle between the Hindus and Mohamedans in India would be frightful to contemplate and the Government for every reason will continue the traditional policy of refusing to recognise distinction of creed and will continue to firmly suppress all symptoms of a religious war.

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ROYAL HEIRS.

The fates smile benevolently upon the young King and Queen of Spain says a writer in the *Evening Standard*. They are blessed where the Royal houses of Holland, Austria, Belgium, and Roumania, to say nothing of doubtful successions in Oriental countries, are lacking. A frightful tragedy deprived Austria-Hungary of her Crown Prince, a tragedy so terrible that a royal hand penned the message: "It were better that anything should be thought than that the truth should be known." Italy had to wait eight years before her Crown Prince was born; Russia was kept in suspense for ten years before the advent of the Czarevitch turned the hearts of the nation to their Empress. For the sake of a royal man-child a nation will forgive much in its parents. An heir would have saved King Alexander and Queen Draga, have kept them alive upon the Servian throne. The absence of an heir to a crown has sadly altered the course of history.

Had Josephine borne Napoleon an heir the history of France and, indeed, all Europe must have been very different. In the hours of triumph after Wagram Napoleon realised that, had the young German fanatic who had come to attempt his life been successful in his mission, one thrust from that vulgar kitchen knife which the lad concealed would have shattered all the glories whose fashioning had caused such rivers of blood to flow. He resolved upon the divorce of Josephine. He would take as his wife a Princess, and found a dynasty. Whom should he marry? Should it be a Princess of the Russian royal house or a Princess of another. He slept in the palace of the man whom he had but newly reconquered, the Emperor of Austria, and slept, as fate would have it, in the very room in which the heir for whom he prayed was destined to die! Under the roof of the son of the Caesars he resolved to marry that man's daughter. A little while earlier she had heard that the tide of battle had turned against the French, and had written to her father: "We have heard with great joy that Napoleon was present at the battle which was lost. If he would only lose his head as well!" The writer of the words became, ten months after the French troops entered Vienna as conquerors, the bride of the man for whose death she now wished.

She was the granddaughter of Marie Antoinette, and his marriage to her Napoleon believed would be the salvation of France. A man wiser in the matter than himself had pointed to a Russian marriage, foreseeing renewed hostilities with either Austria or Russia. Napoleon, he said, knew his way to Vienna; he doubted whether he knew the road to St. Petersburg. Napoleon chose, to find, as he afterwards said, that the marriage was but an abyss strewn with flowers. The marriage led inevitably to the calamitous Russian campaign, and to the break-up of his Empire. His ruin began with his marriage to the Princess who was to be the mother of his child. All France acclaimed the union with joy, which was eclipsed only by the birth of the heir.

The night before the child was born the great bell of Notre-Dame and all the bells of all the other churches summoned the faithful to prayer. They prayed throughout the night for the mother and her child. Napoleon suffered more in those long hours of anxiety than he suffered when he saw his Empire crumbling about him. But he was firm with those in attendance upon the Empress. "Come, come," he said to Dr. Dubois, who was greatly agitated, "do not lose your head. Save the mother; think only of her. Imagine that you are attending the wife of a shopkeeper in the Rue St. Denis." At last the danger passed. The child, supposed to be dead, breathed, and 101 guns thundered forth to Paris the news that the Emperor had a son. A daring aeronaut scattered bulletins from her balloon; couriers carried the news far and wide across Europe, and soon France and Austria were one crash of bells and thunder of guns. It was the proudest, happiest day in the life of Napoleon, and the most censorious of historians does not begrudge him that short hour of felicity, and is glad that he could not then pierce the vale to see the grim beyond.

Seven children were born in the course of fifty years of last century, each of whom in turn seemed destined to occupy the French throne; not one of whom was allowed to possess it. The seventh was the son of Napoleon III. and the Lady of Sorrows, who for the days of more than a generation has made her home in England. The birth of the Prince Imperial was a time of no less anxiety than that of the child who should have been Napoleon II. The officials of State whose duty it was to be present waited in solemn conclave from noon until one o'clock the next morning, dispersing then in despair of receiving happy tidings. But at last the good news came, and the usual 101 guns renewed the rejoicings to which Paris had given herself over forty years before. Three years had elapsed since the marriage, and France had seen in Eugenie another Josephine.

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Unexpected happiness had, therefore, come to the nation. That very day the Municipal Council of Paris voted 200,000 francs for a feasting of the poor, and Napoleon III. gave five times the sum. Here was his happiest day, and the proclamation which he issued, though subsequent events have given it a diabolically ironic turn, seemed at the time the most striking and impressive document to which he had ever set his hand.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.
(From the London evening journals.)

The Colonial Premiers have paid a visit to Oxford on Monday, and were the guests in the evening of the Palmerston and Liberal Clubs. The dinner at which they were entertained took place in New College Hall, by permission of the Warden, and about a hundred and fifty persons were present. The visit of the distinguished party to Oxford was, for some reason not obvious, kept unusually private. No intimation whatever of the interesting event appeared in the local Press, and no opportunity, apparently, was given to the citizens of Oxford to bid the visitors welcome.

The King will inspect the Corps of Commissioners in the grounds of Buckingham Palace after morning service on Sunday, June 16. The parade will be formed in readiness for his Majesty at half-past twelve. Cards of admission, signed by the Master of the Household, will be sent to a limited number of the governors of the corps.

The Prince and Princess of Wales went to Aldershot on Monday as the guests of Sir John French at Government House. On Tuesday they were present at important field operations which are taking place in the district, and his Royal Highness presented a set of new colours to the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment on the Queen's Parade.

Earl Cadogan kept his sixty-seventh birthday on Monday. Since the death of Lady Cadogan some months ago, he has been in virtual retirement. Perhaps nowhere has his presence been missed so much as on the Turf. There were few important meetings where his well-known Eton blue colours were not seen, but he has now sold all his thoroughbreds and retired from racing.

Lord Cadogan, whose Viceroyalty in Ireland was the longest on record during the last century and a half, shares with Lord Howard de Walden, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Westminster, and the Marquess of Northampton, the distinction of being one of the great ground landlords of London. His immensely valuable property in South-West London came to him through the marriage of an ancestor, Lord Cadogan of Oakley, to the co-heiress of Sir Hans Sloane, who had purchased the estate in 1712 from Lord Cheyne. Hans Place, Cadogan-square, Cheyne Walk, and Sloane-street perpetuate the names of the several owners in the past. Lord Cadogan's eldest son bears the title of Viscount Chelsea. Although so well endowed with London property, Lord Cadogan has no extensive country estates, and it is not yet twenty years since he purchased Culford, his place near Bury St. Edmunds, from the Cornwallis family, for £200,000.

The Earl of Verulam, Lord Southampton, and Lord Wenlock were also keeping their birthdays last week-end. Lord Wenlock is the senior member of the trio. He is fifty-eight, and is one of the men who will be watching affairs in India just now with more than ordinary interest and regard. He was himself Governor of Madras for five years, from 1891 to 1896, and the present Governor of the Presidency is his brother, Sir Arthur Lawley. Lord Wenlock, too, as Chief of the Staff, accompanied the Prince of Wales on the "Ophir" tour, so that he has an exceptional knowledge of the British Empire.

Lord Wenlock had the briefest possible connection with the House of Commons. He was returned for Chester about twenty-five years ago—a few months before his father's death sent him up to the much-threatened Chamber—but was unseated on petition. He owns 20,000 acres of good Yorkshire land, offering some of the best sport in the North of England, and has a fine Elizabethan mansion—Escrick, near York. Lady Wenlock is also a daughter of the county of broad acres, being a sister of the Earl of Harewood. They have only one child—a daughter—the Hon. Irene Lawley.

Lord Wenlock's brother, Colonel Lawley, is heir presumptive to the barony.

Lord Southampton and Lord Verulam are both Southerners. Lord Verulam's seat is Gorhambury Park, St. Albans. Descending from Sir Silvester de Grymstone, the standard-bearer to William the Conqueror, Lord Verulam takes his title from the old Roman city of Verulamium, which has its modern day representative in St. Albans. He has no kinship, however, with Sir Francis Bacon, the most famous bearer of the Verulam title. Sir Francis's two dignities, the barony of Verulam and the Viscounty of St. Albans—he was never Lord Bacon—both became extinct on his death. Probably the only person who can claim kinship with the essayist and Lord Chancellor is Sir Hickman Bacon, the premier baronet of the United Kingdom, who is descended from a half-brother of Sir Francis Bacon.

Lord Southampton belongs to the semi-royal house of Grafton, being a FitzRoy. He is perhaps best known in connection with hunting. A brilliant horseman, he is to be numbered among the best half-dozen men riding to hounds today. He was Master of the Woodland Pytchley for some time, and later took up the Mastership of the Grafton. Lady Southampton shares his love for hunting. She is a daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Zetland, and a sister to the Countess Fitzwilliam. Her marriage was a big affair, and took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, in 1892, during her father's term as Viceroy of Ireland.

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 Blaschke.
- The Bailiff Herr Nebuschka.
- Lotte Frau Nast.
- Sophie Fräul. Seebe.
- Schmidt Herr Erl.
- Johann Herr Erwin.
- Brühlmann Herr Büssel.
- Käthchen 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, repeats of her husband 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-Operaglas by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 80.)

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

The Poacher (Der Wildschütz).

ROYAL THEATRE.
NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 6.30, ending about 10.30

Die Räuber.

Comedy in five Acts by Friedrich Schiller.

Cast:

- Maximilian, regierender Graf v. Moor Herr Müller.
- Karl, seine Söhne Herr Blankenstein.
- Franz, seine Söhne Herr Frobose.
- Amalie von Edelreich Frau Salbach.
- Spiegelberg Herr René.
- Schweizer Herr Eggerth.
- Grimm Herr Höner.
- Razmann, Libertiner, nachher Herr Gunz.
- Schufertle, Banditen Herr Helsing.
- Roller Herr Dettmer.
- Schwarz Herr Leichert.
- Kosinsky Herr Wierth.
- Hermann, Bastard von einem Edelmann Herr Tiller.
- Daniel, Diener des Grafen von Moor Herr Huff.
- Pastor Moser Herr Bauer.
- Ein Pater Herr Fischer.
- Ein Bedienter Herr Walther.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7 p.m.

Libussa.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday: Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg. 6 p.m.
Sunday, May 19th: Die Zauberflöte. 7 p.m.
Monday, May 20th: Sizilianische Bauernhehr.—Die Regimentstochter. 7 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Saturday: Das alte Heim. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, May 19th: Die Verschwörung des Fiesco zu Genua. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, May 20th: Der Biberpelz. 7.30 p.m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel des Berliner Vaudeville-Ensembles:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

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, Stotakol, ein Russe, de Rabeuf, de Raton, de Clareville, de Lazaire, Messalinette des Clubs der Verliebten.
- Mitglieder Curt Lilien.
- Josef Conradi.
- Hugo Klemm.
- Albert Klapproth.
- Hugo Bödecker.
- Hermann Witte.
- Emma Malkowska.
- Molairé Marie Sandeck.
- Suzanne Lerval Käte Lorenz.
- Fanny Biberson Grete Christiansen.
- Panne de Nancy Franziska v. Cutsen.
- Laffluxion Claire Harsdorf.
- Angèle de Libières Anni Stengrit.
- Liäne de Pongy Sophie Schenk.
- La Valette Grete Brügg.
- Jeanne Bokal Fernande Dinghaus.
- Fifi Laroque Mary Horris.
- Mimi Savanne Agnes Jauner.
- Otéro Henny Wiltner.
- O-Kisato-San, Japanerin Elise Gerste.
- Doctor Quakenboss, Hypnotiseur Adolf Kallenbach.
- Bobonne, Kammerzofe b. Messalinette Gustl Hansen.
- Jean, Oberkellner im Café Maxim Ludwig Fischer.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

The same performance.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 15th of May 1907.

- Mr. C. Kay, New York, H. Germania.
- Mr. J. Bayle, New York, H. Germania.
- Miss E. Bayle, New York, H. Germania.
- Miss F. Richards, St. Louis, H. Germania.
- Mr. J. Wright, London, H. Germania.
- Miss A. Wright, London, H. Germania.
- Mr. and Mrs. J. Sander, Newark, H. Monopole and Metropole.
- Mr. B. Sander, Newark, H. Monopole and Metropole.
- Mr. J. Hankau, London, H. New York.

[THE GORGEOUS EAST.]

The proposal for doubling the Suez Canal has evoked lively comment in Germany as a rival to the Bagdad-railway; but outside all questions of competition, the subject has a deep interest for historical students, as showing how completely in this matter the twentieth century is a mere reflex of the fifteenth. Few have any conception what tremendous effect this question of trade routes to the East has had in shaping even the political destinies of modern Europe. Before the conquest of Egypt by the Turks under Selim, there were three trade routes from India. Two of them were all-Asian and overlaid through Bagdad, whence one branched to Trebiz and the other to Antioch. The third was overlaid to Aden, thence to Sus on the Nile, and to Cairo by river, and finally by canal to Alexandria. This Orient trade constituted the wealth of the great Italian cities, as well as of those on the Danube and the Rhine, and its sudden stoppage by the Turks brought fearful economic disaster to Spain, Italy, Germany, and indeed to all the Continent. To this cause we have to look for an explanation of Di Gama's voyage round the Cape, and Thorold Rogers was of opinion that these economic convulsions and their attendant miseries were really at the bottom of all politico-religious upheavals of the early sixteenth century.

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.

Grosse Wirtschaft Grand Concerts daily and Double Concerts. Begin at 4.9 p. m. Dinners & Suppers from 2 marks upwards. in the "Grosser Garten".

A charming furnished Home in Villa Sedan Strasse 37, I. 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, servants' room, large garden; most beautifully situated in the best and healthiest quarter. Apply at Fri. Riese, Sedan Strasse 45, II.

Confectioner's Shop. Chocolates and Sweets. English spoken. Helene Friedemann. Victoria Strasse 20.

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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).

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** Strasse 5. I.

Harry M. Field

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

Pension Hahnefeld

Lüttichau Strasse 23, I.

Excellent table. Comfortable home.

LOCAL.

The Dresdner Sport Club, which is shortly to play a football match with the Portsmouth Football Club, is one of the oldest sporting societies of Dresden, and far above any other in point of efficiency. It may boast of several good footballers and numbers among its ranks some resident foreigners. In the summer months the Club cultivates cricket and athletic sports. The first cricket match of this season has already been fixed for Monday the 20th instant, when the Anglo-American Club of Freiberg is to bring an eleven, and a game will be played between them and the Dresdner Sport Club. The names of the elevens and the hour when play begins will be duly notified.

The Portsmouth Football Club, whose coming was expected on the 18th instant, will not arrive until Friday the 24th. This team includes some "internationals", and is the strongest that has ever come to Dresden as yet. Their match with the Dresdner Sport Club will be fought out on the Nossener Brücke ground. This high-class fixture is due in great measure to the support of the Dresden Football Club and of the Verein zur Förderung Dresdens und des Fremdenverkehrs.

On the 15th of September the Teaching and Experimental Institute for Photography, Reproductions, and Photogravure, in Munich, will commence its 8th school-year. In its photographic department it provides, in a two-year's course, complete instruction for an art-photographer, or in the graphic department, for technical reproduction of all kinds. Young people with a talent for drawing are particularly suited for such employments. Since 1906 ladies have been admitted to the photographic department; in 1906 the institution was awarded the Gold State Medal at the Nürnberg Exhibition. The number of students is limited. The statutes of the Institute will be sent gratis to any one who will apply to the offices in Munich, Rennbahn Strasse 11.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

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

Highly recommended by English and American Families. Best English Dinner cooked. 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
SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL
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(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)

Europaischer Hof
265 ROOMS.

Wurtemberger Hof
250 ROOMS.

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 Morgenzeitpark. Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp. By appointment to H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Hotel Kroh Karlsbad

I. Cl. House.

Marienbad. Bohemia.

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

Pension Weidmann

Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

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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 Kosmos Streblener 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 Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I. Highly recommended.

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.

RELICS OF THE BRONZE AGE.

A second hoard of nine gold bracelets, found in a pit-dwelling of the seventh or eighth century B. C., in a field near Bexley Heath, have just been placed in the Gold Room at the British Museum. They weigh roughly 10oz. in all. The first find on the same spot comprised eight bracelets, weighing in all 24oz. Both hoards belonged to the Bronze Age, and were bought as treasure trove. A series of antiquities from Ravenscliffe Cave, near Bakewell, includes two gold bands, mounts of a dagger sheath. These last are in the Gold Room, and the remainder in the Prehistoric Room. Novelties in the Terracotta Room include a portrait head 3in. high, representing Agrippina, wife of Germanicus, the General of Tiberius.

AFTER FORTY YEARS.

An amazing case of alleged pillaging the funds of the poor is occupying police attention at Grenoble. The accused person is M. Auguste Rey, who is an old man occupying the position of director of the Assistance Publique for about half a century. The charge against him is that of having year by year falsified his accounts to the detriment of the fund. Investigation is said to have brought to light losses to the extent of some £20,000, but the auditors are by no means satisfied that they have got to the bottom of the scandal, and every month's account has to be gone through for forty years back. This inquiry will prevent Rey being brought before a jury this year. But he is in custody.

ROME BY THE SEA.

Rome is now beginning to devote attention to a question which doubtless only the nation's absorption in the deeper politics has kept out of the field up to the present. It is probable that no other great city would have been for so many years so near to the sea, and yet so completely dissociated from it. The city and the Government now begin to show some consciousness of this problem, and preliminary action is being taken for its solution. "Rome a seaport" is the ultimate aim, and credits are being voted for the necessary studies and estimates for realising it.

WHICH EYE DO YOU WINK WITH?

Sir James Crichton-Browne, in the course of a lecture at the Royal Institution, said that some time ago he issued a number of circulars, one of the questions in which was, "Do you wink with the left eye, or with the right?" The majority winked with the left eye; and a number of ladies who responded to the appeal were equally divided as to the use of the right and left eye. Rather more than 30 per cent claimed to be proficient in the use of both eyes, and 9.13 declared they could not wink at all.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong westerly winds, variable skies, rain in many places, cooler.