Paily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 398.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

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Bubscription for Deessen and the whole of Sermany and Austria:

o 1 mark a month.

THE STATE OF THE FUNDS.

Lord Rothschild has stated to a representative of he Pall Mall Gazette that so long as the socialist movement remains in the foreground in England, so long as in the United States President Roosevelt is fighting the railway Companies, and so long as the income tax problem and other important questions exist in France, there can be no hope of any rise in the price of consols, nor can the future be regarded with tranquillity.

SWANSEA AND THE "DAILY MAIL".

The management of the Swansea Free Library and popular reading rooms has forbidden the further purchase of the Daily Mail for perusal by the frequenters of their main Institution and two branch Institutions, on the ground that it is an unpatriotic journal, that it endeavours to exercise a pernicious influence, and encourages race animosity.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

The situation in India, as may be gathered from official reports, has, by reason of the energetic measures recently taken by the Government, considerably improved and the country is completely quiet. The calling of agitation meetings in East Bengal has ceased. There are still cases of plundering, but they are of no great importance. The provincial authorities are sending strong detachments of police into the disturbed districts. The political situation throughout the whole of India is more satisfactory, but the extreme newspapers are everywhere very hostile and continue to preach resistance to the British supremacy.

LABOUR TROUBLES AT THE CAPE.

The Prime Minister of the Transvaal, General Botha, has declared his willingness to receive a deputation of strikers who wish to present a petition to him, as soon as he arrives at Pretoria.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

According to the report of the District State Attorney of San Francisco, the accounts of attacks on Japanese in San Francisco have been exaggerated. The disturbances were caused by the lack of sufficient police precautions on the occasion of the tramway employés strike. The matter has been handed to Mr. Secretary Root for settlement.

TARIFF REFORM.

The Globe learns from its New York correspondent that the discussion upon the tariff question among politicians and in the newspapers which, until quite recently, was more or less academic, has within the past week or two become much more practical. To all appearances it suits the plans just now of certain astute leaders of the Republican party to make the question a prominent one in several of the State Committees, and it looks as though the same artful wirepullers have decided that it also suits their purpose to throw doubt upon the immaculate Prolectionist virtue of some of their most respected

Last week it was Mr. Speaker Cannon who was Supposed to have cast part, at least, of his high ariff principles, and today it is Mr. Taft who is alled upon to make a fresh profession of faith. Mr. Taft, as the favoured Presidential candidate of the Administration, or, at any rate, of the White House, ought to be above suspicion in such a vital matter as the tariff, but some recent remarks of his appeared to warrant the belief that he was somewhat shaky in respect to the all-important uestion. A direct accusation to that effect was, bleed, made on Friday last, and everybody won-fered what would happen. Now there appears an aspired announcement to the effect that Mr. Taft at present, as he always has been, a most devoted adherent of the policy of Protection but still

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he would not object to some modifications of the schedules in the existing Dingley Tariff Law. The incidence of the tariff at home undeniably calls aloud for reform, while the State Department finds it increasingly difficult to make commercial arrangements with foreign Governments while the Dingley schedules remain in full force.

France in particular is at the moment making inquiries, polite enough in form, but serious in substance and decidedly insistent, as to her position in face of the deal just concluded with Germany. Mr. Shaw, Secretary of State, is understood to be of the opinion that a satisfactory deal with France is both advisable, desirable, and practicable; and certainly it would suit a good many powerful interests in the U.S. to enjoy the benefit of the French minimum tariff. But other countries are also making inquiries, and in the present condition of the schedules everybody cannot

THE ENGLISH JOURNALISTS IN GERMANY.

The English journalists who are visiting this country, at the conclusion of their visit to Bremen proceeded to Hamburg. Arrived there they made a tour of the town and then embarking on tugs were taken for a trip round the harbour. They then boarded the "Konig Friedrich August" where a luncheon was given them in the saloon. At the luncheon Herr Ballin, the Director of the Hamburg America Line, presided. Mr. Brimelow of the Bolton Evening News, said that although speeches were forbidden it would be discourteous not to make some acknowledgment of the magnificent, they might say imperial hospitality they had received. They were especially gratified at being received by Herr Ballin, who had played so prominent a rôle in the freight war, now happily concluded. He toasted the Hamburg America Line and Herr Ballin.

At the conclusion of the luncheon the ship's band played the English National Anthem and the guests repaired on shore again.

In the evening a reception in their honour was given in the magnificent rooms of the new Rathaus. The Mayor of Hamburg addressed those present and in the course of his speech said that the cordial reception last year of German journalists in England had made a deep impression in this country. Hamburg was only too delighted to take a share in returning this hospitality, since England and the greatest commercial harbour-city of the Continent were closely united by many ties of an economic and personal nature. English ships were always welcome on the Elbe and Germany's flag of commerce received an equally warm welcome in English harbours. Their friendly relations stretched back to the middle ages. Hamburg's especial commercial position was founded in the 16th century at the same time that England's cloth weaving industry made its greatest advance. English merchants had always had friendly relations with the free city of Hamburg, and Hamburgers gladly recognised that this fact had contributed much to make possible a development which re-

dounded to the advantage of their native town as well as their native country. To this result the English press had largely contributed and English newspapers were to be found in every business house in Hamburg. But above all practical advantages they recognised the Press of England, the home of free speech, as the patterns they in Germany had copied and to some extent were still copying. They were confident that their present visitors would by their pens give their countrymen a faithful picture of the institutions and sentiments of Germans. In their tour through Germany their visitors would hear many eloquent words championing the furtherance of good Anglo-German relations; they must not forget that today as of old Hamburgers were most anxious to encourage good relations between England and the free city of Hamburg. Mr. Mackray of the Liverpool Courier expressed the thanks of the visitors.

The square in front of the Rathaus was illuminated by a searchlight on the tower of the building. At about 11 p.m. all those present at the reception appeared on the balcony, a band played the English, German and Hamburg national anthems and cheers were given for King Edward and the

Emperor William.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

M. Jules Roche, writing in his paper, the Republique Française, with reference to the Army debate in the Chamber, says that the War Minister's speech proved incontestably that the two years service law disorganises the military service and renders the formation af a real Army impossible.

UNRULY STUDENTS IN ROME.

A large number of students made their way into the lecture-halls of the University on Tuesday and prevented the professors lecturing. Other students attacked them, with the result that a regular battle took place in the University quadrangle. In the end to damp the spirits of the students the Rector had water poured upon them from the upper stories, a measure that had the desired effect.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE CZAR AND THE DUMA. On Tuesday the Czar granted an audience to 19 Conservative and Moderate Deputies. The Czar made a long speech, lasting an hour and a half, the import of which is kept secret for the present. The youthful Cesarevitch was present at the

CHINESE OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Reuter's Bureau reports that an Imperial edict has been issued appointing Tsen Chun-Hsuan, hitherto Governor General of Yünknei, Governor General of Liangkiang, which includes both the provinces Kwangtung and Kwangsi, in succession to Chou-Ju. This appointment appears noteworthy inasmuch as Tsen Chun-Hsuan is a native of Kwangsi, and according to Chinese custom an official is not allowed to hold office in his native

LATER TELEGRAMS.

London, May 29. A Reuter report from Tokio states that the Japanese Government maintains silence as to the questions which it intends to lay before the Hague Conference. A general view prevails that the Conference will have little practical result. The Press shows no enthusiasm in its

Frankfort o. M., May 29. The New York correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeilung telegraphs that New York City has instituted proceedings for the annulment of the charter of the Gas Trust.

Berlin, May 29. The English journalists arrived at the Lehrter Bahnhof here today at I o'clock and were received by Prince Hatzfeldt and the members of the Central Committee. The company proceeded to the Palace Hotel, where Prince Hatzfeldt welcomed the guests. Mr. Wilson, in returning thanks, said that the days spent in Bremen and Hamburg would be unforgettable for him and his companions, and that they were filled with sincere attachment to their German friends. He concluded by expressing the wish that the branch of the Teuton race to which the English belong and the German mother race would find in nearer acquaintance the bond that should unite both in friendship. The journalists then betook themselves to the Kaiser Keller for luncheon. There they were welcomed by Herr Friedrich Dernburg. The luncheon was followed by an automobile drive through the city.

Pages . . . PLOT. T

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LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

[The following letter has been contributed at my request, by a lady who is well versed in the matters on which she writes, and from whom, I am happy to add, similar contributions anent kindred subjects of great public interest, may be expected, from time to time, in the

SOME THOUGHTS ON EMPIRE DAY.

London, 25th May.

When the seriously minded people of all classes in England are more or less occupied with thoughts on the educational outlook, and scarcely any are able to see a way out of the impasse, brought about by the still recent rejection of Mr. Birrell's Bill, it might be as well to point to the latest example of our muddle-headed fashion of dealing with the child in the school.

Empire Day, on the surface, has for its avowed object the quickening of patriotism in the child mind, and, in its practical application, has flagwaving and the singing of so-called patriotic songs as material to that end.

Any idea of instilling into the child's mind that every day of its life is an Empire Day has, of course, been lost sight of in the desire to emphasize one day, which, when passed, can only be associated in the minds of the children with the flag-waving and song-singing that were a welcome relief from the harder tasks of the ordinary school

By all means let us have an Empire Day in the schools if it will mean that it is merely the culminating expression of a daily course throughout the year, of moral training in all those qualities which go to the making of a citizen in the very bost sense of that word; the only true Empire builder and upholder. Unfortunately, the religious difficulty has up to now prevented the introduction of any system of simple moral instruction into our national schools, and it is but too wellknown that the present religious teaching is not of the kind to bring out those qualities which made the greatness of England in the past. How many of our children have any idea of the meaning of the Empire, its history, duties, and responsibilities. Waving flags, and singing songs on one day of the year, will not help them to any right conception of these matters, and may have the exactly opposite effect to that desired by all right-thinking Englishmen, and women, if it only serves to give rise to a spurious warlike spirit, The impression made on me by watching the dispersal of a large school on Friday was that the Education problem becomes more and more serious. As the struggling crowd of ill-fed, scantily clothed children swore and fought for possession of the flags, using language that made one's blood tingle with shame, one saw elements that, if not rightly handled, would be more likely to pull down rather than build up an Empire.

How long will it take our Educationalists to realise that there are many things that the minds of the mass of our poorest children cannot grasp, and that this new cry of Empire is as far beyond their limited understanding as the moon from the

Long thinking on this subject, and much observation, have convinced me that, if we hope to do anything with the poorest children of our population, we must provide a counteracting influence to the life they see around them in the meanest streets and homes; and that influence can only be secured by a system of simple moral instruction, beginning in the Infant-school with habits of Cleanliness, Courtesy, Kindness, Truthfulness, Obedience, and Courage, leading, as age progresses, to Justice, Honesty, Order, Perseverance, Humanity, Honour, Temperance and Moderation, Work, Patriotism, Generosity, Thrift, Self-respect, Conscience, Toleration, and high Ideals.

On these lines the Moral Instruction League has been working for ten years, its object being:-

"To introduce systematic, non-theological, moral Instruction into all schools and to make the formation of character the chief aim of school life."

Their Sylabus has been adopted by the Educational Authorities of three important counties, viz. the West Riding of Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Surrey, as well as other bodies. Moreover, the then Minister of Education made the following pronouncement on May 28th (1906) in the House of Commons, in the course of the debate on the second reading of the Education Bill, as to provision in the code for Public Elementary Schools for Moral Instruc-

"I do not wish to underrate the importance of teaching children the elements of morality: I attach considerable importance to such teaching, and if I remain much longer responsible for the Education Department I hope in the Code to give some encouragement to such instruction. For I am persuaded that, rationally conducted, it can be made a very live and a very real thing. I do not think for a moment that morality can only be taught on a theological basis. I am quite sure that it can be taught, with spirit and with force, apart from such basis."

Since Mr. Birrell uttered these words, Moral Instruction of a sort has been authorised by the Educational Code, as issued by the Educational Department. Unfortunately, it has not yet been made compulsory, and the methods to be used, as well as the length of time to be devoted to it, have been left too much to the discretion of the school authorities, with the result that, in the majority of cases, it receives little attention, and occupies not more than a half to an hour's time in the school curriculum, per week.

If, however, such Instruction is to have a permanent effect, it should be simple, direct, and daily; and should at least prevent the present deplorable methods of teaching such a subject as temperance, by the help of horrible diagrams of livers diseased from alcoholic poisoning, hanging on the walls of the school-room and described to children in such a way as to create a hideous nightmare in the child's mind rather than a distaste for the "Sup" of beer which a drinking parent may offer it, on its return home.

Before leaving this subject, it may be within the recollection of your readers that the first meeting of the Advisory Council on Methods and Results of Moral Instruction and Training in Schools in various parts of the Civilised World, was held early this year in Caxton Hall, Westminster, under the presidency of the Right Hon. James Bryce, now British Ambassador at Washington. The British Advisory Council consists of some 850 members, representative of almost every shade of political and religious thought, and of almost all forms of educational experience, including six Peers, nine Bishops of the Church of England, the chief representatives of Non-Conformity, the chief Rabbi, a member of the Society of Jesus, leading Unitarians, Quakers, Salvationists, Nationalists, over fifty members of Parliament, the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Oxford, Aberdeen, London, Leeds, and Wales, a large number of University Professors, an even larger number of the heads and assistants of the Public, Secondary, and Elementary schools, Principals, Masters and Mistresses of Training Colleges, chairmen and secretaries of Education committees, women serving on Education committees, chairmen of Scotch School Boards, Agents-General of the Colonies, Representatives of literature, art, science, medicine, and of organisations such as the parents' National Educational Union, the Moral Instruction League, the National Education Association, the Sunday School Union, the National Union of Women Workers, the Sociological Society, and others.

The results of the inquiry will be published later on in one volume, and it is hoped that one of the most valuable results of the Inquiry, conducted by representatives of all shades of opinion in Religion, politics, and education, may be a solution of the present "religious difficulty".

Much further light is thrown upon this vexed question by the Federal Conference on Education, opened by Lord Crewe on Empire Day, when several competent authorities from the Colonies showed us how far behind is the mother country in this all important matter.

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CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH. Wiener Strasse.

Thursday, May 30th. Corpus Christi Day. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Friday, May 31st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Saturday, June 1st. 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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American Dentist. the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Departement), Sidealen Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strassa. Tel.: 9387.

A SMOKING CONTEST.

The smoking club of Odenkirschen arranged for a smoking contest on Tuesday, in which eight clubs took part, and which had somewhat dire consequences. Presumably from the effect of their smoking efforts, two of the competitors at the conclusion of the contest attempted to commit suicide. One tried to stab himself, the other jumped into a pond and was only extricated with difficulty.

DISARMAMENT.

Since Prince Bülow made his memorable pronouncement in the Reichstag, Sir Henry Campbell. Bannerman has been avoiding all mention of his Utopian schemes for ensuring universal peace. His idea that disarmament, or at least the utility of a large reduction of the present inflated military and naval expenditure, should be discussed at the Hague Conference was obviously prompted by the fact that he and his Cabinet are at their wits' end to find money to carry out those predatory schemes, destined to stop the mouths of the more insistent of their supporters. By the latest of these schemes, the Scotch Small Holdings Bill, the Government proposes to make an annual grant of £80,000 to the Agricultural Board, and for this piece of reckless extravagance the Prime Minister at once turns to the navy estimates. The distress caused by his pinchbeck economy at Woolwich is already notoriou. and we now read that yet another attack is to be made on the efficiency of the navy by reducing the gunnery and torpedo schools at Portsmouth

It is true, the Secretary to the Admiralty has denied this, but it would perhaps in the Prime Minister's view, be a step toward that general disarmament which is to precede the millennium. Sir Henry is possibly still blind to the fact that there is not the remotest chance of the other Powers coming into line on the matter of disarmament. The Vienna Tagebla// has been eliciting the views of many distinguished men at home and abroad on this subject, and among the contributions to this journal not the least interesting is that of Mr. George Bernard Shaw who says:

"Disarmament is pure nonense! The only objection one can raise against national armament is its cost, and this might easily be disposed of by progressive taxation, so adjusted as to fall on the enormous sums which are yearly lavished by wealthy do-nothings on their amusements. England wastes enough in this manner to triple her armaments, and other nations are more or less in the same case. Lastly, why should they disarm under such conditions? Two answers will probably be made to these questions: (1) That we should do away with war; and (2) That we should free ourselves from militarism.

"To (1): No nation would try to prevent war by unmanning itself. We do not cut off our arms and put out our eyes in order to make assault with violence impossible. The only way likely to succeed in putting an end to warfare would be an international agreement to guard the whole world by a combination of compulsory methods and Powers, who should incontinently fall upon any State which untertook a breach of the peace. The only effective weapon for the suppression of international aggressiveness would be international aggression. And to (2): Militarism would disappear instanter if one would dispense with the absurd legendary soldier. There is not the slightest reasonable motive for making slaves, deprived of their citizen rights, out of the men who fight their nation's battles. The army of the future will be an army of civilians enjoying their full civic privileges and freedom.

"But a decided advance in the general comprehension of this subject will only begin when everybody has arrived at the conclusion that man is by nature, a particularly timid beast. A well-known American author once wrote, with perfect truth, 'The average man is a coward.' At the present day all our diplomatic dicussions, The Hague Conference included, begin with polite assurances to the effect that the English are a brave lot, and the French equally courageous, whilst the Germans fear nobody but God and their conscience, and so on. But if we were all really so brave, we should not look on war as an evil, but rather as a delightful recreation. For my own part, I plainly confess that I am against war because it fills me with terror. If, however, one of the diplomats at The Hague were frankly to say, in answer to the query 'Why do your people want to do away with war?' 'Because we are afraid,' perhaps the end of warfare might really come into sight."

The latter part of Mr. Shaw's contribution to the discussion has at least the merit of originality, but it probably only contains half a truth. The nations are afraid, not of war but of each other. Nowadays commerce is the only thing that matters to a nation and the maintenance of a large armed force is the only way to ensure a country's commerce being unmolested. The example of Japan has been adduced to show that England ought to have conscription, since Japan, though equally an island empire, has found it necessary to keep up # large standing army. But the cases are not, of course, analogous. Japan long ago saw that she must be ready to keep Russia out of Southern Manchuria and has therefore a reason for maintaining land forces which are not so necessary to England. On one point we entirely agree with Mr. Shaw. The last way to do away with war would be disarmament. To voluntarily consign all one's own weapons of defence to the scrap heap would be no guarantee that one's neighbour would make the same sacrifice of his weapons of offence. And this point is appreciated by all the Great Powers whose attitude has been trenchantly summed up

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by Mr. Lucy, when he writes to the Vienna journal mentioned above: "I am in favour of disarmament with the reservation Que messieurs les assassins commencent.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15

Tannhäuser.

Opera in three Acts by Richard Wagner.

	ast:	
Hermann, Landgraf of Thu Tennhäuser, Wolfram von Eschinbach, Walter von der Vogelweide, Beteroif, Heinrich der Schreiber, Reinmar von Zweter,	knights and minstrels	Herr v. Bary. Herr Scheidemantel. Herr Jäger. Herr Erwin. Herr Erl.
Elisabeth, niece of the Land Venus		Frau v. Falken a.G. Fraul, Keldorfer.
Pages		Fräul. Wenzel. Fräul. Kretschmer. Frau Scheer. Frau Lorenz.

PLOT. Tannhäuser, the minstrel, has been sojourning in the unholy Venusberg, but prompted by a longing for o holier life he ottermines to leave the goddess. Her endeavours to restrain him are in vain and he returns to his old home. Here he is discovered by the Landgraf Hermann and his old companions. Entreated by them to rejoin their ranks, he at first refuses, but he yields to the entreaties of his great friend, Wolfram, who tells him that the Landgraf's niece Ehzabeth still loves him. A great contest of song takes place at which, after other singers have sung in praise of ideal, pure love, Tannhauser extols the sensuous passion he has enjoyed in the Venusberg. The others in their horror are about to kill him, but at Elizabeth's entreaties his life is spared and he, moved to repentance by the devotion of the maiden, ictermines to join a band of pilgrims proceeding to Rome and seek absolution from the Pope. As the time draws near for the return of the pilgrims, Elizabeth prays fervently for him and refuses to be comforted by Wolfram, when they return without him. Tann-hiuser does come back and relates to Wolfram how the Pope had rersed him and foretold that he would never be forgiven until his pilgrim's staff burst into green leaves. Tannhäuser declares his intention of returning to the Venusberg, but the dead body of Elizabeth is brought in, and with a cry to her to pray for him he falls lifeless at her feet, while his staff is seen to be covered with green leaves.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883. (See "The Standard-Operaglass" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3 # 80 A.)

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m. Les Dragons de Villars (Das Glöckehen des Eremiten).

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday: Salome. 6 p. m. Sunday, June 2nd: Die Fledermaus. 7 p. m. Monday, June 3rd: Das Rheingold. 7.30 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Saturday: King Lear. 7 p.m. Sunday, June 2nd: Wallensteins Tod. 7 p.m. Monday, June 3rd: Herbst. - Der Puppenspieler. -Literatur. 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10.30

Wallenstein. A dramatic poem by Schiller.

Wallenstein's Lager. Small piece in one Act.

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irassier von einem wa	allonischen Ro-	
rassier von einem l	lombardischen	Herr Blankenstein.
west ment.		Herr Wogritsch.
		Herr Höhner.
		Herr Ricken.
		Herr Gebühr.
Doi:	and the second second second second second	Herr Leichert.
		Herr Walther.
THE OWNER WHEN THE PARTY OF THE		Herr Ricken.
		Herr Fischer.
		Herr Carstens.
		Fräul. Schendler.
		Fräul. Leder.
datenjunge		Dora Petters.

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> Die Piccolomini. Comedy in five Acts by Schiller.

> > Herr Mehnert.

Herr Wierth.

Herr Bauer.

Herr Gunz.

Herr Müller.

Herr Carstens.

Herr Dettmer

Herr Eggerth. Herr Walther.

Fräul, Ulrich.

Fraul. Politz.

Herr Gebühr.

Herr Richter.

Herr Ricken.

Herr Leichert.

Herr Höhner.

Herr v. Strauwitz.

Fräul. Lissl.

Herr Huff.

Herr Tiller.

Herr P. Neumann. Herr Wogritsch.

Herr Forsch a. G.

Herr Blankenstein.

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20000300 100	Cast:
Wallenstein, Herz kaiserl Generalis	og zu Friedland,
Octavio Piccolomin	i Conomitation
Max Piccolomini, bei einem Küras	sein Sohn, Obrist
Chef mehrerer H	ensteins Schwager,
1110, Feldmarschall,	Wallensteins Ver-
Isolani, General de	r Kroston
Buttler, Chef eines	Bragoner - Regi-
Tiefenbach,	
Don Maradas,	Generale unter
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Diener Terzkys Herr Helsing. Herr Taudien. Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m. Der Veilehenfresser.

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.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m. The same performance.

LOCAL.

Great tenors are almost invariably kittle cattle and Herr Burrian seems to be no exception to this rule, for he has lately been making himself extremely disliked in Gratz. On the 24th of March he signed a contract to appear three times as a "Gast" in that town. On Saturday last he was down to appear there in "Evangelimann" but a telegram was received from him stating that the performance of "Götterdämmerung" in which he had sung in Prague the night before, was over so late that he missed his train. When the director of the Gratz opera, Herr Cavar, read this telegram to the audience a scene of great disorder took place. Catcalls, hoots and whistling were heard and it was not until the curtain rose that the noise ceased. In the course of the evening a second telegram was read from Herr Burrian announcing that he was overtired and could not appear at all. The director at once replied that he would take proceedings against the whimsical artist for breach of contract.

A large company assembled at the Dresden Lawn Tennis Club on Tuesday afternoon to witness the finals for the mixed doubles and gentlemen's open singles, and they were rewarded by seeing two excellent matches. In the former event

Miss P. Papenhagen and D. Rhodes, owing one-sixth met Baroness I. v. Knorring and M. S. Farmer-The ladies will, we hope, pardon us if we admit that in our opinion, given reasonable capacity, they are not the predominant factors in a mixed double; the struggle is really between the two men and their ability to supplement their own play by utilising or dispensing with the aid of their feminine allies-this latter is frequently called poaching! Never was the result of a match more due to temperament than the mixed double we are describing. On the one side was Farmer, an old Cambridge blue, with an infinite knowledge of the game, on the other Rhodes, a young player of great promise, with the advantage of knowing that he had robbed his opponent of the cup last year, but lacking the experience of his opponent. In the first set a nasty cross wind bothered Rhodes more than Farmer apparently, and with the former's partner nervous and not playing up to her form, the set went to Farmer and his partner by 7 games to 5. The second set found Miss Papenhagen regaining confidence, and Rhodes almost at the top of his game; they took the set 6-3. The next set seemed a walk-over, Rhodes could not make a mistake and Farmer could and did make many, with the result that the former and his partner ran up five games to love. Then came a startling change. Rhodes' long lead engendered over-confidence and he allowed himself to slacken in his efforts; his opponents got one game and though he was 40 - love in the next he could not quite regain the tense concentration he had applied to the match before; his partner suffered from the reaction and lost her form, Farmer and his partner rose to the occasion, played magnificently, won seven games off the reel and with them the match, thus repeating their victory of last year. Rhodes usually plays a losing game better than when he is ahead, but he will doubtless acquire the necessary experience and will recognise the expediency of, so to speak, backing his luck and making, in racing parlance, every post a winning one.

Farmer had another triumph in the final of the open singles. Faced by a younger opponent his infinite resource in the end triumphed and after a ding-dong match for two sets, the first of which he lost, his accurate placing was too much for Sloggett. The first two sets were very even, Sloggett winning the first by 8 games to 6, or 54 aces to 34; Farmer took the second by 9 games to 7, or 62 aces to 56, and the third by 6 games to 3, or 31 aces to 23. Farmer won by sheer knowledge of the game, and is to be heartily congratulated on beating an opponent well worthy

of his steel. The final scenes again attracted a large company of spectators to the courts yesterday afternoon. Unfortunately, Mr. Farmer found himself too done up by his exertions on the previous day to contest the challenge round of the Cup. No one was more disappointed at his decision than Rhodes, who thus gained a bloodless victory and became the holder of the Championship for the second year in succession. In the challenge round of the Ladies' Open Singles Comtesse Soumarokow met Gräfin A. Montgelas, and proved too good for her, winning two straight sets, 6-3, 6-3, so that the Ladies' Cup also did not change hands.

A circle was then formed round the Prize table, and Mr. H. Virgin, the Secretary of the Club, made a short speech, apologising for the unavoidable absence of the President, the Rev. J. Bowden, and expressing the thanks of the Club to Lord and Lady Gough for their constant and generous support of the annual Tournament, and the Club's great regret at their imminent departure from Dresden.

Lady Gough then kindly presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

The holder of the Gentlemen's Singles Championship then called for three cheers for Lady Gough, which were heartily given, and a most successful tournament came to a conclusion.

Any one fond of the fine arts may spend half an hour pleasantly in the show rooms and gallery of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse 13. Besides the original drawings of the Stations of the Cross by Freiin von Oer, which are finely executed and full of devotional feeling, the collection of examples of the work of the English portrait, landscape and animal painters of the 18th century, the opening of which was announced in our number of Sunday last, will repay a visit. Among the principal pictures are a family group by Raeburn, Gainsborough's "Milkmaid", a portrait of a lady by Hoppner, and

several Constables. Turner is also represented, and a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds as a young man, by himself, has a personal interest if not flattering as a likeness. Golfers should go and see a fine coloured engraving of a gentleman of high degree and his caddle, painted by Abbot, and engraved by Green for the Blackheath Society of Golfers in 1790.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows, with Herr Oskar Böhme as trumpet soloist:

(1) General O'Byrn-March . . . A. Trenkler. Overture, "Die vier Haimonskinder" Rondo all Ongarese Tausend und eine Nacht. Waltz . . J. Haydn. J. Strauss. Tonbilder from "Figaros Hochzeit" . A. Mozart. Balletscene for piston with orchestra O. Böhme. (7) Aufforderung zum Tanz. Rondo brillante C. M. v. Weber.

(8) Rakoczy-Overture
(9) La Neapolitaine. Tarantelle for piston with orchestra.
(10) Wenn die Liebe stirbt. Waltz (new) O. Böhme, (11) Indiana. Two Step (new) . . .

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

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

(From the London evening journals.)

Queen Alexandra, attended by two ladies in waiting, arrived at the Gare de Lyon, Paris, at halfpast six o'clock on Sunday evening. On alighting from the train Her Majesty was received by M. Deville, the chairman, and Mr. Mauris, a director of the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranée Railway, M. Lépine, Prefect of Police, and several members of the British Embassy. The Queen immediately entered an open landau and proceeded to a hotel in the Place Vendome, where apartments had been reserved for Her Majesty.

Princess Henry of Battenberg left Madrid on Sunday by the South Express. Her Royal Highness was accompanied to the station by the King, the Queen-Mother, and the Ministers. King Alfonso stepped into the Royal saloon first and assisted Princess Henry to enter the carriage. His Majesty and the other members of the Royal Family then took a most affectionate farewell of the Princess, and the large crowd, both inside and outside the station, gave Her Royal Highness a very sympathetic

The Prince and Princess of Wales motored on Saturday afternoon from Frogmore to Ascot, and called on Earl and Countess Roberts. Early Sunday morning the bells of the Curfew Tower, Windsor Castle, and of the parish church were pealed in honour of the Princess's birthday. The royal salute was fired in the Long Walk on Monday.

The Earl of Dudley and the Earl of Denbigh kept their birthdays during last week-end. Lord Dudley is forty. For so young a man he has achieved a position of remarkable prominence in the social and political world. Responsibility came to him early. He was nineteen when his father's death left him the possessor of large estates, including valuable colliery property. From local duties he took up secretarial work in the political sphere. In 1895 he became Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and five years later he was to be found in South Africa on the staff of Lord Roberts.

On his return in 1902 Lord Dudley was offered the Viceroyalty of Ireland. During his reign at Dublin Castle he twice entertained the King, and his love for sport and his lavish hospitality helped to make his term a very notable one. He had a splendid helpmate in Lady Dudley, whose labours on behalf of the poor won her the regard of the whole Irish people.

Lord Dudley's branch of the Ward family comes out of Norfolk. The original Dudley barony, dating to 1341, came to the Wards through marriage. Humble Ward, son of a prosperous London goldsmith, married in 1628 Frances Sutton, who afterwards succeeded her grandfather in the Barony of Dudley. Her husband was also raised to the peerage as Baron Ward of Birmingham, and their son inherited both honours. After a Dudley viscounty came a Dudley earldom, but with the first Earl both these Dudley titles became extinct, while the barony of Ward went to a second cousin. In 1860 Lord Ward, the present peer's father, be-came the first Earl of Dudley of the present

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LATEST TELEGRAMS. Tiflis, May 29. Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt here in the course of three minutes at 11 o'clock this morning.

Melilla, May 29. In Monday's fight the Government troops lost 20 killed, the insurgents double that number. The fighting lasted the whole day, the steamer "Saida" bombarding Mar Chica all the time. The insurgents retired.

Hongkong, May 29. Troops have been sent from Canton to Swatow. Another detachment will follow from Shinhino. The whole family of the Brigadier General at Swatow were taken prisoners by the insurgents and compelled to commit suicide by drowning.

Hongkong, May 29. The Revolutionary Society in Swatow declares openly that the insurrection is not directed against foreigners nor against the ordinary Chinese, but that its object is to burn down as many Government buildings as possible, and to kill the officials, in order to upset the Government. The Mission stations have not been touched, yet the missionaries are leaving them and taking refuge in Swatow. The authorities regard the situation as serious and have addressed urgent requests to the Government at Canton to send gunboats. The passengers in the trains travelling to and from Tshautshofu are searched.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong westerly winds, variable skies, frequent showers, temperature not much altered.

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