

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No. 400.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907.

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THE ENGLISH JOURNALISTS IN DRESDEN.

We desire to extend to the band of English journalists who arrive in our midst today a most cordial welcome and we are convinced that of all the memories of their visit to Germany they will carry back to England, none will be more pleasant than those of this fair city on the Elbe. Not only are the great London journals represented but such well-known provincial papers as the *Scotsman*, the *Irish Times*, the *Sheffield Independent* and the *Manchester Guardian*, to mention only a few. We regret that what may still be regarded as the leading journal of the world, the *London Times*, has not thought fit to send a representative. Our London correspondent on Tuesday called attention to the refusal of the journal in question to be represented on this occasion, and seemed inclined to attribute it to the fact that some of the English organisers, notably Mr. Stead of the *Review of Reviews*, have been accused of misrepresenting the real purpose of such tours. But surely not one of the journalists whom we are welcoming today can have any other purpose than that of cementing tighter the bands that ought to unite two great countries whose peoples have a common origin, ideas, religious and otherwise, to a great extent similar, and have ever been in the van of the progress of civilisation. Visits such as that taking place in Germany cannot but do good in mitigating the rancour of that misguided portion of the Press in both countries which seems intentionally to foster ill feeling. The articles on German aims and German schemes which are so constantly appearing in such journals as the *Daily Mail* and *hoc genus omne* are a constant source of irritation to Englishmen living in Germany, who are almost inclined to wish that others would follow the example of the Swansea Free Library authorities in boycotting that particular journal, though there is some fear that the only result of such action may be to give the *Daily Mail* a gratuitous advertisement. In its columns on Saturday appeared a circumstantial account of a supposed plot against the life of H. M. the German Emperor, in which there was not a grain of truth, not, that is, as far as any plot against His Majesty was concerned, and we in Germany know full well that at no period of his illustrious reign has the Kaiser been more beloved than at present.

We are confident that our visitors will return to England more than ever convinced that the feelings of educated, right-thinking Germans towards Great Britain are of the most friendly nature. We trust that our visitors will thoroughly enjoy their day in Dresden, we notice with great gratification the courtesy extended to them by H. M. the King in receiving them at Pillnitz, and we shall be anxious to hear their opinions of "Salome"!

THE ENGLISH JOURNALISTS IN GERMANY.

In the course of the banquet given to the English journalists by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Chamber, Herr Herz, proposed the toast of King Edward and the Emperor William, and the vice-President of the Chamber, Herr Mendelssohn, that of the guests.

Mr. W. Stead, of the *Review of Reviews*, after a humorous reference to his somewhat imperfect acquaintance with German grammar, in the name of his colleagues expressed his gratitude for the cordial reception which they had been given. "If any one of us", he continued, "came here merely as a guest, he will certainly return as a friend; we only hate those whom we do not know, and we fear the unknown. When we started for Germany, our thoughts turned to the mighty German eagle, to militarism and chauvinism, and we find only friends and brothers. The German army is the only army in the world that can boast that for 35 years it has never been engaged in war.

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Germany has a peace-loving Emperor, and King Edward is a *Commis-voyageur* of peace. Ministers like Prince Bülow and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Ambassadors like Graf Wolf-Metternich and Sir Frank Lascelles, are the servants of peace. All Heads-of-States desire peace". Mr. Stead went on to mention Schiller and Goethe and the brothers Grimm who were regarded by children all the world over as Germany's greatest authors. Some of his, the speaker's, fellow-journalists, who had never been in Germany, had conjured up in their imagination a fabulous Germany full of monsters. For such people nothing could be better than a trip to Germany. It was true that for the great mass of the people foreigners would always remain strangers, and consequently it was the duty of the Press to strive at making the nations know each other better. Press correspondents in foreign countries were the true Ambassadors of the people, journalists the interpreters for foreign nations. Mr. Stead concluded "some journalists in both countries do not work for friendship but for enmity, do not strive for peace but for war. 'Tis pity, but 'tis true. In future I hope that such villains who throw lighted torches into the powder magazines of the nations, may be treated as incendiaries. As Bismarck united Germany, may a yet greater Bismarck arise one day to bring into being a federation of all mankind".

The *London Star*, in commenting on the visit of the English journalists to Germany, writes: "The speech of Herr v. Mühlberg deserves the attention of those who are continually endeavouring to stir up public opinion against Germany. It is a way of speaking that sensible Englishmen can understand; it shows that Germans differ but little from us in their aims, and that we can work together just as well as with other nations at our world-tasks. We confidently hope that Herr v. Mühlberg's challenge to German and English journalists to destroy false legends and unjustifiable mistrust may not fall into oblivion in London or Berlin, when the festivities are at an end."

The *Westminster Gazette* writes: We record with sincere pleasure the success of the visit of English journalists to Germany. In a most happy manner they represent all shades of political opinion in Great Britain, and while they have been received with winning, magnificent hospitality by their hosts, whose kindness and attention we recognize and appreciate, we welcome the fact that the speeches made on either side at yesterday's banquet were distinguished by sincerity and moderation, the peculiar property of both nations. The free exchange of views and social courtesies will do much to prevent those misunderstandings which, sad to say, are only too often nourished by a portion of the Press in both countries.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In reply to a question relating to the situation in Persia, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, stated that according to a tele-

gram received at the Foreign office from the British Ambassador in Teheran, the situation in the Provinces, which had been to a certain extent critical, had now improved and in the South order prevailed.

STRIKES IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

The strike of seamen in Glasgow is reaching an acute stage. After the ship owners had declined to answer the demand made by their employes for an increased wage, the strike began at once with the men paid by the month. The men in receipt of a weekly wage wish now to vote on the strike question. The Atlantic liners which should have left on Saturday have been unable to collect crews.

The members of the United Engineering Union, employed in the engineering works on the North-East coast, have decided to go on strike in case their demands for increased wages are not granted.

MISHAP TO A BALLOON.

The military balloon which was sent up from Aldershot in the presence of H. M. King Edward and Prince Fushimi of Japan has been found floating in the channel by fishing boats.

A later wireless telegram from the Scilly isles states that the officer who was in the balloon has been rescued by the coastguard.

SERIOUS AFFAIR IN EGYPT.

Reuter announces that an officer of Egyptian nationality and 25 men were sent in April from Dongola to Birnatron, a place 250 miles away. No news had been heard of the party but now the officer's body has been found. A sergeant and three men have returned but there is no trace of the others.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RAILWAYS.

On Thursday, Memorial Day, the day on which the graves of those who fell in the civil war between 1861 and 1865, are visited and decked with flowers, the statue of General Lawton was unveiled in the presence of President Roosevelt in Indianapolis.

The President made a speech in which he said that one of the great tasks before the nation was the maintenance of the right of property, which was threatened not so much by socialists and anarchists as by rich robbers. The whole strength of the nation must be employed to prevent crimes against property as well as crimes of violence. If it was necessary for the nation itself to possess control over the business management of great fortunes, especially of those of corporations, it was so in the first degree in the case of the means of transit between the various States, viz. the railways, and every Federal Law which dealt with this question was a step forward on the right path. The Federal Government must be given a control over the railways similar to that over the national banks. To procure sound conditions in railway management an enquiry into the circumstances of the individual railways was first necessary, which enquiry must be undertaken by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The Federal Government would thus be in a position to make all over-capitalisation impossible in future, and to prevent any one plundering other people by burdening the property of the railways with debentures and putting the money in his own pocket, instead of employing it for improvements and for legitimate business objects. Above all it was necessary to procure better means of transport, to construct new lines, to erect new railway stations, to improve the service generally, and that without delay. To procure more extended, safer and quicker means of transport was more important than to procure cheaper means of transport. Measures must also be taken to improve the lot of the railway employes by giving them higher wages and shortening their hours of duty. A complete stop must be put to the granting of rebates and other manipulations, but the freight rates must, on the other hand, be so arranged as to procure a suitable interest and so secure the subscription of the necessary capital. He, the President, must lay stress again on the fact that the first principle in railway management must be honesty, and that too for the highest as for the lowest employes, each of whom must in his position strive not only for the interest of the Company but for that of the public.

The President concluded with an appeal to the owners of large fortunes to make a good use of them and to keep in view the common weal as well as their own interests.

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AMERICA AND THE CHINESE DISTURBANCES.

The Commander of the American gunboat "Helena" which has just arrived at Fuchan, has received instructions from Washington to return at once to Amoy, the nearest harbour to the scene of the recent revolt against the Chinese authorities, and to take measures for the protection of Americans and other foreigners in the Province of Kwangtung.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN 'FRISCO.

The *Times* announces that in consequence of the unlimited supremacy of the Labour organisation in San Francisco some 40,000 men are now out of work, among them being 16,000 strikers. Owing to this shortage of labour it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain capital for the reconstruction of the city and other undertakings.

THE ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT CABRERA.

The *New York Herald* learns from Guatemala that the public proceedings before the military court against the 17 persons condemned to death for an alleged attempt to assassinate President Cabrera began on Wednesday. No collective note has been signed by the diplomatic corps, as the Government has announced its intention of proceeding against the accused strictly according to law.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN ARGENTINA.

The strike of railway employés in Buenos Aires still continues. No disturbances have taken place. A few trains are running worked by engineers. The directors of the railway are consulting with the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of the Interior.

INNUNDATION IN TEXAS.

A telegram from Houston states that storms, accompanied by cloudbursts, have inundated the country for miles. Railway communication is stopped. Houses have been destroyed and washed away.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

FRANCE AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

M. Pichon, Minister of the Exterior, has requested the Socialist Deputy, M. Pressensé, to defer until next week his interpellation as to the attitude to be adopted by the French representatives at the Hague Conference, to the English and American proposals touching the limitation of armaments, since he has been prevented from preparing his answer by the festivities held in honour of the King and Queen of Norway.

M. Pressensé has assented to this request.

THE WRECKED CRUISER "CHANZY".

The Ministry of Marine has been informed that the salvage operations on the cruiser "Chanzy", stranded on Saddle Island were perforce discontinued on Thursday owing to the heavy sea that was running. The assistance of other salvage companies is to be sought.

THE MONTAGNINI PAPERS.

The examining magistrate, M. Duchasse, states that the remark attributed to him in the lobbies of the Chamber that he had been charged to bring the Montagnini papers into "disorder" is pure invention.

PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES TO TOUR.

It is rumoured in political circles in Paris that President Fallières on the way back from his projected trip to Norway, will pay visits to the King of Sweden and the King of Denmark.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

The interpellation as to the occurrences in Riga where, according to the report of the Commission, atrocities took place in the gaol, came up for discussion on Thursday.

The Minister of Justice stated that the ministerial officials had had no lot in these deeds of shame of which they were accused, and that the information of the Committee was absolutely false. M. Makarov insisted that the police had never been guilty of many of the actions ascribed to them in the report. The official enquiry had shown that the police were guilty in certain cases. Prisoners had been struck with the fist, and proceedings were to be taken against 42 policemen. He did not wish to defend the attitude of the police, but he must remark that they found themselves in a very difficult position. Their actions could be understood in view of the atrocities of the revolutionaries. They could not demand of the police, of whom more than 1,000 had been killed or wounded in the Baltic provinces, that they should always remain cool-headed. M. Makarov reminded the House of a whole series of terrorist atrocities, committed between 1906 and the commencement of 1907 which, had claimed countless victims. When he had concluded the debate took an unexpected turn. Numerous Deputies spoke not of the interpellation but of terrorist deeds and of the general policy of the government. Eight Orders of the Day were then introduced, four condemning terrorist outrages, four describing the

Government statements as insufficient. They were all rejected and the sitting at the instance of the labour party was suspended for 15 minutes. On its resumption a long debate ensued, during which a violent scene occurred between M. Roditsheff and Count Bolrinski who accused the former of insulting him. Eventually an Order of the Day proposed by the Labour Party was adopted and the House adjourned.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department), Sidonien Strasse 10a, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9997.

ROWDY UNDERGRADUATES.

The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* has received a somewhat mysterious telegram from Oxford to the effect that undergraduates, exasperated by the success of Christ Church and Merton in the boat races, determined to burn down the "tribunes" in the grounds of those colleges. On Wednesday evening some hundreds of undergraduates overpowered the police and fire brigade and burnt the "tribunes". They then set the secretary's lodge on fire.

On reading the above telegram we were, in spite of having some acquaintance with Oxford and its ways, completely puzzled. The Oxford summer eights were concluded on Wednesday evening and Christ Church went head of the river having bumped both New College and Magdalen. Merton also had a fine, speedy crew and made no less than six bumps, but that either of their victims should show such a vindictive spirit as to burn their rivals' "tribunes", whatever they might be, seemed so entirely opposed to Oxford traditions that the whole telegram became incredible. The mystery is now, however, explained. It appears that Christ Church held a bump supper to celebrate their victory, and bump suppers when a boat goes head of the river are apt to be more than usually, shall we say enthusiastic? At all events a large number of the undergraduates had partaken not wisely but too well of the champagne at the supper, and your undergraduate who has looked upon the wine when it is red or bubbly as the case may be, invariably thinks first of a bonfire. Christ Church meadows where the Oxford pageant is to be held are conveniently near and thither the undergraduates repaired. The tent of the "Master of the Pageant," the mysterious secretary mentioned above, was by accident set on fire—we had feared at first that the rooms of the secretary of the O. U. B. C. had been gutted—as were one or two of the grand stands placed there in readiness for the pageant. The ardour of the undergraduates was eventually cooled by streams of water directed on them from the firemen's hoses.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

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Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

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.*

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated May 17th, from our New York correspondent.)

DR. BARTH ON GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Dr. Theodore Barth, who recently arrived in the United States for a prolonged stay, has introduced himself to Americans in an extremely interesting speech. The publishers of the respected New York journal *The Evening Post* arranged a banquet, to which a number of distinguished New York citizens were invited, in honour of this German parliamentarian and journalist. After several speeches had been made, Dr. Barth expressed his thanks for the reception which had been accorded him, and continued: "Nearly the whole of my public career has been one of opposition, especially against class and national prejudices. My political opponents called me a Socialist when I demanded justice and equal political rights even for those workmen who did not belong to my party, and I was termed a bad patriot when I censured national evils. So long as there have been States it has always been an ungrateful task to speak the truth, and even journalists, whose noble profession it is to say unpleasant things, often find it easier to give way to public opinion than to resist it. But the greater the influence of the Press the greater its responsibility for good or ill, and we ought to honour that Press all the more which makes no concessions to bad taste, class hatred, and Jingoism.

It was ever my pride to be a journalist. A man in high position in Germany once said to me, that those poor creatures the journalists never pass an examination; but I believe that the journalist is the most examined man in the world. He has to pass an examination every day, and if he is not in a position to attract readers, he will never be a leader of public opinion; but if he passes his daily examination with success, then there is no limit to his power. Even in Germany, which, as is well known, is no democratic Republic, the power of the Press is constantly growing; it is greater than that of the *Reichstag*. No statesman knew this better than Bismarck, one of the greatest journalists then living. The present Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bülow, is constantly endeavouring to be on good terms with the Press, as the most important exponent of public opinion. Other nations are too often inclined to underestimate the influence of public opinion in Germany; but even the old Germany, with its burden of old feudal traditions, is constantly involved in a process of democratisation. A characteristic sign of this is the ever growing interest in American institutions and American public life, and the ever growing wish to maintain good relations with the United States. The demand for friendship between the United States and Germany is made by every single party, and on this point even the Socialists agree with the Emperor. I am especially glad to be able to confirm this, and I have always done my best to open the eyes of my countrymen with regard to the public affairs of the United States.

When I saw this interesting country for the first time in 1886, I did so under the guidance of Mr. Henry Villard, the railway pioneer of the North-West, who was overtaken by the same fate as many other prophets, viz. that reality did not keep pace with his fair hopes. The future has shown that his belief in the inexhaustible possibilities of the great North-West rested on a far clearer judgment than the scepticism of his detractors. The rich resources of the virgin earth have meanwhile been developed, by the energies of an optimistic people, to an unheard-of productivity. Even the doubtful wisdom of legislators has not been able to oppose this astonishing growth, which excites the admiration of the whole world. But is this great territory of the United States, with its enormous material strength, stronger morally today than in the simple times when Trusts and multi-millionaires were unknown in public life? This question is more than a philosophic one; it touches the political progress of humanity. The United States form the greatest democratic community on the earth; can they remain a democracy in the full sense of the word?—a Government of the people, for the people, by the people? Or will they become a plutocracy, dominated by a capitalist aristocracy shut up in Trusts as the controlling force of the whole Government machinery?

All true Democrats in Europe regard with sympathetic interest this great democratic smelting-pot, in which nationalities and principles are undergoing a continual process of metamorphosis. Liberal Germans are firmly convinced that this great domain of liberty will not disappoint the votaries of freedom and true civilisation, and that in the nation, from which proceeded the Declaration of Independence and which produced a Washington and a Lincoln, the noble ambition will never be extinguished, not only to acquire wealth but to strengthen those moral impulses which denote the enduring progress of humanity. The second Conference at the Hague now imminent gives an opportunity of showing the seriousness of our endeavours to further these principles of civilisation which, reaching out beyond the petty self-seeking of nations, touch the foundations of international life."

The speaker remarked on the perfect arrangement of the banquet. He declared it a violation of national honour for the German speaker to speak the truth, and the U. S. civilisation

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The speaker then alluded to the disarmament question and, pointing out its great difficulties, remarked that the best means of promoting disarmament was the removal of the causes of armaments. International law was still very far from perfect. In any case provision should be made to declare private property on the high seas as inviolable as it was recognised to be ashore. No nation would be in a better position to enter the lists for this reform than the United States, and Germany would, without doubt, support them. The speaker concluded, amid loud applause, by proposing the toast of "The co-operation of Germany and the United States in the development of true civilisation and real peace."

SUBMARINE TRIALS.

The submarines "Octopus" and "Lake", belonging to the United States Navy, have just given brilliant proof of their submarine utility. In order to test the efficiency of these boats, the Commission for naval trials determined to keep them 24 hours under water. These interesting diving trials took place in the neighbourhood of the naval coaling station of Newport, Rhode Island. Both boats, fully manned, dived beneath the surface at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The members of the Commission remained in connection with the boats by means of a submarine signal apparatus. After a period of 24 hours, both boats appeared again on the surface with their crews all safe and sound. Both crews came through their trials brilliantly, and broke all records of protracted diving. Samples of the air were taken on board the "Octopus", every two hours and sealed in bottles. Twice the foul air was expelled, but the crews had only used a forty-fifth part of the fresh air provided. The crews of both boats passed the time in the depths in sleeping, playing cards, and reading.

AMERICANS AS SMOKERS.

Statistics just published show that smoking goes on to an enormous extent in America. In the last eight years the manufacture of cigars has doubled, and in the last fiscal year 8,070,672,649 cigars were sold as against about 4,000,000,000 in 1898. A gigantic increase is also shown in the consumption of cigarettes. In 1906, 469 millions more cigarettes were sold than in the year before.

THE THAW TRIAL.

The belongings of the millionaire's son, Harry K. Thaw, are looking round for a new chief counsel for the defence at the second Thaw trial which may commence in the autumn. Delphin M. Delmas, Thaw's chief counsel in the first trial was, as has already been stated, given his *congé* on the day after the trial. It is rumoured that Thaw was exceedingly disgusted at the bill of costs which his counsel handed to him. He was especially indignant at the sums paid for the financial support of theatrical undertakings destined to influence public opinion in his favour. It is almost certain, however, that the second trial will be just as costly as the first.

LATER TELEGRAMS.

Potsdam, May 31. The English journalists arrived in Potsdam at half-past eight o'clock this morning and were conveyed in Court carriages to the Castle, where a favourable position for seeing the parade had been reserved for them on the Castle ramp. As the Emperor, in riding down the line of troops, passed the journalists' position, His Majesty was greeted by them with three rounds of cheers, which he graciously acknowledged. The parade of the Potsdam garrison began at 9 o'clock in fine weather; the Princes now staying at the capital, among them Prince Georg of Bavaria, were present, as were also the Chief of the Austro-Hungarian Staff, the deputation from the Spanish regiment "Numancia", and a brilliant suite of officers of high rank. The Japanese delegates to the Peace Conference were among the spectators. After the parade the Emperor received a number of military reports.

Potsdam, May 31. A parade luncheon took place at the Castle at 11 o'clock, at separate tables. At the first table sat their Majesties the Emperor and Empress opposite each other; the Emperor between the Crown Princess and the Princess Eitel Friedrich, the Empress between Prince Georg of Bavaria and the Crown Prince. After the parade the English journalists made the tour through Sans Souci and the Royal park, inspected the New Palace and then drove to the Royal Orangery.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 6.30, ending about 8.15

Salome.

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

Cast:

- Herod Herr Burrian.
- Herodias Fräul. v. Chavanne.
- Salome Frau Krull.
- Jochanaan Herr Perron.
- Narraboth Herr Jäger.
- A page of Herodias Fräul. Eibenschütz.
- Herr Rüdiger.
- Herr Wolf I.
- Five Jews Herr Grosch.
- Herr Erl.
- Herr Rains.
- Two Nazarenes Herr Plaschke.
- Herr Büsael.
- Two soldiers Herr Nebuschka.
- Herr Erwin.
- A Cappadocian Herr Wachter.
- A page of Herod Fräul. Keldorfer.

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

Composer: Richard Strauss, born 1864.
(See "The Standard-Operaglas" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittenann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.4/80 A.)

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p.m.

Die Fledermaus.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

- Monday: Das Rheingold. 7.30 p.m.
- Tuesday: Die Walküre. 6 p.m.
- Wednesday: Sizilianische Bauernehre.—Der Bajazzo. 7.30 p.m.
- Thursday: Hans Heiling. 7.30 p.m.
- Friday: Siegfried. 6 p.m.
- Saturday: Fidelio. 7.30 p.m.
- Sunday, June 9th: Zar und Zimmermann. 7.30 p.m.
- Monday, June 10th: Oberon. 7 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

- Monday: Herbst.—Der Puppenspieler.—Literatur. 7.30 p.m.
- Tuesday: Die Wildente. 7.30 p.m.
- Wednesday: Der Veilchenfresser. 7.30 p.m.
- Thursday: Maria Stuart. 7 p.m.
- Friday: Weh dem, der lügt. 7.30 p.m.
- Saturday: Der Biberpelz. 7.30 p.m.
- Sunday, June 9th: Die Jungfrau von Orleans. 7 p.m.
- Monday, June 10th: Heimat. 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending about 11

King Lear.

Tragedy in five Acts by Shakespeare.

Cast:

- Lear, King of Britain Herr Mehnert.
- Goneril, Fräul. Lissl.
- Regan, } daughters to Lear Frau Salbach.
- Cordelia, } Fräul. Verden.
- King of France Herr Tiller.
- Duke of Burgundy Herr Gebühr.
- Duke of Albany Herr Dettmer.
- Duke of Cornwall Herr René.
- Earl of Gloster Herr Müller.
- Earl of Kent Herr Eggert.
- Edgar, son of Gloster Herr Decarl.
- Edmund, natural son of Gloster Herr Froböse.
- Curan, a courtier Herr Leichert.
- Doctor Herr Bauer.
- Fool Herr Wiecke.
- Oswald, steward to Goneril Herr Gunz.
- A messenger Herr Tandien.
- A knight in Lear's following Herr P. Neumann.
- An old man Herr Heising.
- A herald Herr Huff.
- A captain Herr Wogritsch.
- A Nobleman attendant on Cordelia Herr Walther.
- A servant to Cornwall Herr Hohner.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p.m.

Wallenstein's Tod.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Baumeister Solness.

Schauspiel in 3 Acten von Henrik Ibsen.

Cast:

- Baumeister Halvard Solness Max Thomas.
- Frau Aline Solness, seine Gattin Mia Thomas.
- Dr. Herdal, Hausarzt Rudolf Horstmeyer.
- Knut Brovik, ehemals Architekt, jetzt Assistent bei Solness Georg Mendel.
- Ragnar Brovik, sein Sohn, Zeichner Paul Köllner.
- Kaja Fosli, seine Nichte, Buchhalterin Johanna Becker.
- Fräulein Hilde Wangel Nina Sandow.

Tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon, at 3.30 p.m.

Allerseelen.

At 7.30 p.m.

Demi monde.

Villa von Briesen — Excellent family Pension. — **Bendemann Strasse 11,** corner of Eisenack Strasse, near American Church. Garden, Balconies, Billiards. Highly recommended. Telephone 4940.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

(From the London evening journals.)

The Duke of Northumberland celebrated his sixty-first birthday on Wednesday. The Duke has been described as a man out of touch with his times. He certainly has little sympathy with many of the movements of modern life, mixes but little in society, and cares nothing for sport. His principal interests are found in the management of his estates, in literature, and in archaeological research. That he is an excellent business man he has demonstrated by his admirable administration of his property around Alnwick Castle. He has sat in the House of Commons, and has been Treasurer of the Royal Household.

The Duke's sympathy with the Irvingite Church is well known. His mother was the daughter of Henry Drummond, the friend and patron of Edward Irving. The Duke, with the Duchess, who is a daughter of the late Duke of Argyll, attend the Irvingite Church regularly when in London, and at their seat near Guildford, Albury Park, the Duke and Duchess worship at the little private church in the grounds, built to the memory of Irving.

Few people are aware probably that the widow of the fourth Duke of Northumberland—the present Duke is the seventh holder—is still alive. Eleanor Duchess of Northumberland is now in her eighty-seventh year. The eldest of the nine sisters of the late Duke of Westminster, she married as long ago as 1842 Lord Prudhoe, a title now extinct, who succeeded to the Dukedom of Northumberland in 1847. The marriage was childless, and on her husband's death the honour passed to a distant cousin, the Earl of Beverley, grandfather of the present peer. Eleanor Duchess of Northumberland now has a house in Upper Grosvenor-street and a seat near Darlington. It was under her supervision that Alnwick Castle received splendid renovation and redecoration at a vast cost.

The Earl of Ronaldshay, who has just been chosen as the Unionist candidate for Hornsey, is the elder son and heir of the Marquess of Zetland. He was presented a few days ago, at the Town Hall, Richmond, with a handsome illuminated address by the Conservatives of the district, in recognition of his excellent fight at the last general election. The presentation had been delayed owing to Lord Ronaldshay's absence from England. He is a great traveller, having made two long journeys right across Asia, from the Caspian to the Sea of Japan. Whilst a keen sportsman and good shot, Lord Ronaldshay is also a serious student of life and politics, and no young man of our time is more conversant with the problems and questions touching our great Empire in the East.

There is an interesting article on Holkham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Leicester, in *The Expert*, the new weekly illustrated paper, whose first number was issued on Saturday. The pictures at Holkham are, of course, famous, and there are countless treasures in the house, all of which are excellently described in this article, which is to be continued this week. *The Expert* makes an appeal

to the collecting public, and collectors of every kind are to be catered for. If the first number is a fair sample of the others that are to follow, it should prove a great success.

Lord and Lady Suffield are occupying, by the King's permission, Barton Manor House, which is within the demesne of Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight. Lord Suffield, who is the King's Permanent Lord-in-Waiting, not changing with the Government, completes this year his thirty-fifth year of continuous service in that capacity. Barton Manor, formerly the property of the Bishops of Winchester, was part of the endowment given by William of Wykeham to Winchester College; and the college continued to own it until it was purchased by the late Prince Consort. The present house is Early Jacobean.

LOCAL.

Herr Burrian writes to the papers that it was impossible for him to catch the train for Gratz, as the performance of "Götterdämmerung" in Prague was over so late. He states that he telegraphed at once and the management of the Gratz Opera must have received his telegram 16 hours before the curtain was due to rise on "Evangeliman". Herr Burrian claims, accordingly, that there can be no question of a breach of contract.

The English journalists arrive in Dresden this morning from Berlin at 11.06. They will drive to the Europäischer Hof and thence to the landing stage of the elbe steamers. At 11.45, they leave by steamer for Pillnitz where H. M. the King will entertain them to luncheon. At 3.30 they return to Dresden a drive round the town or visit the royal collections. At 6.15 they witness a performance of "Salome" at the opera and then will attend a banquet given in their honour at the Belvedere. At 11.50 they leave for Munich.

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

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (1) General v. Trotha March | Georg. |
| (2) Overture, "La Fille du Regiment" | Donizetti. |
| (3) Gavotte, "Scheimenaugen" (new) | Piltz. |
| (4) (a) German, (b) Italian, from the Suite "Aus aller Herren Länder" | Moskowsky. |
| (5) Overture, "Egmont" | Beethoven. |
| (6) Prelied, "Die Meistersinger" | Wagner. |
| (7) Tonbilder, "Preciosa" | Weber. |
| (8) Overture, "Indigo und die vierzig Räuber" | J. Strauss. |
| (9) Träumerei | R. Schumann. |
| (10) Waltz, "Sommernachtsständchen" | Vollstedt. |
| (11) Trot de Cavallerie | Rubinstein. |

Mrs. Potter-Frissell will give a pupils' recital at Ehrlich's Musik-Schule with the assistance of some vocal pupils of the Institute at 6 p. m. on Saturday next, June 8th. All interested are cordially invited to attend. Programmes may be had in due time at the Institute. Selections from Bach, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Saint-Saëns, Diabelli, Mendelssohn, Chaminade, Schytte, Paderewski, Poldini, Stretzki, and others will be performed.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108; but will mount without music.

Bad Rippolds-Au

famous for centuries for its curative chalybeate springs & natural carbonic acid baths. Although Rippolds-Au lies highest of all mineral & moor-baths in the Black Forest, its sheltered situation & its comfortable & sanitary arrangements recommend it strongly for cures before or after the season in May, June, & September. Baths & Kur-hotel of the first class. Electric light, lift, central heating. Liberal & excellent cuisine. Season from May 15 to end of Sept. Auto-omnibus, carriages, and diligence to railway stations Wolfach (Hausach) and Freudenstadt. For prospectus apply to the physician in charge, Dr. Oechsler, or to the proprietor Herr Otto Goeringer.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

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

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

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

WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

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

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.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

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

Highly recommended by English and American Families. Real English Home, comfort. LIFT ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERATE TERMS. PENSION.

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, patronized by English and American Families.

Situated in the best 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 Europäischer Hof
SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL Württemberger Hof
SENDIG-SCHANDAU,	SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana &c.
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	

BERLIN. Unter den Linden, 17-18. BERLIN.

Hotel Westminster

QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.

Rooms from 2,50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board. Electric Light.

Grand Hotel de Rome

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

Baths — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift. Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

Franzensbad. Kopp's Hotel Königsvilla

Salzquellenstrasse near the Morgenzellpark

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

Hotel Kroh Karlsbad

I. Cl. House.

Marienbad. Bohemia.

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

Marienbad. Park Hotel Waldmühle.

First class, splendid position in the midst of its own park. World-famed Restaurant. Motor Garage. Own Automobile. Heinrich Krause, Proprietor.

Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

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

Königstrasse 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 Dittreich, Prop.

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

Pension LE RICHE

Nürnberg Platz 3, II.

First-class Family Pension.

Excellent situation. Splendid board.

Pension Unity, Lüttichau-Strasse 26, I.

Highly recommended.

Pension Weidmann

Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH. Wiener Strasse.

Saturday, June 1st. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, June 2nd. I. Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, June 5th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, June 7th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. I.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN. Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Sunday, June 2nd. I. Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.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.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 31st of May 1907

Mr. and Mrs. J. Voeght, New Orleans, H. Bellevue.
Miss L. D. Gray, Berlin, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. O. Heeren, Pittsburg, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Case, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mrs. E. Adler, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Boeh, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. M. Haas, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Drakenfeld, New York, H. Europ. Hof.
Miss M. Burchfeld, Pittsburg, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss E. Burchfeld, Pittsburg, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss A. Voorsanger, San Francisco, H. Europ. Hof.
Dr. J. Voorsanger, San Francisco, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. J. Andersen, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss L. M. Peirie, Grand Rapids, P. Rudeloff.
Rev. P. S. Ward, Worcester, P. Schadewell.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Geiffuss, Milwaukee, H. Weber.
Mr. A. Robson, Toronto, H. Weber.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Lincke, Liverpool, Wolf's Hotel garni.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Potsdam, May 31. After their arrival at the Royal Orangery the English journalists took luncheon in the Raphael Hall there. When luncheon was over the guests proceeded to the portico. In a short time the Marshal of the Imperial Household appeared and announced the approach of the Emperor, who was on the road leading to the New Palace. Soon afterwards His Majesty appeared. The Emperor, who stopped in front of the portico, greeted Prince Hatzfeld and had several of the English journalists presented to him by the President of the English committee. With each of the gentlemen presented His Majesty conversed in the most affable manner in English. Shortly before riding away His Majesty, addressing the whole number of journalists, said "I am pleased to meet you. You are welcome in my country, and you are welcome to my house." As the Emperor rode off, the English guests broke out into three hearty "Hip, Hip, Hurrah's" which His Majesty kindly acknowledged.

Potsdam, May 31. From the Orangery the English guests drove in Court carriages to the mausoleum of the Emperor Friedrich, which they closely inspected. They then started on the return journey to Berlin.

Innsbruck, May 31. The snow on the Saalfeld mountains is melting. Yesterday frequent thunder showers fell. A great flood is the consequence. The neighbourhood is under water up to the station. The Reckenbach mill has collapsed and the Meunier brick-field is much damaged. The assistance of military had to be called in. In yesterday's thunderstorm a peasant was killed by lightning, and his companion had both feet lamed.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong southerly winds, rather dull, slight showers, somewhat warmer.