

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House adjourned on Thursday for the
Whitsuntide recess. The members will reassemble
on May 23rd.

IRELAND AND THE BILL.

The *Globe* learns from Dublin that the peculiar
character of the Irish Council Bill has given rise
to a good deal of comment among those who are
"behind the scenes," or, to be more exact, those
who consider that their sources of political in-
formation are exclusive. The more the Bill is
examined the more apparent one fact becomes—it
is not a Home Rule measure, or one of the pure-
bred devolution type. It is a patchwork; a strange
medley of proposing to "govern Ireland according
to Irish ideas" in one clause, and in some other
clause of riveting anew upon the country "the
fetters" of English rule. It is customary for a
British Minister who has his heart in his work,
and who is given a reasonably free hand by his
colleagues, to take a definite line. He keeps his
objective steadily before his eyes, and the measure
of which he has charge is drafted with the sole
object of reaching his end as expeditiously as
possible. The Chief Secretary's measure does not
fulfil this qualification.

Mr. Birrell, to use an Irish phrase, has "havered."
He appears to have been torn by conflicting emo-
tions, to have been divided between the desire to
go the whole way with Mr. John Redmond to the
goal of the "Freely elected Parliament, with an
executive responsible to it," and the fear of
certain consequences if he indulged himself to the
top of his bent. What was it that caused Mr.
Birrell to associate himself with proposals
upon which Nationalists, from the Cardinal
Primate of Armagh down to the humblest village
politician, are pouring scorn and derision? At
one period two measures relating to the "better
government of Ireland" were in existence. The
Chief Secretary's Bill was a "whole hogger" in
the matter of Home Rule. The Bill of the Under-
Secretary ran on the lines of the co-ordination of
certain Government Departments, and the grant of
certain powers in the region of finance.

Sir Antony MacDonnell, it is understood, in-
timated that if his measure were thrown over he
would resign, a polite way upon the part of the
Under-Secretary of saying that he was opposed, at
the present stage, at least, to Home Rule pure and
simple. Sir Antony MacDonnell's action, one
gathers, served to put heart into the Liberal Im-
perialist members of the Cabinet, and they found
their voices. The Chief Secretary had no option
but to accept the situation. It was almost the eve
of the introduction of the measure, which he had
calculated with confidence would close the chapter
of Irish enmity towards England, even though
England's staunch supporters in Ireland were
trodden to the ground in the process. What could
Mr. Birrell do but what apparently has been done?
The Under-Secretary's Bill was taken in hand and
subjected to drastic revision, not necessarily to im-
prove it, *bien entendu*. Meantime, the Royal Irish
Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police
remain under the control of the Crown, and all
that the Irish Council Bill has effected is the pro-
motion in Nationalist ranks of a positive suspicion
of Mr. John Redmond and Mr. T. P. O'Connor.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The proprietor and publisher of the Bombay
"Indian Home Ruler" has been sentenced to a
year's imprisonment for publishing a seditious
article. Already in last October criminal proceedings
were taken against him on a similar charge and
he had to find a six month's security for his good
behaviour.

In February he published the objectionable
article for the second time, and has in consequence
received the above-named sentence.

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LORD CROMER'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir Eldon Gorst, Lord Cromer's successor, handed
his credentials to the Khedive on Thursday, and
expressed at the same time his confidence that he
would be given every assistance for making his
office easier. The Khedive replied that he was
delighted with the King's choice in which he saw
a fresh proof of His Majesty's desire to draw yet
closer the friendly ties between England and Egypt.
Sir Eldon could rely on his loyal support.

LABOUR TROUBLES ON THE RAND.

Serious disturbances took place at Johannes-
burg on Thursday, the miners on strike being in-
censed at the arrival from Pretoria of miners who
do not belong to the Miners' Union. The strikers
pursued with volleys of stones a group of "black-
legs" who were about to descend a mine, and
attacked the quarters of those miners who have
continued to work. At another mine the miners
showed fight and chased away their assailants;
one shot was fired. At a third mine the strikers
threw stones at the men who were working. The
Mining Companies fear a general strike is im-
minent.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE ANTI-TRUST CAMPAIGN.

The Chicago-Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway
Company have pleaded guilty before the Federal
Court of having granted freight rebates on coffee
consignments and have been condemned to pay 20,000
dollars fine.

THE DEBT OF COSTA RICA.

Mr. Carden, the British Minister to Costa Rica,
has, according to advices received in New York,
given the Government two weeks in which to pay
the debt owing to Great Britain. The original
amount was two million pounds, but it is fourteen
years overdue, and with interest the sum now
owing is £4,200,000. Great Britain threatens to
send a warship if her demands are not complied
with, and in view of the disturbed condition of the
country a revolution is feared.

No serious interest attaches in New York to this
reported action of the British Government. It has
been threatened on and off for years past and
something has always happened to prevent the
landing of Bluejackets, or other overt action on
the part of the importunate creditor. Money is
undeniably due. Costa Rica scarcely disputes the
fact, merely questioning particular items of the
old account, and suavely hinting at arbitration
when the British Minister becomes too pressing, as
apparently is the case at the present moment.

THE FRENCH CABINET AND MOROCCO.

A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday in
Paris at which M. Pichon reported that he had re-
ceived news by cable from M. Regnault, the French
envoy in Morocco, that he had received a Note
from the Moroccan Foreign Minister, Abdelkrim
ben Sliman, and that it might be regarded as satis-
factory with reference to the French demands
touching the murder of Dr. Mauchamp. A copy of
the Note was *en route*, so that immediately upon
its arrival the Cabinet could examine its textual
contents.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

For some days rumours have been current in
St. Petersburg that a conspiracy against the Czar

has been discovered in Czarskoje Selo. The con-
spiracy came to the light owing to the arrest of a
soldier who was living in a noticeably expensive
way; the man has confessed that he had received
money from Revolutionaries and Social Democrats
and was to make an attempt on the life of the
Czar.

On Wednesday evening serious fighting took place
at Ekaterinoslav between the police and anarchists
who had barricaded themselves in a house. Two
policemen were killed and a watchman wounded.
On Thursday morning the fighting was renewed
and when the police had succeeded in forcing their
way into the house they found on the floor the
body of an unknown man, with a bullet wound in
the temple; he had been the most vigorous of their
assailants.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

The members of the English colony who left
Marakesh on the 9th, arrived at Safi on the 12th.
The journey was made by them without any mis-
hap. The French, six in number, left Marakesh
the following day; their arrival is being expected
hourly. The members of the English colony report
that the Germans are also on the way.

The report that Raisuli is with the Pretender is
incorrect; he has returned to the Marabout Abdel
Salem of the Beni Arrona tribe.

A BERLIN BANK THIEF.

The firm of coal merchants, Messrs. Laupenmüller
and Co. of Berlin have recently suffered a loss
to the tune of 50,000 marks through the embez-
zlement of a cheque. The criminal has been identi-
fied as a man by name Neumann, employed by the
firm to write addresses. He has not yet been ar-
rested, but is known to have been in Berlin in the
early part of the week, for on Monday he sent to
the proprietress of a laundry where his *fiancée*
was employed a letter begging her to inform the
latter that, owing to circumstances over which he
had no control, he had got into a tight place from
which he couldn't extricate himself. He regretted
not having told her the truth before, and now took
final leave of her. It had transpired that, although
Neumann had a fair income, he busied himself also,
after the fashion of old time criminals, with the
manufacture of forged references known as "stumers."
Armed with these references, he was easily able to
obtain a good situation, and there is no doubt that
he made ready for his great *coup* by means of
forged papers. He seems to be a ready knave of
much resource, for the prison authorities of Tegel
make the somewhat surprising announcement that
a representative of Neumann's has been sitting
under lock and key since the day before Ascension
Day. It appears that Neumann was sentenced to
a month's imprisonment some few weeks ago for
an attack on a little girl, and was to report him-
self at the prison on Wednesday in last week.
Instead of appearing, however, he sent a represen-
tative, whose identity has not been established.
Neumann has long been on friendly terms with the
criminal world, and it appears that his convenient
alter ego received 600 marks for his services.

PROFITABLE BETTING.

There can be no doubt that the action of the
French Ministry in suppressing betting on race-
courses in any other way than by the *parimutuel*,
has been amply justified by results. During the
four months of the present year the receipts have
amounted to the enormous total of £4,040,000. Im-
pressive as the total seems, it is even more
significant by comparison with the same period of
last year. This shows an increase during the four
months of £640,000. Out of these large takings
the percentage falling to the relief of the poor and
for the hospitals should also be large.

A TYROLESE BANDIT.

Switzerland is just now talking about a brigand
who, in some respects, appears to be quite worthy
of being enrolled among some of the Sicilian
masters of the profession. He is a native of Can-
ton Ticino, named Marco Ranzoni, for whom so far
it has not been found practicable to find a gaol
that will hold him. Imprisoned some years ago at
Prayerne, in the Canton Vaud, he simply burned
down the door of his cell and escaped in the smoke
and confusion. It has taken years to recapture
him, but he was recently caged a second time—in
the Friburg Canton, but he has emerged free once
more. This time he tore up the flooring of his
cell and let himself down through it by his bed-
ding.

PRESS LIBERTY—OR LICENSE?

An incident occurred in the House of Commons on Wednesday of which we are likely to hear more in the near future. The *Daily Mail* published a long, circumstantial statement in which it was asserted that Sir R. Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, at a special conference of the Colonial Premiers read aloud a long statement of the wrongs suffered by Newfoundland, which colony he said was being ruined by treaty rights granted to America by the Imperial Government without regard to the wishes of the Colony. Lord Elgin is said to have again turned a cold shoulder to the Prime Minister and replied: "We can do nothing", whereupon, according to the *Daily Mail*, Sir Robert Bond instantly jumped to his feet. "It is a gross humiliation," he declared, "humiliation and neglect which you would not dare offer to a Colony powerful enough to be able to give effect to its resentment. It is most unjust, and, I repeat again, you are deliberately neglecting us for the sake of American interests."

Gathering up his papers, the Premier of Newfoundland left the room without uttering another word. And so ended the Conference. A question was asked in the House of Commons on the subject and Mr. Winston Churchill in reply said: "My attention has been drawn to a report in today's *Daily Mail* of the proceedings of the Conference yesterday. I cannot undertake as a general rule to correct mis-statements appearing in journals of this class and character, but as I learn that this particular report has been cabled fully to the Colonies it becomes necessary for me to say that it is from beginning to end a baseless and impudent fabrication, which bears not the slightest resemblance in substance or form to anything which took place at the Colonial Conference. And I will further permit myself to observe that it is a matter of surprise to me that a person who has lately been created a peer of the realm should be willing to allow newspapers under his control to employ for political objects methods of such transparent mendacity."

We have not read what the *Daily Mail* has to say in answer to this deliberate mendacity, but even if the journal in question should be able to prove that its original article was in reality little more than what Mr. Churchill would call a terminological exactitude and did contain a substratum of truth, there can be no question of the harm done by the publications of such garbled statements. Monarchs, statesmen, politicians, businessmen may try their utmost to bring about international *ententes*, but their efforts are largely discounted by the inconsiderate and ill-considered babblings of a reckless and irresponsible yellow Press.

We have had another lie circumstantial appearing in a certain section of the English Press lately. Harvard and Yale are shortly to engage in another athletic trial of strength. It is accepted on all sides that no purer or more genuinely sporting contests take place than these international inter-University struggles, but a certain English journal whose statement was widely copied gravely asserted that the two American Universities were hastily recruiting freshmen in order to improve their chances of victory. In order to add circumstance to this absurd canard it was stated that, since Irishmen are usually superior in such contests as weight putting and hammer throwing, the hastily enlisted freshmen were said to be Hibernians. Needless to say there is not a word of truth in the whole story. But the mischief is already done, and American varsity men, who are naturally, as jealous of their honour and as above suspicion as their English confrères, are most justifiably indignant at the publication of so banal a falsehood. We may not desire the tyranny of a Russian press censorship, but it will be generally admitted that good would result were many an article and mendacious paragraph appearing in journals on either side of the North Sea, blotted out before they fulfilled their mission of further deluding a credulous public. We have an interesting object lesson of the evils of unrestricted press license, in the campaign of slander and revolt against authority which is going on in India at the present time. In an article in a Calcutta paper for instance, occurs the passage "If you mean to live after seeing your sons, wives and daughters oppressed and dishonoured, then live quietly as slaves. But if not thus, oppressed Indians, avenge yourselves." These Babu vapourings may, by their ludicrous exaggeration, fall flat, but it is monstrous that the peace and comfort of dwellers in India should be menaced by the fatuous sedition of a few journalists. Such journals as the one containing the above choice excerpt should be rigorously suppressed, and the Press taught that liberty is not synonymous with license, a lesson that might with advantage be read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested, by several journals nearer home.

AUSTRALIA AND THE NAVY.

Under this heading Mr. Richard Jebb contributes an interesting article to the *Morning Post*.

It is public knowledge, he says, despite official reticence that the Admiralty have consented to cancel the Australian Naval Agreement of 1902, under which the Commonwealth pays a subsidy of £200,000 a year to the British Navy. The termination of this Agreement marks a distinct stage either in the evolution of Imperial partnership or else in the gradual disintegration of the Empire. The question as to which is the true interpretation of the event cannot be answered except by reference to the larger question, whether the general tendency of the Empire is that of drawing together or of drifting apart.

To appreciate the present situation it is necessary to go back as far as 1887, when the first Imperial Conference resulted in the first Naval Agreement with the Australian Colonies. Under this Agreement the Admiralty undertook to maintain an Auxiliary Squadron in Australian waters, in addition to the regular Imperial Squadron upon that station. The Auxiliary Squadron was to operate only within certain specified marine boundaries, practically tying it at the coasts of Australasia. Its function (which seems to have been considered strategically sound by the late Admiral Tryon, then commanding on the Australian Station) was to protect the important coastal commerce of Australasia against possible raids in time of war. The squadron was also expected to become a training school for Australian seamen and officers; but was never used at all for this purpose. In consideration of the Auxiliary Squadron the Australian Colonies were to pay the Admiralty £126,000 a year.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department), Silesian Strasse 10 B, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9987.

At the Conference of 1902 Sir Edmund Barton, then Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, discussed with the Admiralty the question of renewing the 1887 Agreement for a further term. By that time both parties were thoroughly dissatisfied with the old arrangement. The Admiralty disliked it because it tied the ships to Australian waters and because the amount of the subsidy did not cover the expenses involved. The Australians disliked it because it jarred upon their national sentiment, which had been worked up to a high pitch by the oratory of the Federal campaign and the successful creation of the Commonwealth. They felt that they had paid a million and a half in naval hire with no tangible national asset to show for it. They argued that a more "British" policy would be to learn how to defend themselves by sea as well as by land. In a word, they wished to begin substituting the principle of Imperial alliance for the principle of Colonial dependence.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

corner of Zahns Gasse.

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Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts, Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Novelties of the season.

Accordingly Sir Edmund Barton came to the 1902 Conference with a somewhat immature idea of enlisting the support of the Admiralty for a scheme of local effort instead of renewing the naval lease. But the Admiralty on their side were in a very different frame of mind. They had set their hearts on improving the 1887 Agreement to their own liking by doing away with the principle of geographical restriction and by increasing the subsidy to a more adequate figure. Their hopes had been raised by the misunderstood "loyalty" displayed by the Colonies in the South African War. So they proposed to Sir Edmund Barton that the Auxiliary Squadron should be abolished, and that a subsidy of about £400,000 (£467,000 including New Zealand) should be paid for the general purposes of the Admiralty. The other Colonies were assessed in the same way. Canada, it is believed, was asked to pay half a million a

year; but she flatly declined to touch any scheme of the kind. Cape Colony, however, agreed to pay £50,000 and Natal £35,000 without imposing any restrictions.

Newfoundland compromised by agreeing to pay £3,000 a year, provided the money should be spent in training her own fishermen for a local branch of the Naval Reserve. Sir Edmund Barton after a hard tussle also surrendered, and entered into a tripartite Naval Agreement with the Admiralty and New Zealand on the following terms: The Commonwealth and New Zealand were to pay £200,000 and £40,000 a year respectively. In return the Admiralty, while abolishing the Auxiliary Squadron altogether, were to maintain, as before, an Imperial Squadron on the Australian Station. This squadron, however, was to be free in war to go anywhere and do anything without the consent of the Commonwealth. By way of meeting the desire of the Australians to learn the art of maritime self-defence three of the ships were to be manned locally and the men were to be paid at local rates—receiving higher pay than the British tars for doing the same work in the same place. As regards officers, ten cadetships in the Navy were to be reserved annually for Australians and New Zealanders.

The rumour that Sir Edmund Barton was about to accept this arrangement in London, subject to the approval of the Commonwealth Parliament, created dismay in the ranks of the Australian National Party. Mr. Deakin, then acting Premier, took occasion to protest publicly against the policy of contribution in cash. Australia, he declared, "strongly favoured the decentralisation advocated by Sir Edmund Barton as contrasted with the centralisation sought by the proposals of Mr. Brodrick and the Admiralty, which in no way appealed to the patriotic sentiment and self-reliant spirit of Australians." However, the deed was done. Sir Edmund Barton in due course asked Parliament to ratify the agreement, and Parliament would not leave him in the lurch. Some members who spoke against the agreement, and many who did not, voted for it because they felt that the credit of their country was at stake and that there was no alternative naval plan before them. The only section really satisfied was that which, imbued with British Cobdenism, had never felt any enthusiasm for the Australian national idea, and therefore had opposed even Federation. To such Sir Edmund Barton was able to explain that he had made an uncommonly good bargain with the British taxpayer. Regarded simply as a commercial "insurance" policy, the Agreement certainly secured extraordinary benefits at a ridiculously low premium.

(To be continued.)

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Saturday, May 18th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Sunday, May 19th. *Whit-Sunday, or Pentecost.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion (Choral). 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Monday, May 20th. *Monday in Whit-Week.* 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins.

Tuesday, May 21st. *Tuesday in Whit-Week.* 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a.m. Matins.

Wednesday, May 22nd. *Ember Day.* 9.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Thursday, May 23rd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Friday, May 24th. *Ember Day.* 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Saturday, May 25th. *Ember Day.* 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.

Sunday, May 19th. *Whit-Sunday.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.

Monday, May 20th. *Monday in Whit-Week.* Service 10.0 a.m.

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

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winckelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 5c. Minister Resident: *The Viscount Gough.*

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

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

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

(From the London evening journals.)

The Duke of Argyll presided at the festival dinner, held at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday night, on behalf of the funds of the Royal Waterloo Hospital. More than two hundred sat down to dinner. The Duke was supported by Prince Alexander of Teck.

The Duke of Norfolk, accompanied by Major Morrison-Bell, secretary of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, inspected the rifle range at Arundel the other day. The Duke, who fought in the South African war, takes a great interest in rifle clubs. A rifle club has also been formed at Petworth, Lord Leonfield having promised to erect and fit up the building and put in electric light at his own expense. He hopes to open the range in October.

The Duchess of Buckingham and Earl Egerton leave London this week for Tatton Park, their place in Cheshire. The Duchess intends this season to take out her step-granddaughter, the Hon. May Grenville, eldest daughter of Lady Kinloss. Lady Kinloss is eleventh baroness, and resides at Stowe, the late Duke's place in Buckinghamshire. Her son, the Master of Kinloss, is at Sandhurst.

The Hyde Park Hotel, seen from the park the other night, suggested a Japanese festival of lanterns. The occasion was the grand reception given by the Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James's in honour of Prince Fushimi. If the effect from outside was beautiful, the scene inside the great reception-rooms was no less lovely. Red and white, the national colours of Britain's Oriental ally, were everywhere visible. Refreshment buffets were arranged in the dining-room and lounge, the tables being decorated with red roses and white lilies, and there were models in sugar of battle-ships, gunboats, and objects reminiscent of the Far East.

Previous to the reception the Japanese Ambassador had given a banquet at the Hyde Park Hotel, at which eighty sat down, the guests including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll, Prince Arthur of Connaught and Princess Patricia of Connaught, the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Earl and Countess Roberts, and Lord and Lady Methuen. In the centre of the large table was the model of a Japanese temple, outlined with red and white flowers, and surrounded by a fish-pond. The tables were decorated with bowers of red and white roses. Humming-birds swung from the trellis-work. Never has an Eastern environment been devised with greater charm or more beautiful effect. Kerpen, the able manager of the Hyde Park Hotel, has scored many triumphs before now, but this was the greatest triumph of them all.

Lord Crawshaw entered on his eighty-third year on Wednesday. A cousin of the late Sir Cunliffe Brooks, he is the descendant of that even more famous man "Brooks the Banker," who, according to the legend, stopped a run on his bank by serving out red-hot sovereigns to panic-stricken depositors—an incident utilised by Besant and Rice in "Ready Money Mortiboy."

Lord Crawshaw's seat is Crawshaw Hall, in Lancashire, a stately Gothic mansion. He has long been a very popular landowner in the county, but failed to be returned as member for the Rossendale division when he fought the seat in 1892. Any consolation which was necessary for his defeat came soon afterwards, however, for before the end of the year he was elevated to the House of Lords.

Lord Manners is another peer who kept his birthday on Wednesday. An enthusiastic follower of hounds, and a fine all-round sportsman, he has had the distinction of riding the winner in the Grand National. The Manners title will be having its centenary this year. It was created for the ennoblement of a grandson of the third Duke of Rutland, who from Solicitor-General became Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The present holder is the first peer's grandson.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong westerly winds, variable skies, light rain, temperature not much altered.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 6, ending after 10.30

Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg.
(Opera in three Acts by Richard Wagner.)

Cast:	
Hans Sachs, a cobbler,	Herr Scheidemann.
Veit Pogner, a goldsmith,	Herr Plaschke.
Kunz Vogelgesang, a furrier,	Herr Erl.
Konrad Nachtigall, a tinker,	Herr Nebuschka.
Sixtus Beckmesser, the town clerk,	Herr Erwin.
Fritz Kothner, a baker,	Herr Höpfl.
Balthasar Zorn, a pewterer,	Herr Markgraf.
Ulrich Eisslinger, an herbalist,	Herr Kruis.
Augustin Moser, a tailor,	Herr Pust.
Herrmann Ortel, a soap-boiler,	Herr Piehler.
Hans Schwarz, a stocking weaver,	Herr Wachter.
Hans Folz, a copper-smith,	Herr Ernst.
Walther von Stolzing, a young Frankish knight	Herr Burrian.
David, apprenticed to Sachs	Herr Rüdiger.
Eva, Pogner's daughter	Frau Nast.
Magdalene, Eva's nurse	Fräul. v. Chavanne.

PLOT. Walther von Stolzing, a young knight, is in love with Eva, the daughter of Master Pogner, a jeweller of Nuremberg. Eva tells him her hand is promised to the winner of the prize for a master-song. David, the apprentice of Hans Sachs, a cobbler, tries to explain to Walther what he must do to comply with the rules of the Guild of Meistersinger's; but the rules are so complicated that he resolves to sing in his own way. Beckmesser, a clerk, is confident that he will win the contest and marry Eva. When Walther sings his trial song Beckmesser is made marker, and he gives so many bad marks that Walther fails to obtain entrance into the guild, though Sachs perceives the merit of his song. Walther meets Eva at night outside Sachs' shop. Beckmesser comes to serenade Eva, but Sachs sings at his work so loudly, that the other cannot be heard. He implores Sachs to be quiet, and he consents on condition that he be allowed to tap on a shoe whenever Beckmesser makes a mistake in rhythm. The lady at the window whom Beckmesser believes to be Eva is really Magdalene, Eva's nurse, the betrothed of David, and the latter, believing his betrothed is being serenaded, sets on Beckmesser with a cudgel. A general uproar ensues, the apprentices joining in the fight. Sachs pulls Walther into the shop and pushes Eva into her father's house. The next morning Walther sings to Sachs a song which he has dreamed, and which delights the old man: he leaves it on the table, where Beckmesser, who has come in, sees it, and puts it in his pocket. But Sachs discovering this, allows him to keep it, telling him he can sing it if he likes. The singing contest takes place in the afternoon in a meadow, and after the solemn entry of the master-singers, Beckmesser excites universal derision by his performance of the song, in which he gets the words and tune confused with his own serenade of the evening before. Walther then sings the real song, as it should be sung, and is acclaimed victor and rewarded by Eva's hand, while the crowd cheer Hans Sachs.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.
(See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 80/9.)

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p.m.

Die Zauberflöte.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 9.30

Das alte Heim.

(Comödie in drei Acten von Gustav Esmann.)

Cast:	
Theodor Rabe, cand. phil.	Herr Fischer.
Urania Rabe, seine Schwester	Frau Bleibtren.
Erik Rabe, cand. jur., beider Neffe	Herr Wierrth.
Emmy Rabe, beider Nichte	Fräul. Verden.
Olesen, Erik's Onkel	Herr Bauer.
Fritz, stud. ing., sein Pflegesohn	Herr Gebühr.
Tram, stud. med.	Herr René.
Majorin Vogel	Fräul. Lissl.
Asta, ihre Nichte	Fräul. Serla.
Mortensen, Grundstücksmakler	Herr Gunz.
Petermann, Gutsverwalter	Herr Huff.
Drasdrup, Mamsell	bel. Frau Firlé.
Hansen, Stubenmädchen	Rabe's Fräul. Schendler.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 6.30 p.m.

Die Verschwörung des Fiesco zu Genua.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, May 20th: Sizilianische Bauernehre.—Die Regimentstochter. 7 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

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.

Fosse 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,	Curt Lilien.
Stotakoi, ein Russe,	Josef Conradi.
de Rabeuf, de Raton,	Hugo Klemm.
de Clareville, de Lazaire,	Albert Klapproth.
Messallnette	Hugo Bödecker.
Molair	Hermann Witte.
Suzanne Lerval	Emma Malkowska.
Fanny Biberon	Marie Sandeck.
Panne de Nancy	Käte Lorenz.
Laffuxion	Grete Christiansen.
Angèle de Libières	Franziska v. Cutsen.
Liane de Pongy	Claire Harsdorf.
La Valette	Anni Stengrit.
Jeanne Bokal	Sophie Schenk.
Pifi Laroque	Fernande Dinghaus.
Mimi Savanne	Mary Horris.
Otero	Agnes Jauer.
O-Kisato-San, Japanerin	Henny Wiltner.
Doctor Quakenboss, Hypnotiseur	Else Gerste.
Bobonne, Kammerzofe b. Messalinette	Adolf Kallenbach.
Jean, Oberkellner im Café Maxim	Gustl Hansen.
	Ludwig Fischer.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

The same performance.

LOCAL.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:

- (1) March, "Ziel erkannt, Kräfte gespannt" Vorwerk.
- (2) Overture, "Raymond" Thomas.
- (3) Intermezzo Blon.
- (4) Ein Deutsches Volkslied Ochs.
- (5) Vorspiel to III. Act of "Die Meistersinger" Wagner.
- (6) Aria for trumpet from "La Favorite" Donizetti.
- (7) Tonbilder, "Le Postillon de Longjumeau" Adam.
- (8) Overture, "Lysistrata" Linke.
- (9) Impromptu Schubert.
- (10) Serenade Heyden.
- (11) Waltz, "Frühlingsstimmen" Strauss.

"Meinhold's Route Guide" is the result of the combination of a guide-book and tourist's map. The book-form has been preserved, but the little volume is thin and flexible, the very pith and marrow of a guide-book: lists of tours, with notes of all that is best worth knowing in laconic phrases. Instead of describing the roads they are marked on plans. The best parts of a tourist district are shown in numerous sketch-maps on a large scale, the whole district in a general map on a medium scale. The routes most worthy of recommendation, and most famed for their natural beauty are inserted in red, and connected with the text by reference figures. The maps are bound up in the book, and can be opened like the pages; thus the clumsiness which sometimes attaches to maps on their scale and causes annoyance to tourists, especially in stormy weather, is avoided. None the less Meinhold's Route Guide shows a considerable stretch of country at a glance; it is not one or two small maps only that are contained in the book, which measures slightly over 6 inches by 4, but long maps—for instance, that for the Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland, which is 20 inches long. Each map shows some place on the adjacent map, which it slightly overlaps, so that the connection of the maps with each other is continuous, and it is further maintained by corresponding letters and figures. A copious index, and an index-map showing all the other maps in their relative positions, facilitate speedy reference.

Meinhold's Route Guide claims to be an epoch-making novelty. Volume 1, "Die Sächsisch-Böhmische Schweiz", is ready, and may be obtained at the moderate price of M. 1.20 at the publishing office of C. C. Meinhold und Söhne, Zinzendorf Strasse 29.

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

ROYAL BELVEDERE

Grand Concert Daily

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

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Nürnberg Platz 3, II.

First-class Family Pension.

Excellent situation. Splendid board.

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CURIOS Furniture, Gold and silver jewelry set with real stones. Porcelain, Tin and bronze ware sold very cheap. **Paul Miessler** Struve Strasse 15. Corner of Christian Strasse.

Schramm & Echtermeyer

Grocers

10b, Sidonien Strasse 10b (corner of Prager Strasse).

Breakfast and other Teas.

Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate.

English and German Biscuits.

Tinned Meat, Fish and Vegetables.

Preserved Fruit, Marmalade and Jams.

English Pickles and Sauces.

Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 16th of May 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Gerstenberger, New York, H. Angermann.
Miss V. Meyer, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. Mac Dowell, Louisville, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Richardson, Edinburgh, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Junor, Toronto, H. Bellevue.
Miss W. Craigie, Aberdeen, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Liddell, London, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Jacoby, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss F. M. Howard, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.
Miss C. Church, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. C. Messing, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. C. A. Lange, Liverpool, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Hills, Hooster, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. M. Dyke, Lewes, H. Grüne Tanne.
Miss J. Dyke, Lewes, H. Grüne Tanne.
Mr. H. Bardes, New York, H. Grüne Tanne.
Mr. J. Henker, London, H. New York.
Mr. J. Cavanagt, London, H. Bellevue.
Miss L. Meyer, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
Miss V. Meyer, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
Miss J. Fuller, Milwaukee, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Stuart, Chicago, H. Bellevue.
Miss R. Stuart, Milwaukee, H. Bellevue.
Mr. M. Markus, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. E. Barthels, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mrs. L. Moore, New York, P. König.

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.



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H. Schnelle, Proprietor.

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265 ROOMS.

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250 ROOMS.

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QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.

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Baths — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift.

Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

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Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel. Moderate Prices.

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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.

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J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

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Pension Weidmann

Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

RANDOM NOTES.

It has long been a portion of the cardinal creed of the more fearsome Radicals that it is quite possible to make people sober by Act of Parliament. The result of the Welsh Sunday Closing Bill cannot be exactly encouraging to them, for the public-houses on the English side of the border have long done a roaring trade on the Sabbath, the so-called *bona fide* travellers coming across in large numbers to appease a thirst, which appears to be far more severe than in the days when it could be assuaged nearer home. Possibly these thirsty souls could be checkmated by extending the clauses of the said Bill to England, but one can never be certain, and the prohibition States of America are not popularly supposed to be entirely free from intemperance. A story that comes from Perth in Western Australia goes to prove that the man who wishes to imbibe something stronger than water will, like love, always find out the way. It was a Prohibition town where all spirituous liquors were barred save in the case of snake-bite. A stranger anxious to assuage a well-developed thirst was told that the only way was to get bitten by a non-venomous snake. On his enquiring as to how the innocuous reptile was to be encountered, he was recommended to a certain chemist who kept one to oblige persons anxious for a drink. Forthwith the parched stranger presented himself before the chemist and demanded a bite from the snake. The reply was discouraging if suggestive. "Can't have it for a long time" said the chemist "he's booked three months ahead."

We have long been aware that Birmingham supplied antiquities, jewels &c. which find a regular market in the far East. A year or two ago in a Rangoon hotel we heard a yarn that bore upon this fact. A man was on a shooting expedition in Upper Burma, away up near the source of the Irrawaddy. One morning a native brought him a fine pigeon's-blood ruby, uncut of course, and so explicit was the man's story of where he had found it, that the sportsman was ready enough to give him 85 rupees for it. On his return to England he marched in all confidence into the establishment of Messrs. Spink in Bond St. and asked the value of his ruby. After careful inspection of the stone the expert informed him that, had it been genuine, £5,000 would have been a fair sum, but as it was undoubtedly made in Birmingham it would be dear at half-a-crown. But the guileless Burman in the primeval forests beneath the Blue Mountain had made his profit anyway. But spurious as may be the sapphires of Ceylon and the rubies of Burma, we had always pinned our faith to the genuineness of the antiquities hid in crumbling caves on the plain of Thebes. Scarabs may be and doubtless are often enough Cairo-manufactured, but mummies! there at least we thought we were safe. But a story has reached Australia that when Mr. Musgrove was visiting Los Angeles not long after the 'Frisco disaster, he found his old property master established in business there, and was thunderstruck to find him surrounded not by theatrical properties but by manufactured mummies, a large consignment of which had just been dispatched to Cairo, while another lot were awaiting transhipment to the New Zealand Exhibition. It will be disconcerting news to many a country house owner, that what he fondly imagines to be the mortal remains of some pre-historic Pharaoh adorning his front hall, are, in reality, a counterfeit from the Pacific Slope.

CLERGYMAN'S FORGETFULNESS.

A story of a matrimonial disappointment through a clergyman's forgetfulness comes from a West Wilts village. A wedding had been fixed for two o'clock in the afternoon, and the bridal party were punctually in attendance at the parish church. No clergyman, however, appeared, and a messenger, who was despatched to the vicarage, learnt that the incumbent, forgetful of his engagement to perform the marriage ceremony, had gone away from home, and it was uncertain when he would return. The services of a clergyman in a neighbouring parish were hastily requisitioned, but before proceeding with the marriage he asked that the register should be produced. The sexton being unable to obtain it, the vicar having locked up the book and taken the key away with him, the bride and bridegroom were regretfully informed that the nuptial knot could not be tied that day. The vicar, on learning what had happened, was profuse in his apologies, and arranged that the ceremony should take place on the succeeding morning.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Warsaw, May 17. The State bank in Dlugostreet was attacked today by 20 armed robbers, who carried over 10,000 roubles and escaped, after killing 2 soldiers who were on guard and two other persons, and wounding 4 soldiers and six of the public.