

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE DANISH ROYAL PAIR IN LONDON.

To conclude the festivities connected with the visit of T. M. the King and Queen of Denmark to London, H. M. King Edward gave a brilliant ball in Buckingham Palace.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Upper House has passed the second reading of the Government proposal to allow women to be elected members of County Councils and other local Government bodies. It is not, however, expected that the Bill will become law this session.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, has informed the President of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce that, in accordance with the new plan relating to the sphere of action of the British Commercial Attachés in Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, and St. Petersburg, the intention exists of allowing the Attachés to visit from time to time the more important trade centres of Great Britain. They will thereby be placed in the position of keeping in touch with commercial circles, who are interested in the individual branches of the export trade to the countries which form the field of activity of the Attachés.

In a short time Mr. Percy Bennett will become British Commercial Attaché for Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece; and will probably undertake the first visit of this nature.

BANQUETS TO LONDON'S VISITORS.

The Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. Sinclair, gave a banquet at the House of Commons on Wednesday in honour of the Delegates of the North Sea Fishery Commission.

A banquet in honour of the Foreign Members of the European railway time-table conference, now sitting in London, was given on Wednesday by the Federation of English railway companies. About 300 people took part in it. Most cordial sentiments were exchanged.

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND.

At Roscrea Petty Sessions Court sixteen men of the farming class were charged with having driven nine horses, forty-one beasts, and 291 sheep off the land of Mr. Nathaniel Luttrell, at Roscomroe, on April 30. The case, it will be recalled, was heard on May 27, when, owing to the fact that the magistrates were evenly divided, it was sent forward for a further hearing. Mr. Luttrell is a yearly tenant. The local branch of the United Irish League took action against him in the first instance on the supposition that he was a grazier, and even though this has been found not to be the case, Roscomroe is the objective for the activities of the agitators. On February 10 a branch of the United Irish League was formed in the locality. On April 14 a public meeting was held, at which Mr. Michael Reddy, M.P., declared that the people were cowards if they did not take the land from Mr. Luttrell. "You are cowards if you allow Luttrell to stand between you and your just rights. You ask me how you are going to divide the lands, and I tell you to follow the example of the people of the West." Other speeches of a similar character were delivered.

Mr. Dermody, secretary of the local branch of the League, told a sergeant of the Royal Irish Constabulary that if Mr. Luttrell did not give up the land, or prove that he was a yearly tenant, his cattle would be driven off. The agent of the estate of which Roscomroe forms a part, in the course of his evidence, said that some time ago, when the tenants were negotiating for the purchase of their holdings, they asked that two farms, of which Roscomroe was one, should be divided among them. He refused in the case of Roscomroe, telling them that he was selling it to Mr. Luttrell,

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who held under an agreement made in 1894 as tenant from year to year. Ten magistrates appeared to adjudicate, and once again the bench was evenly divided. The case was adjourned for a week, no bail being asked at the hands of the defendants.

The subject of ex-officio J. P.'s appearing on the bench at Petty Sessions out of their districts has been the subject of a question in Parliament, and Mr. Birrell stated that the Lord Chancellor had intimated to certain ex-officio magistrates who had attended petty sessions outside the districts for which they were appointed that if they persisted in such a course of action he would take steps to supersede them.

THE RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

The second sitting of the Red Cross Conference took place on Wednesday, presided over by the Marquis de Vogue. The following points were on the agenda. (1) The report on the Augusta Fund and the distribution of its income since the last Conference and in future; (2) the organisation and activity of the "Bureau of Prisoners of War", so far as the Red Cross Societies are affected by it; (3) decisions of the last Geneva Convention important for the Red Cross Societies; (4) means to avoid abuse of the Red Cross emblem; (5) the position and rôle of women in sanitary institutions and hospitals in time of war.

CHINESE ON THE RAND.

The Transvaal Premier, General Botha, will today announce his decision with reference to the repeal of the law authorising the employment of Chinese labour. The Chinese will be repatriated immediately on the expiration of their contracts. General Botha speaks very hopefully of the possibility of obtaining sufficient native labour.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE IDAHO MURDER TRIAL.

During Orchard's cross-examination, counsel for the defence repeatedly threw out the suggestion that a great counter-conspiracy had been formulated by the enemies of the Western Miners' Federation, and indicated the determination to construct the defence on that line.

Orchard denied the implied imputations of the mine owners that the railway people had any part in the blowing up of Independence station, or that he had a mania for confessing to crimes he had not committed. He exhibited some spirit in answering many of Mr. Richardson's questions, but held firmly to his first stories and remained calm during the whole of his trying examination.

Concluding his testimony yesterday afternoon, Orchard dwelt on the attempt to poison Bradley. "At the time I put strychnine in Bradley's milk," he said, "I was that desperate that I did not care if I killed the whole family, father, mother, baby, and three servants."

Steve Adams is a tenant of the prison, close to Haywood. His custodians say he is sullen, and will refuse to say a word when he is called as a witness.

THE U. S. AND JAPAN.

The New York correspondent of the *Globe* writes that Washington correspondents had aroused expectation in political quarters that President Roosevelt would take occasion, in the course of his speech at Jamestown, to say something soothing about the Japanese question. It must not be assumed that because such oratorical oil was not poured out that the waters are really seriously troubled. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that they are ruffled. The course followed by the Japanese Embassy at Washington and the Japanese Government at Tokio continues to be admirably correct. Both deplore the injudicious talk of the young bloods in Japan, and express absolute faith in the ability, as well as the desire, of the United States Government to see that the right thing is done apropos of the anti-Japanese outrages in California.

There is no need in the opinion of the officials of the State Department to scrutinise too closely the actual form of these amiable declarations. American statesmen pretty well understand that what is being aimed at is the creation of such a state of feeling in both countries that everybody will be glad to get rid of the irritation once for all, by so altering the American immigration laws as to enable a differentiation to be made between the Japanese and other Asiatics. Meantime, it seems settled that Mr. Taft is to proceed to Japan at the conclusion of his forthcoming visit to the Philippines, the scene of his first diplomatic and administrative successes.

Mr. Taft is a charming, able, and cultured man, but in some quarters doubt is expressed as to whether he is exactly the right sort of man to be sent to Japan on a diplomatic mission. He was sent specially to Rome a few years ago, and did well enough in the matter of the religious corporations in the Philippines, but with that exception his diplomatic dealings have been with inferiors. He is believed to cherish deep down in his heart the irrefutable belief that once Uncle Sam has decided that a particular thing can be done, and must be done, or the other way about, why there is an end to the business. He may be able to adapt himself to Far Eastern diplomacy, the perfection of which is to be found at Tokio, but a good many people here doubt his possession of such adaptability. Mr. Taft's political backers would rather that he remained at home, for either success or failure over this Japanese business may be equally disadvantageous to him as a candidate for the Presidential nomination at the Republican National Convention.

The news comes from San Francisco that an incident, which has occurred in Berkeley, California, and reported by the "Japanese Association of America", has given fresh food to the excitement of the Japanese in Tokio. Some boys threw stones at a Japanese work-house, doing some trifling damage. The Association has decided to leave it to the local authorities to take action against the boys.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE COAL COMPANIES.

It is announced officially in Washington that a proposal has been brought before the Court in Philadelphia, which, it is alleged, will dissolve the existing alliance between certain railways in New York and Pennsylvania and leading anthracite coal companies. The railways in question are the Philadelphia and Reading Ry. Co., the Lehigh Valley Ry. Co., the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, the Erie Railroad Co., and the New York Susquehanna and Western Railroad Co.

The parties are to be forbidden to continue their alliance, and the existing treaties between the railways and the coal companies are to be annulled.

UNREST IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The President of San Salvador has cabled to the San Salvador consul in Mexico that Nicaraguans, supported by San Salvador revolutionaries in a gunboat, have bombarded and occupied the town of Acajutta.

Since the resumption of hostilities between Nicaragua and San Salvador the U. S. have sent a cruiser and gunboat to the scene of war to protect foreign interests.

A telegram has reached the San Salvador Embassy in Washington that the revolutionaries have been beaten in a battle 40 miles from Acajutta and driven back to that place, where they attempted to embark on ships.

THE CRISIS IN THE FRENCH WINE TRADE.

M. Clémenceau has had a conference, on the subject of the crisis in the wine trade and the in-

idents in South France connected with it, with the Prefects of the Departments of Herault, Gard, Pyrénées-Orientales and Aude. He described the measures which are to be taken against the Municipal authorities of Montpellier who have resigned office. The incident reported by various journals to have taken place in the court-yard of the Montpellier barracks is confined to the fact that a drunken soldier, when his company fell in in order to proceed on patrol duty to the railway station, obstinately refused to march with them. He was retained in barracks and punished.

The *Echo de Paris* learns that General Bailloud commanding the Vth Army Corps in Montpellier has sent a confidential report to the Minister of War that he cannot be certain of the obedience of his troops in case of a collision with the vintagers.

Several Nationalist journals announce that the soldiers of the 2nd Engineer regiment in Montpellier refused on Sunday to put on their accoutrements, as they were determined not to march against the vintagers. Two non-commissioned officers were maltreated and an officer threatened.

The *Temps* denies that cases of insubordination occurred in the 122nd Infantry regiment in Montpellier.

According to the *Liberté* M. Clémenceau holds the clerical officers responsible for the incidents which occurred in the 100th Infantry regiment in Narbonne; an enquiry has been instituted and the Government has ordered this regiment to be transferred to Gap.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

A Note of the *Agence Havas* states, from information obtained from reliable Russian sources, that it is absolutely untrue that the Russian representative at the Hague Conference, M. Nelidoff, will initiate a discussion on the limitation of armaments. It is difficult at present to foresee what action the President of the Hague Conference will take, if this question is raised by the Delegates of one or more Powers. It may, however, be assumed that M. Nelidoff's great experience and tact will induce him to an attitude which will be universally approved.

THE SPANISH ROYAL WEDDING OUTRAGE.

The *Espana Nueva* claims to be in a position to state that the Court has passed sentence on the persons accused of complicity in the outrage in the Calle Mayor. Nackens, Mata and Ibarra were condemned to nine years imprisonment with loss of civil rights. Ferrer, Mayoral Martinez and his wife, and Concepcion Perez were acquitted.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE TERRORIST MOVEMENT.

M. Borodulin, Governor of the Algatshin Gaol, whose conduct has been the subject of an interpellation in the Duma, was fired at with a revolver on Wednesday; he was not wounded.

A band of Caucasians and Chuchuses fired at the prison and old station building in Prognitshnaja. A policeman and two frontier guards were killed. One frontier guard was wounded. The band then fired at the barracks for half an hour.

An edict published by the Prefect of St. Petersburg calls to mind that only such strikes which are of an economic character are legal; strikes caused by threats, boycotting or deeds of violence are to be regarded as criminal and their instigators may be fined 3,000 roubles or be imprisoned for 3 months. Industrial Unions, guilty of the conduct described, may be dissolved.

The National Labour Union has published an appeal aimed against the terrorists, and calling on the workmen to fight against anarchy in the factories, not to yield to Socialist agitation, not to join strikes and to desist from all attacks on individuals.

THE DUMA.

The Prime Minister has addressed a letter to the President of the Duma in which he asks that the Duma may, as soon as possible, discuss the surrender of the eight Deputies who are accused of crimes, for which the penalty is loss of civil rights. The Social Democrats have introduced a Bill relating to freedom of assembly, whereby all Russian citizens, without distinction of age or sex, shall have the right to assemble where they please, in the open air or in closed rooms, without police permission being necessary. Officials who desire to break up such meetings, shall be imprisoned for 6 months.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The fear expressed in the Russian and foreign Press that Japan is not satisfied with the results of the Portsmouth treaty and is planning a new attack on Russia is controverted, in the opinion of well-informed circles in St. Petersburg, by the Franco-Japanese agreement which testifies that Japan cherishes no aggressive designs and offers new guarantees for the maintenance of the *status quo* in the far East.

UNREST IN ARABIA.

The London *Times* hears from Cairo that despatches have reached there from Medina that a number of adherents of the Emir of e' Riad, Ibsaud, have penetrated the town. The Governor was able to offer no resistance to the incursion owing to the weakness of the garrison and the sympathy of the inhabitants with the Wahabis. It is feared that Ibsaud will attack Medina in the near future.

The Royal Court Pharmacy.

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Prescriptions — Patent medicines — Mineral-waters
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THE TAUNUS MOTOR RACE.

In the preliminary heats of the race for Emperor's Prize the car that passed first in both rounds was an Opel, the time over the whole course being 181 minutes; the second was a Fiat, time 176.15 minutes. The third car, an Argus, ran into a ditch near Rod on the Werra, and gave up the race; no one in the car was seriously hurt.

During series 1 of the preliminary races several accidents occurred. One car remains near the Saalburg, lying in a ditch, while another lies a heap of debris near Nieder-Ems. A third was overturned near Grevenwiesbach; the driver was injured. Car No. 11, which ran into a ditch, was lifted out and continued the race. The start of the second series began at 9.44; it was watched by the Emperor from the Royal box.

The times of the eliminating heats, first series, for today's race for the Emperor's Cup were as follows: a Fiat took 176.17 minutes; an Opel 181.16; a Peper and an Adler 182.56; an Itala 188.26; a Metallurgique 188.50; an Opel 190; an Eisenach 191.39; a Darraq 191.14; a Benz 192.25; a Minerva 194.56; a de Dietrich 196.01; a Sun 215.18; a Gobron-Brille 221.36; a Protos 224.20; a Dürkopp 224.41; a Piedboeuf Imperia 227.43; a Bianchi 228.25; a Daimler 230.55; a Martini 237.06. These cars may be reckoned the best in today's race. In the second series of eliminating heats an Adler car met with a serious accident; the driver, Göbel by name, was killed.

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

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Friday, June 14th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, June 16th. *III. 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 19th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, June 21st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
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, June 16th. *III. Sunday after Trinity.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service 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.

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PRISONER'S REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

A burglar named Schaarschmidt, in prison at Gera, deliberately set to work to gnaw through a thick oak beam in front of his cell window. It was (the Berlin correspondent of the *Chronicle* says) a work of seven weeks. The fragments of wood which were torn away with his teeth he replaced with chewed bread, until the beam was almost gnawed through. A final smashing noise was heard by the warders, but before they could appear Schaarschmidt had escaped.

THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The British Government has for once redeemed one of its promises and a new constitution, practically similar to that granted to the Transvaal, has now been given to the Orange River Colony. There are to be two Chambers, the Lower House with its 30 members being considerably smaller than the Old Volksraad which had 60 members. The Upper House or Council is to consist of 11 members who will be nominated in the first instance by the Governor, but later a Bill may be passed to make it elective. There is to be practically manhood suffrage, every male British subject who has resided in the Colony for six months being entitled to vote. The districts of Bloemfontein, Kroonstad, Rouxville and Winburg are each to return two members, other districts and towns one member each, with the exception of Bloemfontein itself which is allotted five members. The debates in the new Parliament may be in Dutch or English, and in case of disagreement between the two Chambers, they may sit jointly and pass law by the majority. The Ministry is to be limited to five members approved by the Governor; members of both Chambers are to be paid for their services. And as in the Transvaal, laws which deal with servile labour, put disabilities on non-Europeans, or alter the Letters Patent are "reserved." A Land Settlement Board is to be established for the purpose of safeguarding the colonists who have been planted on the land in reliance upon the word of the Imperial Government and the guarantee of the local authority. But its existence is limited to the outside period of five years, and the Government of the Colony, with the consent of the Colonial Secretary at home, may put an end to it at an earlier date. Various members of the Government have from time to time since the new Constitution was granted to the Transvaal applauded to the echo their own magnanimity, and Mr. Winston Churchill in particular has been responsible for a perfect deluge of sentimental gush over the generosity of the English conqueror. The truth of the aphorism anent self-praise is universally admitted and there were not a few people who regarded the boisterous welcome accorded to General Botha as somewhat overdone inasmuch as men like Sir William Laurier and Mr. Deakin have done far more for the British Empire than the gallant General has yet had an opportunity of doing. But even if the Transvaal Constitution works as well as Englishmen hope and General Botha is certain it will, the case of the Orange River Colony is totally different. It has been pointed out by the majority of the London journals that there are elements in the Transvaal which are lacking in the sister colony. In the former's Legislative Chamber there is a certain number of members of British ancestry and British connections, but it is more than doubtful whether a single Englishman will be elected to serve in the Orange River Chamber. The electors are all, or nearly all, farmers of a patriarchal type who desire nothing better than what is frankly contemplated by a Radical contemporary which says: "The whole civilisation must revert to the old model before the unhappy incident of the war." The Liberal Party, it must be admitted, have always characterised the South African war as unnecessary and they are certainly doing their utmost to prove it, for by granting this constitution to the Orange River Colony they are compelling a return to the *status quo ante*. As the *Times* aptly points out Englishmen can scarcely forget that in the last hours of the war it was the Orange Free State which was most obstinately bent on continuing the struggle, while since the war, it is the old leaders of the Free State who have used the most bitter language about British sovereignty. In spite of the fact that English and Dutch may both be employed in the new Parliament, there is not the remotest chance that the former will be spoken to anything like the same extent as the latter and if the old leaders of the Free State be chosen to form the new Ministry there is nothing in their antecedents to guarantee the hope that they will endeavour to smooth away all symptoms of racial feud. General Botha's public utterances since his accession to power have breathed a spirit of loyalty to the Empire admirable and welcome enough; it will be interesting to note whether the new Prime Minister of the Orange River Colony will be equally able and willing to free himself from the shackles of Krugerism.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 5 c.
Chargé des L'Archives. *E. C. Trench, Esq.*

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.*

ALINARI'S photographs of the most famous works in the Dresden Gallery, to be had in all Art shops.

ROYA
This evening,
Opera
Heinrich der V.
Lohengrin
Elsa von Brabant
Herzog Gottfried
Friedrich von
Count
Gertrud, his wife
A Herald of the
Brabant nobles
Pages
PLOT. Elsa
having murdered
the matter must
that a knight
and Lohengrin
be Elsa's champion
never attempt to
Telramund is de
the latter on pl
and then publish
a nameless man,
evening her curio
Telramund enters
in front of the
the son of Pars
by the Holy Gra
but in answer to
in its stead rises
turned into a sw
away with Lohes
Composer: Ri
(See "The Sta
Carl Tittmann's
Tom
ROY
This evening
Trag
Julius Caesar
Octavius Caeser
Marcus Anton
M. Aemilius Lo
Cicero,
Publius,
Popilius Lena,
Marcus Brutus
Cassius,
Cassia,
Trebonius,
Ligarius,
Decius Brutus,
Metellus Cimber
Cinna,
Flavius, } tri
Mucellus, }
Artemidorus, }
A Soothsayer
Cinna, a poet
Luclius,
Titinius,
Messala,
Volumnius,
Tyrro,
Cinna,
Candius, } se
Strabo,
Laelius,
Dardanius,
Pindarus, serv
Servant to Cae
Servant to Ant
Servant to Oct
First
Second
Third
Fourth
Fifth
Sixth
Seventh
Eighth
Ninth
A messenger
First
Second } soldi
Calphurnia, wif
Portia, wife to
Tom

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 Exchange of Circular-Notes,
 Cheques and foreign money at most favourable rates.
 Postal Orders.
 English and American newspapers.
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 6.30, ending about 10.30

Lohengrin.

Opera in three Acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Heinrich der Vogler, German King	Herr Rains.
Lohengrin	Herr v. Bary.
Elsa von Brabant	Frau Wittich.
Herzog Gottfried, her brother	—
Friedrich von Telramund, Brabantian Count	Herr Perron.
Ortrud, his wife	Fräul. Schäfer.
A Herald of the King	Herr Höpfl.
Brabantian nobleman	Herr Erl.
Pages	Herr Kraemer.
	Herr Büssel.
	Herr Nebuschka.
	Fräul. Keldorfer.
	Fräul. Boden.
	Frau Scheer.
	Frau Lorenz.

PLOT. Elsa of Brabant is accused by Count Telramund of having murdered her young brother Godfrey. King Henry decides the matter must be left to the arbitration of a duel. Elsa prays that a knight she has seen in a dream, may come to her help, and Lohengrin appears in a boat drawn by a swan. He offers to be Elsa's champion on condition that she will marry him, but never attempt to find out his name or origin. She accepts and Telramund is defeated. He and his wife Ortrud plan vengeance; the latter on plea of repentance, sows mistrust in Elsa's heart and then publicly upbraids her on the church steps for marrying a nameless man. The marriage takes place, but on the very first evening her curiosity overcomes her and she puts the fatal question. Telramund enters to assassinate Lohengrin, but the latter kills him. In front of the assembled host Lohengrin announces that he is the son of Parsifal, and that he had been sent to Elsa's help by the Holy Grail. He takes leave of Elsa. The swan appears, but in answer to Lohengrin's prayer, dives beneath the water and in its stead rises the lost Godfrey, whom Ortrud had by witchcraft turned into a swan. The boat, now drawn by a white dove, glides away with Lohengrin and Elsa sinks senseless to the ground.

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

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

Aida.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10

Julius Caesar.

Tragedy in five Acts by Shakespeare.

Cast:

Julius Caesar	Herr Eggerth.
Octavius Caesar	Herr Wierth.
Marcus Antonius	Herr Wiecke.
M. Aemilius Lepidus	Herr Bauer.
Cicero, senators	Herr Walther.
Publius	Herr Taudien.
Popilius Lena,	Herr Hahn.
Marcus Brutus,	Herr Blankenstein.
Caesius,	Herr Mehnert.
Casca,	Herr Müller.
Trebonius,	Herr Tiller.
Ligarius,	Herr Richter.
Decius Brutus,	Herr Froböse.
Metellus Cimber,	Herr Gunz.
Cinna,	Herr Dettmer.
Flavius,	Herr Höhner.
Marullus,	Herr Carstens.
Artemidorus, a sophist of Cnidus	Herr Leichert.
A Soothsayer	Herr v. Strauwitz.
Cinna, a poet	Herr Fischer.
Laelius,	Herr Carstens.
Tullius,	Herr René.
Messala,	Herr Gebühr.
Volumnius,	Herr Wogritsch.
Varro,	Fräul. Leder.
Cleopatra,	Herr Leichert.
Chlodius,	Herr Melzer.
Strato,	Herr Walther.
Lucius,	Fräul. Werner.
Dardanius,	Herr v. Strauwitz.
Phidrus, servant to Cassius	Herr Höhner.
Servant to Caesar	Fräul. Steger.
Servant to Antonius	Fräul. Verden.
Servant to Octavius	Fräul. Kaiser.
First	Herr Huff.
Second	Herr P. Neumann.
Third	Herr Helsing.
Fourth	Herr Wogritsch.
Fifth	Herr Pilz.
Sixth	Herr Jüchitzer.
Seventh	Herr Helmert.
Eighth	Herr Günther.
Ninth	Hr. Schneckenberg.
A messenger	Herr Rieken.
First	Herr Taudien.
Second	Herr Richter.
Calphurnia, wife to Caesar	Fräul. Lissl.
Portia, wife to Brutus	Frau Salbach.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

Krieg im Frieden.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, June 16th: Die Zauberflöte. 7 p. m.
Monday, June 17th: Salome. 8 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Sunday, June 16th: Wilhelm Tell. 7 p. m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p. m.

Doppelehe.

Schwank in drei Acten von Kurt Kraatz.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

The same performance.

Established 1835.
Schramm & Echtermeyer
 Grocers
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 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.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated May 31st, from our New York correspondent.)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE RAILWAYS.

For a long time the railway question has overshadowed all the economic questions with which the United States has to deal. What importance the President attaches to it is clear from the fact that at every opportunity offered him he speaks on the subject. What interest is attached to the question in the widest circles is shown by the circumstance that whenever the President is invited to speak on any occasion, it is taken for granted that he will touch on the attitude of the Government to the railways. He has already repeatedly expressed himself in public on his railway policy; but of all the speeches he has devoted to this subject, the speech which he delivered yesterday in Indianapolis must count as the most important and most interesting. From all points of view he shed light on the railway question and that too, at the same time, with an unusual Conservatism and an unusual freedom from passion.

He goes one step further by extending the "centralisation" idea suggested by Mr. Root which, while increasing the powers of the Federal Government, correspondingly limits the prerogatives of the individual States. The President recently adopted the standpoint that whether the railways carry on inter-State traffic or not, they ought to be placed under the control of the Federal Government on the ground of Paragraph 3 of the Federal Constitution, which gives the Federal Government the right to lay out new Postal routes and to control them. In other words every undertaking with which the Federal Government has a contract for forwarding postal matter can, in the President's view, be taken away from the control of the individual State in question and placed under that of the Federal Government. This passage is certainly one of the most important and weighty in the speech. A further important point is the recommendation that the material value of the property of the railways should be ascertained. While, on the one hand, the President would like to see a strict control exercised by the Federal Government on the railways, on the other hand, he seeks to remove all fears that his railway policy may cause economic depression by stating that the Federal Government aims at nothing revolutionary, and by pointing out the great advantages that will

accrue to the railways themselves and to the shareholders by placing the administration of the railways on a sound basis. He actually breaks a lance for the railways by stating, after expressing himself against over-capitalisation of the railways; that on an average the railways are not over-capitalised.

Simply because the President endeavoured in this speech to remove all erroneous ideas and intentionally distorted views as to the true aims of his railway policy and to give a clear picture of that policy, and because he avoided all severe strictures, it is not to be wondered at that his remarks receive very diverse comment in the columns of the daily Press. Journals like the democratic *World* and the republican *Sun*, see in the President's attitude to the centralisation idea the most advanced radicalism, while the democratic *Times* and the republican *Tribune* point to the President's conservatism in his attitude to the railways. Other journals see in the President's speech the abandonment of an originally radical attitude and a step backward with regard to the railways. In the financial world, however, the speech, apart from the passage recommending the ascertaining of the material value of the railway's property, which many people stoutly oppose, has been very favourably received. In any case the speech, which bears witness to the greatest and most statesmanlike ripeness of judgement, will have a good effect on the public at large, who by it gain a clear picture of the Government's railway policy which in itself is nothing like so radical and dangerous as it has been represented by certain financial circles. The speech will most certainly contribute to remove that feeling of insecurity prevalent far and wide; and that, indeed, was its object.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONTROVERSY WITH THE NATURALISTS.

The President's controversy with the railway magnate, Mr. Harriman, has been followed by another with naturalists. In the course of it the President has coined a new word, "nature-faker". In this controversy the President shows once more that, in spite of the magnitude of his official business, he does not fail to keep himself informed on current topics, no matter in what domain they may lie. With a cheerfulness that is all his own, like an ordinary citizen and private individual he adopts an attitude to all questions, even to those which have nothing to do with his position as President. Often enough already the President has levelled criticisms at those naturalists who, in his view, do not depict nature truly. In an article which recently appeared in a magazine the President made a special attack on Dr. William Long of Stamford, Connecticut. When he was Governor of New York, Mr. Roosevelt expressed his disapproval of Dr. Long's works which gave children an untrue picture of animal life. He adopted the standpoint that such false descriptions must exercise a very deleterious effect on children. The controversy between him and Dr. Long became an open one when the latter described an incident of a wolf killing a horse by tearing its heart out of its breast. The President holds that an occurrence of that sort is contrary to nature. He dubbed descriptions of that kind as "nature-fakes", and there was the controversy, red-hot!

Dr. Long, who has also studied in Heidelberg, has addressed to the President the following open letter: "As President of the United States you have taken upon yourself to insult a private citizen who has always remained strictly within the limits of his profession. As a man you have accused of untruth another, whose reputation for truth and honour stands just as high as your own. If I have ever spoken falsehoods, if in any one of my books or writings I have deceived man or child in respect of animal life, I promise to withdraw such statements publicly and never again to write a natural history book. If, on the other hand, I can prove to impartial persons that you have accused me falsely, you must publicly withdraw your accusations and make an apology. As man and President no other honourable course remains open to you."

The cases in which American uniforms are being treated with contempt are multiplying to a very noticeable extent. The latest case occurred in Virginia. Some sailors from the battleship "Truxton" were refused admission to a dancing hall, not far from the Jamestown Exhibition. The owner of the hall asserted that his customers had been annoyed by the presence of sailors; he had told the latter, however, they could dance if dressed in

mult. Far and wide the greatest disgust has been aroused by this fresh insult to the American uniform, and in many quarters the withdrawal of American war-ships from Exhibition waters is demanded as the only adequate measure. The Navy department is now to take legal proceedings against persons who in this way insult the American uniform.

It is announced from Washington that the German Emperor, who recently was admitted as an honorary member of the Order of the American Cross of Honour, has presented the Order with a magnificent portrait of himself. It is a half-length full size portrait. The Emperor wears uniform and an helmet; on the upper side of the heavily gilded frame are the Hohenzollern arms, and below the Emperor's signature with the date 1907. The Order of the American Cross of Honour was founded in 1898 and legally incorporated by Congress in 1906. Its members are persons to whom the Government of the United States has given medals of honour for saving life. President McKinley was one of the first honorary members of the order. Among other distinguished honorary members are President Roosevelt, the King of the Belgians and Andrew Carnegie.

LOCAL.

The Dresden Akad. Sport Club Lawn Tennis tournament begins this afternoon on Gordon's tennis courts in the George Bähr Strasse at 3 p. m. There have been numerous entries from Dresden, Freiberg, and Mittweida, and some good matches should be witnessed. Comtesse E. Soumarokoff and Frl. Körring may meet in the final of the Ladies' open singles, while Rhodes and Logie seem most likely to contest the final of the Gentlemen's open singles.

Admission to the courts for the day costs a mark, but tickets for the duration of the tournament may be had for two marks.

The Club has made every provision for the comfort of spectators and a large attendance is looked for.

The International Regatta is to be held on the Elbe on Sunday next. There are to be races for Senior and Junior Fours, Senior and Junior eights, Pair-oars and skiffs.

The Dresden bicycle club is providing an unusual attraction at its races next Sunday: "Dare Devil" Schreyer, an American, is to perform a particularly daring feat, which has never been seen on the Continent save in Paris. A narrow track some 220 ft. long has been built on scaffolding 100 ft. high. Schreyer will ride on his bicycle down this track, which first descends abruptly and then takes an upward curve. Having attained great speed, Schreyer, when the track terminates, leaps into the air on his machine and descends into a small tank of water. The start of the jump is 40 ft. from the ground and Schreyer traverses some 80 ft. before reaching the tank. Nervous people need not be alarmed when witnessing this intrepid feat, for Schreyer has performed it already over 1,000 times.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.40 p. m. in the Schloss Platz.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

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

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

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

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preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

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

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

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I. Highly recommended.

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 Europaischer Hof
SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL Wurttemberger Hof
SENDIG-SCHANDAU,	SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana &c.
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	265 ROOMS.
	250 ROOMS.
	150 ROOMS.

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

Hotel Westminster

QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.

Rooms from 3.50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.

Electric Light.

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BERLIN. Unter den Linden 39 opposite the Royal Palace.

Baths — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift.

Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

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Salzquellenstrasse near the Morgenzeitpark.

Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp.

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

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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 Saloons (fireproof). Fitted up with Electricity, Lifts, Steam Heating, Telephone &c. Grand Café a speciality. Centre of the town. Close to the Royal Museum. 6 minutes to the Station. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted. W. Hauner, Prop.

Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel.

Moderate Prices.

Nuremberg. Private Hotel and Pension Trefzer.

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

Marie Trefzer, Proprietress.

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Purveyor to the Bavarian Court.

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

TEPLITZ. Hotel Altes Rathaus.

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

Pension Weidmann

Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

Rad-Rennbahn

Pfotenhauer Strasse.

Sunday June 16th at 3.30 p. m.

The American

Dare Devil Schreyer

rides on his bicycle from a scaffolding 110 ft high making an 80 ft long

Dive

into a tank of water.

There will also be 20 and 30 kilometer bicycle races. motor-paced.

Entrance Fees from 75 pf. to 5 marks.

Germany, America, or England.

Experienced amiable young Dane seeks situation as maid, maid-companion, or mother's help. Been four years in England. Good references.

Address H. Engelhardt, Sedan Strasse 4, pt. 1.

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near Anseha (Leibmeritz) in German Bohemia. Hydro. physico-dietetic Sanatorium, chalybeate springs, summer resort, sun and air baths. Careful medical treatment. Dr. X. Lurje. Mild, wooded and hilly district. (1332ft.) Spacious park, idyllic quiet, excellent cuisine, moderate prices. Railway station Lewin-Geltschberg. Prospectus gratis. E. H. Haas.

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

Glass. Porcelain. Majolica. Stoneware. Faience.

Jungborn Ferdinand Strasse 18 pt.

Best vegetarian diet on the principles of Dr. Lahmann.

Pension LE RICHE

Nürnberg Platz 3, II.

First-class Family Pension.

Excellent situation. Splendid board.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 13th of June 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Searles, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. C. J. Webb, Chicago, H. Bellevue.
Mr. R. B. Messer, Hastings, H. Bellevue.
Mr. H. Turke, Chislehurst, H. Bellevue.
Miss A. Turke, Chislehurst, H. Bellevue.
Miss N. Turke, Chislehurst, H. Bellevue.
Miss J. Thornton, England, P. Donath.
Miss S. Hillberg, New York, H. Edelweiss.
Mr. G. Hillberg, New York, H. Edelweiss.
Mr. E. Schloesser, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. W. W. Naumburg, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. P. van Duzee, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Binachon, Port Solomon, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. V. Watts, Brooklyn, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss A. Luke, London, P. Hecht.
Miss J. Harris, London, H. Herzogin Garten.
Mr. C. Harris, Berlin, H. Herzogin Garten.
Miss A. Herrmann, Liverpool, H. Herzogin Garten.
Miss N. Spencer, London, H. Herzogin Garten.
Mr. A. Wagner, New York, H. Hoeritzsch.
Miss E. Walker, London, H. Hospiz.
Rev. A. Paddock, and family, Alleteny, H. Hospiz.
Miss B. Schack, Alleteny, H. Hospiz.
Mr. J. Straub, Lancaster, H. Imperial.
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ide, Redlands, P. Kinze.
Mr. F. Seabright, London, H. Monopole and Metropole.
Mrs. D. Gruen, Cincinnati, H. Monopole and Metropole.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, June 13. The Washington correspondent of *The Times* reports that Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, postponed his intended visit to the Pacific coast in order to prevent a false judgment being formed on the present situation. He hopes to be able to make the journey later.

London, June 13. The correspondent of *The Times* in Tangier reports that a large number of the Angasaiga, the most important of the Southern tribes, are assembling before Marakesh. Great uneasiness prevails in the town. The Minister of War who is at present in Tangier, has received orders again to commence hostilities against the tribes that are protecting Raisuli, as the negotiations with Raisuli have failed.

Portsmouth, June 13. An explosion took place today on a submarine. A Lieutenant and three men were injured. The officer succumbed to his injuries.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-westerly winds, changeable weather with occasional rain, temperature not much altered.