

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir E. Grey, in answer to a question relating to the frontier negotiations with Russia, said that the immediate object of the negotiations was to provide against any collision or difficulties between the two Powers in that part of Asia which touched the Indian frontier or the Russian frontier in that district. Should these negotiations lead to an agreement, such agreement would deal exclusively with these questions. What indirect effect such an agreement would have on general political relations, would depend how practical it was and on what effect it might have on public opinion in the two countries.

In answer to questions relating to the sugar conventions, Sir E. Grey replied that in case the other Powers taking part in the convention should declare themselves willing that Great Britain, by an additional clause, should be relieved of the obligation of carrying out punitive clauses, the question as to how far it was necessary or desirable to require from importers a certificate of origin would receive careful consideration. So long as Great Britain took part in an unaltered convention, so long, of course, would she bear her share of the expense of a permanent sugar commission.

To further questions, Sir E. Grey said that there could be no alteration before September of next year.

In the further course of the sitting the small Holdings Bill was read a second time without division. The Opposition agree to the Bill in principle but deem the amendment of some of the clauses necessary.

THE NORTH SEA CONFERENCE.

The International North Sea Conference was opened today at the Foreign Office by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in a speech in which, after cordially welcoming the Delegates, he said that England had a natural interest in all that concerned the sea; she was interested in the work of the Congress in as far as it related to the conveyance of foodstuffs and to industry.

A question of growing interest was whether the methods of taking fish and the increased demand would lead to the exhaustion of the North Sea fishery, and sooner or later the question of preserving fish in the North Sea must be the object of discussion between the various Governments.

The German Delegate, Dr. Lewald, said Germany's efforts were based on the principle that science and practice must work together. Germany had arrived at the conviction that the experience of one, three or five years was not sufficient and that enquiries must be continued with international co-operation. Germany regarded the work of the Conference with sincere sympathy.

THE RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

The President of the Conference read a letter from Dr. Nagao Auda, member of the permanent committee of the Japanese Red Cross Society, inviting the Conference to hold its next meeting in 1912 in Tokio, and offering the foreign delegates the hospitality of Japan. The invitation was referred to the business committee.

The Conference then discussed the first point on the agenda, viz. the employment of women in sanitary institutions and hospitals. General Prion (France) proposed that the Conference should express the hope that the greatest efforts should be made in all countries to convince people of the necessity of employing women as nurses in hospitals at the seat of war, and that care should be taken to give all women who offered their services a thorough technical and moral training, to make them fitted for their duties.

The Conference expressed its admiration for the devoted services performed by Japanese nurses in the Russo-Japanese war.

Extensive choice of
hand-made
Saxon Damask
Table-
Bed-
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
LINEN
Joseph Meyer
(au petit Bazar)
Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

OTTO MAYER
Photographer
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Tel. 446.
By appointment to T. M. the King of Saxony
and the Emperor of Austria.
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Moderate terms.

Finest handpainted Dresden China
A. E. Stephan 4, Reichs Str. 4
Succ. to Helena Wolfaohn Nachf. 5 minutes from Hauptbahnhof.
Manufacturer & Exporter to Highest recommendations.
the American & English trade. Most reasonable prices.

Professor Renault (France) suggested that relations should be set up between Naval administrations and the Red Cross Society, in order that the latter might be placed in the position of finding ways and means for successful support for the care of the wounded at sea.

In the afternoon the delegates went by special train to Windsor, in consequence of an invitation from H. M. King Edward.

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND.

The *Irish Times* reports that on Thursday evening a party of men drove up on two cars to the residence of a farmer named Keary in the Craughwell district, co. Galway, and deliberately fired several gunshots into the dwelling-house, after which they drove off again. No arrests have been effected.

Twenty head of cattle have been driven off Mr. Burton Pesse's farm at Boyhill, Athenry. The small force of police which was present was unable to offer any resistance to the raiders.

The grazing farm of Mr. Geo. Kelly, J. P., Crown Prosecutor for Sligo, who adjudicated at a recent petty sessions court in the neighbourhood of Boyle, at which men were charged in a cattle drive case with intimidation, has been guarded by police, and the different bands around the place have been warned that serious consequences will ensue if they persist in "band parading near the farm." Mr. Kelly, has incurred the odium of the populace for doing his duty as a magistrate. The *Dublin Evening Mail* correspondent at Roscommon reports that extra police have been drafted into Strokestown, in view of the threatened demonstration against this gentleman. During Mass in Strokestown Church, the parish priest referred in deprecatory terms to the proposed demonstration. He declared that there was only one man in the parish to be blamed for all the disturbance. Immediately a member of the congregation stood up and exclaimed, "Then there are two men." An extensive farmer named Convoy, residing near Ballinlubber, who holds a grass farm of which the League is anxious to obtain possession, in order to have it divided up among the small tenants, has his land left derelict. No man will work for him.

The *Irish Times*, discussing the Nationalist programme, asks how the Government is going to meet the new Nationalist policy. "The question," it points out, "has a very special interest for Irish Unionists, who will be the most helpless victims of the threatened agitation. We are very seriously concerned for the peace of Ireland, and we shall await with much anxiety the first indications of the Government's attitude. It is idle at this time of the day for any British Government to pretend that it does not know the meaning of 'vigorous agitation' in Ireland. It means a state of things in which over wide areas of the South and West men's peace and property are put in jeopardy, extreme tyrannies are practised by illegal organisations, and the law of the land is openly disregarded."

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Two agitators in Calcutta have been arrested for inciting to boycott by spreading seditious literature. The police, in a domiciliary visit, discovered 700 pamphlets and letters calling for the training of a native volunteers detachment.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE IDAHO MURDER TRIAL.

The attack on Orchard's testimony by the defence will probably be unremittingly pressed for two full days more. Orchard is withstanding the strain with remarkable fortitude, and is showing no indication of physical or mental flagging.

The first moment of merriment during the trial occurred when Mr. Richardson asked Orchard where he got fresh meat while he was living at Globeville, and if he did not steal sheep from the stockyard, because he had no money to purchase meat. Orchard admitted the imputation of stealing sheep, but said, "I did have money." "Then you found it easier to steal a sheep than to go down and make Haywood give one up," said Mr. Richardson. "It wasn't very hard to do either," replied Orchard. Amid an outburst of laughter, Orchard declared that he had stolen sheep and drawn supplies from the miners' canteen, because Moyer, Haywood, and Etal told him to take supplies, as otherwise people would wish to know where he got the money to live on.

During this cross-examination Orchard brought Mrs. Steve Adams into the case, declaring that while he and Adams were watching Goddard's house Mrs. Adams went with them a couple of times, in order to divert suspicion from them. The woman, who was in court, laughed at the testimony. Orchard was about to recite details of a conversation with Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone concerning the continuation of attempts on Governor Peabody when the Court adjourned.

During the afternoon session Orchard testified that he had planned to blow up a boarding-house at Globeville, where 150 non-unionists were living. He actually stole the powder with which to execute his plot, but when he told Haywood what he was doing the latter would not stand for it, and the plan was abandoned. He was not offered a price for the job, but was willing to do it to oblige his friend, Max Malich.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

The Guatemalan Minister at Washington has issued a formal denial of the report that President Cabrera had been assassinated. According to his Excellency, all is well in the Republic, law and order dominating all things. These official assurances and reassurances are again in direct conflict with information received through private sources and the newspaper dispatches. Up to the present it is well to note that unofficial information has almost invariably been more trustworthy than the official dispatches and dementis, with the possible exception of the case of Venezuela, where President Castro continues to live, and to all appearances to flourish, despite all the predictions of all the prophets.

As for President Cabrera, while no American wishes him any particular harm, all would be glad to hear of his retirement into private life. He is credited with exercising a sinister influence upon Central American affairs. He is believed to cherish great ambitions, which can only be realised at the expense of his neighbours. His refusal to extradite the suspected murderers of ex-President Barillas nearly brought war between Guatemala and Mexico last month, and still constitutes a danger to peace. He has disputes in hand with several Republics, and war is said to be actually imminent with Nicaragua.

The latest news from Venezuela is reported to be more satisfactory from the international point of view. President Castro is said to be more amenable to reason, and certain negotiations are understood to be in progress, which, if ultimately successful, may bring about the settlement of several long-standing disputes with the United States and other Powers.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN CHILE.

A violent earthquake is reported from Valdivia. The customs house, a church, several houses and two railway bridges were destroyed. Five persons are said to have lost their lives.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILWAY'S.

The railway magnate James J. Hill declared to an interviewer his belief that the Federal Government must come forward with its credit to help

the railways out of their difficulties. The public, he said, will clamour for the laying of new lines and the increase of rolling stock. The railways will reply that they can do nothing because their credit is undermined. The Government will then be obliged to step in and lend its credit in order that the necessary means may be provided. The situation then may lead to the Government becoming the owner of the railways. Mr. Hill further declared that the business of the United States had outgrown the capacity of the railways, but that the railways are not in a position to place themselves again at the top. When producers can no longer get their goods forwarded they will have to cease producing them. Mr. Hill then described in detail the difficulties which the railways had in finding money.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CRISIS IN THE WINE TRADE.

Up to midday on Thursday the municipal authorities of 149 of the 1,320 municipalities in the four Departments affected by the crisis in the wine trade, had officially announced their resignation.

In Narbonne the public roads, water and lighting officials are still continuing to work, but in all other branches of the municipal administration work is at a standstill.

In 71 out of the 72 municipalities of the Narbonne arrondissement the municipal authorities have resigned.

M. Clémenceau, in a letter to the mayors of the municipalities who have resigned, has refused to accept these resignations which are not justified by the attitude of the Government but are directed against the parliamentary regime. He alludes to the measures taken by the Government and points out the disastrous consequences which will follow these resignations. He appeals to the mayor's sense of duty and to their patriotism in order to induce them to withdraw their resignations. He concludes by stating that the Government is resolved to retain the power in its own hands.

It is announced from Montpellier that General Bailloud is exercising the strictest surveillance over the garrisons of Montpellier and Narbonne. Officers and men are not allowed to leave the barracks, a measure adopted to prevent their meeting with excited friends and acquaintances. For the present no military exercises will take place outside the barracks.

According to the *Echo de Paris* garrisons are to be transferred wholesale in the five southern departments.

At Thursday's meeting of the Cabinet, the War Minister, General Picquart, announced that he was expecting the report of the enquiry into the incident at the barracks of the 100th Infantry Regiment in Narbonne. The regiment, which was proceeding to the camp at Larzac for the prescribed ball practice and training, had left Narbonne by train without incident. General Picquart alluded to inaccurate statements in various journals concerning alleged serious occurrences in several regiments. He also reported the resignation of officers by various municipal authorities and the efforts of landed proprietors in several places to hinder the work of the re-mount commission; legal proceedings would be taken against them.

The Minister of Justice, M. Guyot Dessaigne, stated that a legal enquiry would be made into the Montpellier incident of last Sunday when a lieutenant of Gendarmerie and two soldiers were wounded.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The Foreign Minister, M. Pichon, at the meeting of the Cabinet Council read a telegraphic report of the French Minister in Tangier, M. Regnault. The report states that the Maghzen in a completely satisfactory letter confirms the answers given already to French complaints, and it especially renews its consent to the French demand relating to the organisation. The assurance was given that the Sultan intended to travel South without delay to bring about a condition of affairs that would enable France to receive all the satisfaction promised her.

ROYAL VISITORS.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark left Portsmouth on Thursday in the Royal yacht for Cherbourg, whether President Fallières with the Prime Minister and Minister of Marine had repaired to welcome them.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT ELRICH.

The church of St. John at Elrich, near Nordhausen, was completely gutted by fire on Thursday. The twin towers of the building collapsed, one falling on the roof of the sacristan's house which caught fire. The church bells and organ were completely destroyed. Five bells, the gift of the Emperor William I., were made of the metal of captured cannons. For a long time the whole town was in danger.

ACCIDENT IN THE HAMBURG ZOO.

Herr Hagenbeck and an animal keeper were both injured in the Hagenbeck Zoo on Thursday afternoon. The keeper was showing Herr Hagen-

beck a sick tiger, when he slipped and the animal sprang on him.

Herr Hagenbeck, who went to his assistance, was also knocked down and betten in the back of the head, but his wounds do not appear to be dangerous. The keeper was very badly bitten in the arm. In the end the tiger was driven off with whips.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE TERRORIST MOVEMENT.

A band of 8 to 10 criminals attacked a pawnshop on Wednesday in St. Petersburg. Ten officials and fifteen private persons were in the establishment. The robbers, crying "hands up", threatened them with Browning pistols and stole 1,700 roubles. One person who refused to give up 15 roubles that had been lent him was shot on the spot. The band fled when their victims cried for help, and divided into two groups. A servant, who followed them, seized one miscreant, but was severely wounded by another. Two passers-by were also wounded by the robbers who fired blindly in all directions; a watchman of the Nobel works was killed by a shot in the stomach. A policeman, who was wounded, killed one of the robbers; another robber was captured. In the end five more were arrested. Two robbers, both of them boys of 18, and four other persons were killed.

The local military commander at Shadrinsk has been killed by a workman, who, on being arrested, admitted that he had committed the murder from political motives.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The *Times* learns from Tangier that letters from Marakesh report that after a period of comparative quiet adherents of the most important tribes of the South have assembled in large numbers outside the town and are awaiting reinforcements from other tribes. Great unrest prevails in the town. The intentions of the tribes are unknown, as they have made no demands. Since the negotiations between the Sultan and Raisuli have come to nought, the War Minister, who is at present in Tangier, has been instructed to resume hostilities against the tribes protecting Raisuli.

It is further reported from Marakesh that the Behannas tribe has resumed its agitation and demands the expulsion of Europeans. Several Englishmen who left Marakesh a month ago, have returned thither.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Sidonian Strasse 10 D, corner Proger Strasse. Tel.: 9687.

THE TAUNUS MOTOR RACE.

The following 39 cars started in the race for the Emperor's cup: 3 Opels; 3 Fiats; 3 Mercedes; 2 Minervas; 2 Pipes; 2 Eisenachs; 3 Italas; 1 Dürkopp; 1 Benz; 2 de Dietrichs; 2 Darracqs; 1 Protos; 1 Adler; 2 Gobron-Brillié's; 2 Martinis; 2 Bianchis; 1 Mercedes-Daimler; 1 Metallurgique; 1 Piedboeuf-Imperia; 1 Vinot; 1 Isotta Fraschini; 1 Daimler; 1 N. A. G.

The weather was cool but clear, and the track had dried considerably during the night. The tribunes filled rapidly. At 5.45, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse and other distinguished persons took their seats in the Royal box. At 6.15 the Emperor arrived with his suite. He greeted those present and then turned his attention to the racing which was just beginning. The first car, an Opel, did the first round in 87.17 minutes. One of the Darracqs gave up.

In the accident to the Adler car the day before, the driver Göbel, as already announced, was killed, while the mechanic broke both his legs.

The Emperor and the Princely personages staying at Kloster Thron watched the race from the Royal box, on the outer balustrade of which the prices were set out.

The three best results in the first round are officially stated thus: a Fiat in 83.50 minutes; another Fiat in 83.57 minutes; a Pipe in 87.14 minutes.

The first two rounds were covered by a Pipe car in 168.16 minutes; by another Pipe in 168.48 minutes; and by a Fiat in 169.43 minutes.

The machinery of Minerva, car broke down, and the car lies at Saalburg. The third round was completed by the first car a Pipe in 255.46 minutes from the start.

The winning car in the race was a Fiat in 334.26 minutes; a Pipe came in second, in 339.10 minutes; the best performance of the German cars was by an Opel in 339.49 minutes.

THE HERKOMER CONTEST.

The official list of the winners of this year's Herkomer contest has now been issued.

The first prize goes to Herr Edgar Ladenburg's Benz, the second to Herr Aschoff's Metallurgique, the third to Herr Opel's Opel, the fourth to Herr Weingand's Mercedes, the fifth to Herr Neumaier's

Benz, the sixth to Herr Schmierer's Adler, the seventh to Herr Benz's Benz.

In the speed contests in Forstenrieder Park Herr Weingand's Mercedes was first, Herr Ladenburg's Benz second, and Herr Opel's Opel third.

In the hill-climbing competition Herr Aschoff's Metallurgique was first, Herr Spitzner's Benz second and Herr Schürman's Dixi third.

In the competition for cars with the best appearances the first prize was allotted to Herr Gütchow's Mercedes, the second to Herr v. Baruch's Gobron-Brillié, the third to Herr Mühlberg's Benz and the fourth to Herr Lehmann's Itala.

JAPAN AND THE U. S. A.

It is impossible not to feel some uneasiness at the friction which undoubtedly exists between the United States and Japan. For although the action complained of by the Japanese is confined to one particular State of the Union, it is to the Federal Government that the Mikado's advisers look for reparation and satisfaction. Advices on the matter from America differ materially; at one moment we learn that the questions at issue are certain of immediate and satisfactory solution, at another that fresh anti-Japanese incidents have occurred on the Pacific slope, which have further increased the resentment that undoubtedly exists in Tokio. It is significant that the matter has been allowed to become a party one in the Japanese capital, and the Progressive party in Japan is starting an agitation which might well have serious results, especially if its leader in the House of Peers, Viscount Tani, continues to use such ill-considered and minatory language as he is reported to have done a few days ago. There were always two dangers to be feared from Japan's emerging from her late war with such comparative success—comparative, that is, as far as results are concerned—the one, that flushed with victory, Japan might suffer from "swelled head", the other, that that craftiness or want of straight-forwardness, which is unfortunately, a characteristic of the Japanese, might embroil her with the great nation to the East of her. The real question at issue is not so much whether Japanese children are to be allowed unrestricted entry to Californian schools, for, as our American correspondent recently pointed out, the number of children affected is comparatively small, but the larger question of the removal of the restrictions on the immigration into America of Japanese cheap labour. There is unfortunately, no doubt that in California the whites regard both Chinese and Japanese alike with contempt and aversion as yellow races, much as the untravelled Englishmen was wont of yore,—and for all we know he may do so still,—to regard coal-black Nubians, swarthy Arabs, thin-faced Hindoos and cherry-cheeked Burmans as niggers. In point of culture and civilisation the Japanese are but little behind the Western races and it is to be earnestly hoped that the far-seeing President Roosevelt may induce the inhabitants of San Francisco, where corruption is rampant and "graft" apparently rules supreme, to take a more reasonable view of her neighbours across the Pacific. It has been said that should it ever come to war between the two nations it would be a case of a whale fighting an elephant. But it seems to us this view is taking too much for granted. The American navy is in a high state of efficiency and though the policy of keeping so many American war-ships in the Atlantic instead of in the Pacific seems open to question, there can be no doubt that in a naval battle with America Japan would not have the absurdly easy task she had when Admiral Kuroki sank or disabled a fleet notoriously deficient in discipline and efficiency, and which had the additional disadvantage of having come half round the world. Nor would Japan find it so simple a matter to land troops some thousand miles from their base, as it was to pour her hundreds of thousands of fatalist patriots on to the plains of Manchuria. There is one disquieting factor in the situation for Englishmen and that is the existence of an Anglo-Japanese offensive and defensive alliance. English Statesmen probably had Kiao-chow and the Indian frontier in view when they first made the alliance with Japan. The terms of the alliance have never been given to the world, so that it is impossible to say whether, in the event of a Japanese-American war, England would be called upon to side with her Eastern ally. In any case, we believe, the Government in England that suggested it would not remain in power a day. There is no idea so deep-rooted in the mind of the average Britisher, than the conviction that an Anglo-American war is a sheer impossibility, and it is probably true that in England, in spite of a prevalent conservatism, there is more real appreciation of Americans as a nation than there is regard for England in America. Should a war break out between Japan and America, we venture to doubt whether the Anglo-Japanese alliance would exist an hour longer, but none the less, there is no country which desires as ardently as England that the friction now making itself felt on both sides of the Pacific may speedily be smoothed away.

ROYAL VISITORS.
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At Carl T

Herr Wm. Bassenge & Co. Bank. **Payments on all Letters of Credit.**
Exchange of Circular-Notes,
Cheques and foreign money at most favourable rates.
Postal Orders.
English and American newspapers.
Office hours 9—1, 3—6, Saturdays 9—3.
Prager Strasse 12.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Aida.

Grand opera in four acts. Music by Joseph Verdi.

Cast:

The King Herr Puttlitz.
 Amneris, his daughter Fräul. v. Chavanne.
 Aida, an Ethiopian slave Frau v. Falken a.G.
 Radames, a General Herr Burrian.
 Ramphis, High Priest Herr Wachter.
 Amonasro, King of Ethiopia, Aida's father Herr Plasehke.
 A messenger Herr Erl.
 A Priestress Fräul. Keldorfer.

PLOT. Radames, an Egyptian general, loves Aida, an Ethiopian slave, who is the daughter of the Ethiopian king Amonasro; but he is secretly loved by Amneris, Pharaoh's daughter. Radames is chosen to lead the army against Amonasro and takes him prisoner. All the prisoners are freed except Amonasro who, after discovering the love of Radames for his daughter, is successful in making her induce the latter to betray the Egyptian warplans, while he himself is hiding within a crenel. Amonasro then declares his identity; but Amneris has also heard all, and Radames is given into the hands of Ramphis, the High-priest of Isis. Radames accuses Amneris' offers of safety on condition that he renounces Aida. He is walked into a tomb, but finds Aida has made her way in before him, and they die side by side.

Composer: Verdi, born 1814, died 1901.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p.m.

Die Zauberflöte.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 9.45

Krieg im Frieden.

Lustspiel in fünf Acten von G. v. Moser und Franz v. Schönthan.

Cast:

Heindorf, Rentier Herr P. Neumann.
 Mathilde, seine Frau Frau Bleibtreu.
 Ilka Etrös, seine Verwandte Fräul. Verden.
 Agnes Hiller, ihre Gesellschafterin Fräul. Diacono.
 Henkel, Stadtrat Herr Huff.
 Sophie, dessen Frau Frau Pirle.
 Elsa, deren Tochter Fräul. Werner.
 von Sonnenfels, General Herr Bauer.
 Kurt von Folgen, Lieutenant bei den Dragonern, dessen Adjutant Herr Wierth.
 Ernst Schäfer, Stabsarzt Herr Dettmer.
 von Reif-Reiflingen, Lieutenant der Infanterie Herr René.
 Paul Hofmeister, Apotheker Herr Gebühr.
 Franz Konecny, Bursche bei Folgen Herr Leichert.
 Martin, Diener Herr Walther.
 Anna, Köchin } bei Heindorf } Fräul. Schendler.
 Rosa, Stubenmädchen } Fräul. Leder.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p.m.

Wilhelm Tell.

Established 1835.

Schramm & Echtermeyer

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10b, Sidonien Strasse 10b

(corner of Prager Strasse).

Breakfast and other Teas.

Coffee. Cocoa. Chocolate.

English and German Biscuits.

Tinned Meat, Fish and Vegetables.

Preserved Fruit, Marmalade and Jams.

English Pickles and Sauces.

Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Doppelche.

Schwank in drei Acten von Kurt Kraatz.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

The same performance.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear on June 21st: **Fraulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther; being the Letters of an Independent Woman**, 1 vol. A new volume by the author of "Elizabeth and her German garden." At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

(corner of Zahns Gasse.

Morley's and all other kinds of English Merino.

Woolen underwear.

Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys.

Knitted Waists.

English and German knitted Goods.

Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies,

Gentlemen and children.

Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts,

Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Novelties of the season.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

UNDER THE RED CROSS.

London, June 11.

We are in the thick of the busiest of London seasons! This metropolitan "village" of ours is very full just now, in fact, full to overflowing. We hear everyday of people being sent away by hotels, boarding- and lodging-houses; flats, I am told, fetch "fancy" prices even in the suburbs of London. Theatres and places of entertainments are "coining money", as the saying is, and concerts, although doing not so well as the theatres, yet remain "plenty as blackberries"; fifty to eighty in one week ought to be sufficient to satisfy the most voracious music-lovers with Grand Opera running full tilt and musical comedies galore, the *Merry Widow* at Daly's having taken the place of *Hoffmanns Erzählungen* by the Berlin Comic Opera at the Adelphi. I am not speaking of the many shows now going, the attractions of the sea-side and the river: I tell you, London is at its gayest at present and pleasure-hunters not only English, but largely American and Continental, have their hands and their heads crowded up all these days.

But no two London seasons are absolutely alike. The London season of 1907 will probably be known to posterity as the greatest of our international seasons. This week, especially, London seems to be given up to the Continentals. The Americans, numerous as they are here at present, appear to be outdone by the people from the other side of the British Channel and the North Sea, and French and German, not to mention other Continental languages, are heard as often as, if not more often than, "pure Amurrican" or "Cockney undefiled" in the London thoroughfares. Of course, all the Continentals in our midst just now have not all come over on pleasure bent. Many of them are combining business with pleasure whilst others are here for business purposes only. Among these I would certainly range the 150 foreign delegates who, from every part of the civilised and even uncivilised world, have flocked to London to attend the eighth International Red Cross Conference, the first sitting of which was opened this afternoon by Lord Roberts at the Examination Hall on the Victoria Embankment near Waterloo Bridge.

The origin of these International Red Cross Conferences is, of course, well remembered. The first Conference was held in Paris in 1867, with the primary object of affording Red Cross societies throughout the world facilities for meeting together through the medium of delegates appointed by each society, while the Governments of the countries signatories to the Geneva Convention have also been represented at these Conferences. Every five years a Conference has been held in one of the European capitals, to discuss questions having for their aim the best methods for the amelioration of the condition of the sick and wounded in time of war. Conferences have been held in Berlin, Geneva, Carlsruhe, Rome, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. On each occasion the delegates have been received and entertained by Royalty, and this year's Conference, which will mark the first occasion on which an International Red Cross Conference has been held in England, will prove no exception, as the delegates will visit Buckingham Palace during their stay.

When I reached the Examination Hall shortly before noon I found the outside and the inside of the not over-large building gaily bedecked with flags of all nations, but yet submerged by more numerous Red Cross flags everywhere, as suited, indeed, the occasion. The hall where the meetings are held presented at that moment a most gorgeous spectacle, the variegated uniforms of scores of English and foreign officers contrasting with the dainty-hued and rich toilettes of the equally numerous ladies.

The arrangements for the Press, seated at a large table immediately under the platform where the International Bureau sat, were exceedingly well conceived. Nor did I expect anything else from the Army Medical Department and the British Red Cross Society acting in unison. We reporters were fairly numerous and the foreign Pressmen were almost as numerous as the English.

On taking our seats at the Press table, we had given us a ponderous and magnificently executed Programme, in the French language—one of the two Conference languages *de rigueur*—and containing, besides much useful information, plans, &c., the names of all the delegates, and the full Programme of the Conference.

That Programme is so elaborate, embodying also the many important proposals to be brought forward during this week, that I must be satisfied with reproducing the following extract in English:—

Monday, June 10th.—Reception by the President of the British Red Cross Society, Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O., at 148, Piccadilly, W., 10 p.m.

Tuesday, June 11th.—Meeting of the Special Commission at the Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment (near Waterloo Bridge), at 10 a.m. (Private.)

The Red Cross Exhibition in the Prince's Hall, Earl's Court Exhibition, will be reserved for the Press, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Opening Meeting of the Conference at the Examination Hall at 12 noon, Earl Roberts, K.G., presiding.

Afternoon Reception by the Marchioness of Lansdowne at Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, 5 p.m.

The Red Cross Exhibition in the Prince's Hall, Earl's Court Exhibition, will be reserved for Delegates during the afternoon and evening.

Viscountess Iveagh's Reception at 5, Grosvenor Place, S.W., 10.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 12th.—Sitting of the Conference, at 11 a.m., at the Examination Hall.

Lord Burton's Luncheon at Chesterfield House, 2 p.m.

Thursday, June 13th.—Sitting of the Conference, at 11 a.m., at the Examination Hall.

Visit to Windsor Castle in the afternoon by invitation of His Majesty the King.

Reception of the Delegates at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor of London, 9—12 p.m.

Friday, June 14th.—Sitting of the Conference, at 11 a.m., at the Examination Hall.

Banquet to the Delegates by the Council of the British Red Cross Society, at 8 p.m., at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C.

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's Reception at Dorchester House, 10.30 p.m.

Saturday, June 15th.—Concluding Sitting of the Conference at the Examination Hall, at 11 a.m.

Reception of the Delegates by their Majesties the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, 3.30 p.m.

Before going on, let me state that among the subjects to be discussed at this Conference are the abuse of the Red Cross badge, the position of women in war time, the attitude of neutrals towards belligerents, tuberculosis, the reports on the work of the Russian and Japanese Red Cross Societies during the late war, and the employment of dogs (proposed by the British Society). Hungary proposes a unanimous expression of homage to the name of Miss Florence Nightingale, as well as the creation of a Nightingale Fund, with the object of offering medals to those ladies who have shown distinction in the care of the sick and wounded in war.

The proposal to employ the international forces of the Red Cross organisation in a world-war against tuberculosis, to be submitted at the Congress, originates with the German Red Cross Society, which, with the German Governments, is well represented here. The German delegates will propose that the Red Cross societies of the world, instead of waiting for war, pestilence, earthquakes, or floods, should devote their gigantic machinery to a systematic and comprehensive crusade against the "white plague." The father of the project is Professor Dr. Pannwitz, Berlin, the celebrated tuberculosis expert, who is also head of the Red Cross of the Fatherland.

The distinguished company present, representative of all nations, was welcomed by Lord Roberts, who, looking as dapper as ever, said the Queen, as

President of the British Red Cross Society, had deputed him to receive them on that occasion, and tell them with what pleasure her Majesty looked forward to welcoming them at Buckingham Palace in person on Saturday.

Lord Roberts added his appreciation of the work of the Red Cross Society, and mentioned that since its establishment in 1870 no less than £500,000 had been expended in providing comforts for sailors and soldiers in hospital. Of that amount £16,200 was spent during the war in South Africa.

Her Majesty the Queen sent a message of welcome, assuring the delegates that they had her warmest and most heartfelt sympathy in their united endeavours towards the relief of the sick and wounded in time of war. Her Majesty trusted that the present conference would lead to a still further perfection of the society's work.

The Empress of Russia also sent in a telegram her best wishes for the success of the conference, the object of which had her lively sympathy.

The reading of the Royal messages, which were afterwards translated into French by Dr. Emil Reich, from Hungary, was received with applause, all the members of the conference standing while Lord Roberts conveyed to the delegates the sentiments of Her Majesty and the Dowager Empress of Russia.

A third letter was received from the secretary to Miss Florence Nightingale in these terms:—"Miss F. Nightingale desires me to say she feels greatly honoured by the resolution to be proposed in connection with her name at the conference. She would add that although quite unable to take part in the proceedings, she is always deeply interested in the objects of the Red Cross Society, and wishes success to the conference."

It was decided to send suitable replies to the Royal messages, after that the Marquis de Voqué (France) had given, as one of veterans of the movement, a most lucid and eloquent summary of the whole Red Cross history, of course in choice French, he being a member of the French Academy.

The proceedings at the Examination Hall having been brought to a conclusion, most of the Company journeyed to Earl's Court to view, in the Prince's Hall, which forms part of the Balkan States Show, a most interesting exhibition of Red Cross Appliances and Recent Inventions, held in connection with the International Conference and the Empress Marie Féodorowna Exhibition containing the exhibits of those Societies and of persons competing for the prizes established in 1902 by the said Empress of Russia, who then gave 100,000 roubles, the interest of which accumulated during five years will allow the distribution of three prizes, each worth about 500 guineas, the awards to be given by an International Jury of eight members.

I had already visited this most interesting exhibition in the morning, but before seeing as much as I should have liked, I was asked to withdraw as Queen Alexandra and the Queen of Denmark were expected. Their Majesties, indeed, soon afterwards made their appearance accompanied by Sir Fred. Treves acting as guide. They stayed some time, their many inquiries showing their keen interest.

LOCAL.

The members of the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Musikverein* and other visitors to the 43rd *Toukünstlerfest* will have the opportunity of hearing the famous choir of the Kreuzkirche. On the 29th instant, as on every Saturday, a musical Vespers service will be held in that church, with the following programme: (1) *Pièce symphonique* for organ by César Frank; (2) the 93rd Psalm, for six and eight part choir, op. 46 of Felix Draeseke; (3) *Andante* from the *violoncello Sonata* op. 6 of R. Strauss; (4) two sacred songs for soprano by Felix Draeseke; (5) the *Lord's Prayer*, for choir and bass solo, from "The mystery of Christ" by Felix Draeseke. The soloists will be the concert singer Sanna van Rhy, Professor Böckmann and Herr Plaschke of the Royal Opera. The choir of the Kreuzkirche, under the direction of Herr Otto Richter, will sing the choral music. Herr Sittard will be the organist.

The following double concerts will take place at the Grosse Wirtschaft in the Grosse Garten next week: On Tuesday and Wednesday by the band of the 1st Silesian Grenadier regiment No. 10 under the direction of Herr Erlekam, and the House Orchestra under Herr Wentscher; on Thursday by the band of the 1st Pioneer battalion No. 12 under Herr Albert Lange, and the House Orchestra; on Friday by the band of the 2nd Jäger battalion No. 13 under Herr Hellriegel, and the House Orchestra.

The concerts begin at 4 p. m., and end about 10.30.

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.

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.
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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 Pavillon free.

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

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First class, splendid position in the midst of its own park.

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Moderate Prices.

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

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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.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Paris, June 14. The *Petit Parisien* learns that Russia—whose representative, M. Nelidow, is to be the President of the Hague Conference—will for that reason refrain from taking any part with regard to the two questions; limitation of armaments, and protection of private property at sea in time of war. The representative of Russia will, however, bring forward proposals to make arbitration compulsory in certain cases, and to define the duties of Commissions of Enquiry in international disputes.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Wiener Strasse.

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.

Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

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, Bern-

hard Strasse 2, I.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 14th of June 1907.

Mr. G. Broomhall, Liverpool, H. Bellevue.

Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Williams, Jackson, H. Bellevue.

Miss E. Hill, London, H. Bellevue.

Miss L. Hill, London, H. Bellevue.

Mr. L. Taylor, London, H. Bellevue.

Mr. W. S. Hamm, Leicester, H. Bellevue.

Miss L. Mayer, New York, H. Bellevue.

Miss E. Leopold, New York, H. Bellevue.

Mr. O. Winkler, Indianapolis, H. zum goldenen Engel.

Mr. B. Gildensterne, and family, Baltimore, H. Eur. Hof.

Miss L. Eckham, Indianapolis, H. Europäischer Hof.

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Mr. K. Neuern, Chicago, H. Imperial.

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Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

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Highly recommended.

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Excellent situation. Splendid board.

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