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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Exciting scenes took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, in connection with questions put to Mr. Morley, Secretary of State for India, in the matter of the deportation of the Indian agitators Laj-patrai and Ajit-singh. Several Radical speakers, as well as Labour members and Irish Nationalists, put questions in the sense that Laj-patrai had nothing to do with the seditious agitation of Ajit-singh and should have been treated differently.

These assumptions Mr. Morley in his reply denied. While he was speaking, Sir Howard Vincent, Conservative, Member for Sheffield, made a remark in a low tone of voice. This was heard by the Nationalists and gave rise to a stormy scene of protest. It appeared that Sir Howard Vincent had asked why Laj-patrai had not been shot. Disorder reigned for a long time. The Speaker was urged by the Nationalists to force Sir Howard to withdraw his remark. The latter said that it had not been his intention that his remark should be overheard. The Speaker said he had not heard the remark, but he advised Sir Howard Vincent to refrain from interpolations.

Mr. Morley stated, in reply to Nationalist demands, that he in no way concurred with Sir Howard Vincent's remark, and the incident closed.

IRISH EVICTED TENANTS.

At a meeting of the Cork Evicted Tenants Association, held in Cork, some very strong language was used. The Chairman said that the meeting had been summoned to discuss the forthcoming Evicted Tenants' Bill. The claims of more than three-fourths of the evicted tenants had been rejected by those people who were supposed to negotiate for them. He criticised the inspectors, who were, he said, partisans of the landlords. The evicted tenants were not going to lie down under their dictation. They would struggle to regain the homes they had lost in the interests of Ireland. A resolution was proposed, imploring Mr. William O'Brien to come to the aid of the evicted tenants, and to "use his eloquent advocacy and great experience on our behalf in the House of Commons." Mr. W. Roche, in seconding the resolution, said that they were not going to stand by and have a small number of men get their homes, while the large majority had to stand out in the cold. They protested against such action, and would tell Mr. Birrell that they would not have such nonsense. There was a Bill passed by Mr. Wyndham, and it seemed as if Mr. Birrell was playing "hide and seek" with that Bill. He was only a meddler. Mr. Long was inclined to give the evicted tenants the benefits of the Act, but Mr. Birrell was deficient as regards the advancement of their cause. Mr. Birrell was for excluding 6,000 evicted tenants. If he was going to carry out such intentions, the speaker would advise every man to take forcible possession of his own farm. The tenants were sick of waiting; they would tell Mr. Birrell that they would not have 3,000 reinstatements. They would have the whole hog or nothing.

Mr. J. C. Kiely proposed a resolution condemning the composition of the Estates' Commissioners Inspectors, "who are mostly composed of landlords' partisans." He was an evicted tenant himself, and the Estates Commissioners sent down an inspector to inspect his farm. He took him over it, and after examining the soil he told the speaker that he would be reinstated in about two months. In the meantime he must have heard of his character—that he was a fighter—and his claim was ignored. However, he went and took possession of his farm, and he still held it. He did not want to break with the landlord, but when the fight came it would be a desperate one. The landlord told him that he would take proceedings against him for what he had done, but he told him that the law or the gallows would not take his farm from him.

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They should struggle on and obtain their farms even if they had to obtain them by force. He would pay no rent until he was evicted. He warned landlords against driving the evicted tenants to commit an outrage, as they were trying to do. A further resolution was adopted, in which the national directory of the United Irish League was called upon to supply the evicted tenants with funds in order to enable them to send a deputation to Mr. Birrell. Mr. C. Creed, in seconding the resolution, said he belonged to the old Fenian gang. He stood in no terror of the landlords. He hated them as he hated the serpent. Might the devil sweep them all into the deep sea.

INDIAN UNREST.

Dinanath, the editor of the journal *Hindustan*, Graduate of the Aryasamaj College in Lahore has been arrested on the charge of having incited soldiers to mutiny and having caused discontent in his own circle of Society.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE TOURIST EXODUS.

The New York correspondent of the *Globe* writes that it is estimated that during last week the various outgoing liners took over ten thousand saloon passengers to Europe. All these people have plenty of money to spend, and probably the majority of them have seen little or nothing of their own country outside of their own particular States, or from the windows of railway trains. These facts are deplored by some of the newspapers in America, who are accusing the tourists of lack of patriotism. These lamentations and accusations are, however, made every year, and they never have any effect upon the annual exodus, for Europe acts as a loadstone upon every American who has money to spend. There is, however, more practical talk just now.

It is suggested that efforts ought to be made to attract European tourists to the United States, in such numbers as to counterbalance the heavy drain arising from the persistence of Americans in putting their money into the pockets of foreigners. Apart from Niagara, the Rockies, and the Yellowstone Park, there are countless "beauty spots" in the United States and Canada, which if known in Europe, ought, it is contended, to attract many thousands of tourists across the Atlantic, but they do not do so. Newspaper exchanges appear to suggest that European tourists are deterred from coming to America on account of the supposed enormous cost of travelling and living. These supposed disadvantages either are non-existent, or are very greatly exaggerated. For the rest, the exodus eastward across the Atlantic continues. All the liners are booked to the full extent of their saloon capacity until well into July, and the return bookings from September on are said to be exceptionally heavy.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE WINE TRADE CRISIS.

The resignation of M. Sarraut, Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior has caused great excitement in political circles. In spite of M. Clémenceau's urgent representations, M. Sarraut persists in his refusal to declare himself in agreement with the measures adopted by the Cabinet Council. M. Doumergue, Minister of Trade, and the Under Secretary of State in the Education Department, M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, both of whom are Deputies of the South, retain their portfolios, only a few Mayors in their constituencies having resigned, while in M. Sarraut's constituency all the Mayors laid down their offices.

The journals announce that the Cabinet has decided on the following measures to meet the crisis in the wine-growing districts; institution of criminal proceedings against all the members of the Argeliers Committee, prosecution of wine-adulterators and of certain Mayors, the latter on the charge of having taken common action to themselves replace the central authority, and transference of the 100th and other Southern Regiments.

The *Petit Republicain* announces that the Government is earnestly endeavouring to prevent any spread of the movement. Reports from the Prefects confirm the rumour that attempts have been made to induce the populace of the Departments of Isère and Lot-et-Garonne to rise.

The measures decided on by the Cabinet were put in force at once.

The *Matin* asserts that open mutiny has broken out in the 100th Regiment sent to the manoeuvre ground at Larzac, against the newly appointed Colonel, presumably, because he will not remit the punishments inflicted. The soldiers have done all kinds of damage. On the other hand, up to mid-day Tuesday, the Government had received no news of any disturbances in the Larzac camp. The Government has no intention of moving troops from the East to the South to maintain order there. The 17th Regiment has been transferred, one half to Remiremont, the other to Grandvilliers. The dragoon Regiment quartered in Montauban and the Carcassonne hussar Regiment has been ordered to occupy all the approaches to Argeliers.

With regard to the alleged mutiny the *Agence Havas* has published the following communication from the Minister of War: The journals, relying on their correspondents, have reported that serious cases of subordination and mutiny have occurred in Larzac, where the 100th Regiment is at present. General Bailloud, who is in command of the 16th army corps, has telegraphed that he knows nothing of the matter, and that officers, who had only just left the Larzac camp, also know nothing of it.

In discussing the crisis in the Chamber M. Jaurès said, "It would be unwise to give the Government the powers it demands since it has not shown sufficient level-headedness. We cannot allow the Government to lead us on the path to civil war." M. Clémenceau replied "We must remove the obstacles which stand in the way of the fulfilment of justice. I have simply placed the powers of the State at the disposal of the Law. So far as it is possible I would wish to avoid a conflict. In the face of a reactionary Government which desires to force dismissals by fear, the hour to put in force the law has come." (Loud applause.) M. Sarraut said his resignation implied no disapproval of the Government policy, to which he remained loyal. The distress in the South was felt deeply by the Government, but M. Clémenceau was right when he said the law must prevail. "I am," continued M. Sarraut, "before all things a Frenchman and must bow to inevitable necessity." M. Ribot said that for 30 years there had been no similar situation. The moment was grave and all parties must rally round the Government.

There are persistent rumours in Paris that the leaders of the vintagers, Marcellin Albert and Ferroul, were arrested on Tuesday morning and conveyed to Montpellier. It is announced from Toulouse that several military trains have arrived there.

A Chamber Deputy has received a letter from Narbonne stating that barricades have been erected in the streets and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood are flocking into the town in order, if necessary to protect the ex-Mayor, M. Ferroul. The women in particular are most embittered. Bicyclists are scouring the neighbourhood inciting the populace to resistance. Not far from Coursan, the railway lines have been torn up and the telegraph wires cut. Workmen sent to repair them, as well as the District Attorney and examining magistrate who had repaired to the place, were

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forced to return. M. Ferroul has urged the populace not to hinder the repair of the railway and telegraph lines.

The committee of wine-growers in Narbonne has sent a telegram to M. Sarraut protesting against the concentration of troops in the wine-growing district, and states that it must regard all such measures as a challenge to public opinion.

On Tuesday morning the alarm bell in the Narbonne Hotel de Ville was rung to summon the people, who were working at the barricades, thither. The ex-Mayor, M. Ferroul, made a speech and said that he wished no barricades. He relied on justice and would have no bloodshed. He urged the populace to remove the barricades, and himself began to tear one down. The people obeyed his instructions and the barricades were taken down again.

Later telegrams state that M. Ferroul, who resigned his office as Maire of Narbonne, was arrested about half-past five o'clock yesterday morning and taken to the station, whence a special train will convey him to Montpellier. Narbonne is occupied by troops. There has been no disorder.

The first troop trains arrived at Narbonne at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. At places between Beziers and Argeliers the firemen were ready to direct their fire-hoses against the military. It has been ascertained that the packet found on the railway line between Colombier and Nissan on Tuesday, contained dynamite.

The *Patrie* publishes a report from Toulouse that General Rouvray, commanding the 17th Army Corps, was received by civilians and soldiers with hisses and whistling, on his arrival at the Infantry barracks.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The President, M. Nelidoff, received a deputation of the International Women's League on Monday, who handed him an address which champions peace and arbitration, involves heaven's blessing on the proceedings of the Conference, and expresses the hope that it may find means of enabling the nations to approach each other in universal brotherhood and good will. M. Nelidoff promised to lay the address before the Conference.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

ARMY UNREST.

The *P. T. A.* reports from Kieff that an attempted mutiny took place on Monday in the Selerginsk regiment in Syrelz Camp. Five hundred soldiers took possession of the armoury during the night, stole some cartridges and fired a volley into the air. The commanding officer and three other officers were killed; 60 soldiers were wounded and 250 arrested, while 190 escaped.

The Engineer battalion, No. 21, quartered in Banjevka also mutinied on Monday, but after a sharp fight was disarmed and reduced to obedience by the other battalion. One officer was killed in the discharge of his duty.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE DUMA.

The Union of really Russian People has addressed a telegram to the Czar expressing their emotion and joy that the mighty word of the Czar has put an end to the criminal Duma. The Union was convinced that Russia would emerge victorious from every danger under the mighty leadership of the god-sent, unrestricted autocrat.

The Czar replied thanking them for their loyalty. He was convinced that now all true sons of Russia would close their ranks and help him in the rejuvenation of holy Russia.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The fourth sitting of the Conference for the conclusion of a Russo-Japanese Fishery Treaty took place in St. Petersburg on Monday. The final text of the Treaty has been settled and its early signature is expected.

WHIST: A GAME OF CHANCE.

After a week's consideration, the Northumberland magistrates have given their decision in a case which raised the question as to whether whist was a game of skill or chance. Four miners had been found playing whist for money in a public place, and the police contended that they were just as liable as if they had been playing "banker" or pitch-and-toss. The defence held that whist was a game of skill, but according to the "Justice of the Peace," the bench stated that they considered whist a game of chance, and the three defendants as to whose identity they were satisfied, were fined 1s. and costs.

INN'S "LIVING" SIGNPOST.

Over the doorway of a public-house called the Beehive Inn, Grantham, is a hive, in which bees store their honey. This is believed to be the only "living" public-house sign in England. The sunshine has had a surprising effect, the occupants of the hive swarming, much to the discomfort of those people who desired to enter the inn. Thousands of bees were flying about, and a large crowd of persons stood at a respectful distance watching the landlord collecting them in another hive.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

The inevitable has come to pass and Russia's second Imperial Duma, after a brief but stormy career, has been dissolved. One cannot but admire the optimism of the Czar and his advisers in attempting for a third time to gather together a legislative assembly that will devote itself to its legitimate functions, the passing of sound, useful legislation. The two Dumas that have been dissolved in despair have been absolutely barren of results. Both of them have been overhasty to condemn acts of violence on the part of the officials, but have both declined to stigmatise the revolting crimes of the terrorists. As the Czar points out in his Manifesto Russia is suffering under the disgrace of an era of unexampled criminality to which the Duma has not attempted to put an end. The immediate cause of the decision of the Prime Minister that it was impossible to work with the Duma as it existed, was the discovery of a wide-spread plot in which some fifty members of the Duma were implicated. This plot, which had for its object the dissemination of sedition among the peasantry and mutiny among the soldiers, was in itself sufficiently serious, but it was rendered more so by the fact that men accused of complicity had taken the oath of allegiance to the Czar and were sitting in that very Duma whose influence the plot was working to undermine. Documentary evidence discovered at the house of one Ohsol, went to prove that 16 members of the Duma were more deeply implicated than their fellow-conspirators. The Prime Minister then, requested that the fifty-five members should be excluded from the sittings of the House until such time that their guilt or innocence be established by court of law, while the House was also to allow the arrest of the 16 chief conspirators.

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The Duma by a majority decided to refer the Premier's proposals to a committee, and as the committee was to be composed entirely of bitter opponents of the Government, no course was open to the Prime Minister but to deprive the members in question of their immunity from arrest by dissolving the Duma. It would hardly have caused much surprise had the Czar and his Ministers, in despair at the failure of Russia's first two Parliaments to settle down to legislative endeavour, had decided to recall the famous October manifesto, and to give up the attempt to establish constitutional Government in Russia as a failure. In no other country in the world would it be possible that the members of a Parliament who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign should decline to express their disgust and indignation when an attempt is made upon the Sovereign's life. The hope of the Czar and M. Stolypin lies in the amendment of the law which confers the franchise upon Russian subjects. The law, as amended, confirms the general principles of the existing franchise. Not one class or person that has hitherto enjoyed a vote loses it under the new enactment. The difference of the new law from the old lies in the fact that a certain minimum of popular representation is assured to each class of the people, the landed proprietors, the peasants, the inhabitants of the towns, and the workmen. On the other hand the more intelligent and literate persons will be given an advantage in that the number of their voters will be increased in comparison with those of the representatives of the less intelligent classes. The preponderance of the latter brought it about that the Duma was overfilled with Deputies who lacked all training for understanding administrative matters, some of them indeed being devoid of the most elementary education. The new law lowers the number of representatives to be returned by those districts of Russia, e.g. Poland and the Caucasus, which have not grown with the rest of the Empire so as to appreciate their community of interests with those of the purely Russian inhabitants. The Prime Minister hopes that by his amended law a new Duma will be created, the members of which have already taken some share in local administration, and will be ready and willing to devote themselves to the crying needs of Russia. That the Czar and his advisers can be so sanguine after the disastrous failures of Russia's first two attempts at Constitutional Government does more credit to their hearts than their heads.

LAWS AFFECTING AMERICANS ABROAD.

The American Embassy in Paris has communicated to the *Herald* the following memorandum embodying the substance of recent acts of Congress taking effect on July 1, which will be of interest to Americans now residing in Europe:—

CHILDREN BORN ABROAD.

1. Children born abroad of American fathers, who never resided in the United States are not American citizens.

2. Children born abroad of American fathers, who, though born abroad, resided in the United States, are American citizens, but in order to receive the protection of the American Government, they must:—

1st. Upon reaching the age of 18, and before reaching the age of 19, record at an American Consulate their intention to become residents of the United States.

2nd. Upon reaching their majority, and before reaching the age of 22, take the oath of allegiance.

3. Minor children of one who becomes an American citizen by naturalization or by resumption of American citizenship, are American citizens, but their citizenship begins only at the time of their permanent establishment in the United States.

CITIZENSHIP OF WOMEN.

1. An American woman who marries a foreigner adopts his nationality.

2. An alien woman who marries an American becomes an American citizen.

3. The American widow or divorced wife of a foreigner is not an American citizen. She can recover her original American citizenship by registering at an American Consulate within one year after the termination of her marital relations, or by returning to reside in the United States.

4. The alien widow or divorced wife of an American citizen can retain her acquired American citizenship by registering at an American Consulate within one year after termination of her marital relations.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department), Sidonien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9907.

CITIZENSHIP OF NATURALIZED AMERICANS.

1. Naturalized Americans proceeding abroad within five years after their naturalization and establishing themselves permanently in a foreign country may be considered as not having acquired American citizenship in good faith and their naturalization may be set aside.

2. After two years' residence in the foreign country from which a naturalized citizen originally came, or five years' residence in any other foreign country, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, unless such presumption be overcome by establishing the following facts:

(a) That he is residing abroad solely as a representative of American trade and commerce, and that he intends to return to the United States permanently to reside, or,

(b) That his residence abroad is in good faith for reasons of health or for education, and that he intends to return to the United States, or,

(c) That some controlling exigency beyond his power to foresee has prevented his carrying out a bona-fide intention to return to the United States within the time limited by law, and that it is his intention to return and reside in the United States.

The evidence required must be specific; mere assertions, even under oath, are not sufficient.

3. Diplomatic and Consular officers are instructed to report all such cases coming to their knowledge, and the naturalization of such persons shall be considered as awaiting adjudication. In the meantime passports, or registration as citizens of the United States, may be refused to them.

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REGISTRATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

1. Americans residing abroad are to register at their Consulate in a register kept to that effect. This register will show: Date of registration; full name and signature; date and place of birth; last domicile in the United States; date of arrival abroad and address; reasons for residing abroad; if married, name and place of birth of wife; if there are children, name and place of birth of each; evidence of American citizenship.

This registration is to be renewed every year. No fee to be charged.

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2. Certificates of registration may be issued by the Consul for the local authorities, but not for travelling purposes. They may be renewed if it is clearly shown that the residence abroad has not assumed a permanent character. They are not to be issued to those having a passport. No fee to be charged.

ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS.

Hereafter no passport will be issued abroad if the applicant has the time to apply to the State Department. Exceptionally, a passport can be issued abroad in case of emergency for a stated purpose and only for a period of six months.

As a rule, all passports are to be issued by the Department of State upon applications received through a diplomatic or consular officer furnishing evidence of the right to obtain the passport. Native citizens thus applying must make an affidavit with respect to birth, take the oath of allegiance and furnish identification.

Naturalized citizens will do the same and exhibit their certificate of naturalization. An old passport is evidence of citizenship. A passport is good for two years; it can be extended for two years by a diplomatic officer, but not more than once.

LOCAL.

The colossal tent which has been pitched on the Sportplatz in the König Albert Strasse was crowded, filled indeed to overflowing, on Tuesday evening, when the *Gala première* of Henry's circus took place. *Gala* the performance certainly was but *première* we should never have guessed it to be, so smoothly went the show, with such punctuality the programme was run through. Henry's circus has a deservedly great reputation and it will certainly be enhanced in Dresden by its present visit. Everything about the show speaks of careful, resourceful management and a desire to give the public the best possible. The lines of retainers who usher in the various performers are not clad in bastard hunting kit, which is the favoured costume of their kind, but in gorgeous scarlet Hussar uniform, the ladies in the party having fur-edged dolmans swaggering from their shoulders. A circus is primarily a place in which to see horses and Director Henry is wise in limiting the acrobatic performances, which are apt to become tedious, and of the 16 items in the programme only 5 were non-equine in character, two of them being dances by a comparatively large *corps de ballet*.

The four Yocaronys, who give an exhibition of Icarian games,—why Icarian one is tempted to ask?, the performers certainly fly through the air, but never emulate by falling the ill-fated Icarus—neat, dexterous and graceful, are exceptionally clever acrobats, the youngster of the party, a mere tot, being a humourist to boot. The Fezzan troupe of Moroccans, of whom rumour has it that one of the most agile is an Irishman, are no strangers to Dresden; their speciality is forming pyramids of human flesh, and their performance concludes by one of their number supporting the weight of the other ten, which he does with the utmost ease and *bonhomie*. It would be hard to say which is the more amusing, Mr. Paul Boyanovsky or his dog, which he produces, be it said, from his trouser pocket. At all events, few acrobats can turn somersaults with greater agility and neatness than this dog which walks on fore or hind legs preferably to all four. It would take long to refer in detail to all the "horse items" in an ample programme. All the animals are in perfect condition and are wonderfully trained. Mlle. Hortense, mounted on a magnificent bay, gives a graceful exhibition of the *haute école*, Madame Henry giving a similar performance on a piebald which can do everything but talk; to M. Henry himself all animals are apparently subservient, for at one and the same time he introduces into the arena four elephants, a horse, a wolf-hound, six terriers and a couple of monkeys who perform various wondrous evolutions. Mlle. Henriette in her "Champagne-scene" on horseback, gives a daring exhibition of bare-backed riding, and the two Cowboys, Messrs. Charles and Paul, are dexterous enough with their lassoing and picking coins off the ground at full gallop &c. Of clowns, that indispensable adjunct to the arena, there are enough and to spare; one "stupid Auguste" bring deemed insufficient, we are given three, one of whom has the most enviable gift of making weird noises with his mouth. M. Henry employs no less than 175 persons, and as for the horses their number is legion. They,

the horses, are splendidly groomed, and a visit to their stables during the ten minutes interval is by no means the least interesting part of the show, which begins punctually, does not last too long, and the interest of which never flags. The crowded house at the first performance and the hearty applause shows that the show has caught on, and we can recommend all and sundry to pay it a visit, which they are likely enough to repeat.

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

- (1) The Motor March Rossey.
- (2) Concert Overture Rietz.
- (3) Finale of the Ballet in "Laurin" Moskovsky.
- (4) "Ballsirenen", Waltz Lehár.
- (5) Vorspiel, "Lohengrin" Wagner.
- (6) Heyre Katl. Czardas scenes for violin with orchestra Hubay.
- (7) Symphonic Poem Liszt.
- (8) Overture, "Dichter und Bauer" v. Suppé.
- (9) Intermezzo, "Erni" (new) Myddleton.
- (10) "Die Allmacht Gottes" Fr. Schubert.
- (11) Polonaise Trenkler.

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 Neustadt.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:
for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;
for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and at the Hauptbahnhof.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

Die Stumme von Portici.

Grand opera in five Acts. Music by Jacques Auber.

Cast:

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|---|------------------------|
| Alfonso, Viceroy of Naples | Herr Grosch. |
| Elvira, a Spanish Princess, his betrothed | Fräul. v. d. Osten. |
| Lorenzo, confidant of Alfonso | Herr Lindner. |
| Masaniello, a neapolitan fisherman | Herr Burrian. |
| Fenella, his sister | Fräul. Sacchetto a. G. |
| Pietro, Masaniello's friend | Herr Perron. |
| Selva, officer of the bodyguard | Herr Büssel. |
| Borella, fishermen, sworn friends of Masaniello | Herr Nebuschka. |
| Morena, of Masaniello | Herr Ernst. |
| A court lady of Elvira's | Frau Lehmann. |

PLOT. Alfonso, son of the Viceroy of Naples, is being married to the Princess Elvira, when Fenella, dumb sister of the Neapolitan, Masaniello, enters, and claims the Viceroy's protection. Elvira promises to protect her, but Fenella recognises in Alfonso her seducer and flies. Masaniello swears to be revenged for the wrong done to his sister, and calls the fishermen to arms. The Viceroy's body-guard, led by Selva, try to arrest Fenella in the streets of Naples. A general revolt ensues in which the people are successful. Alfonso, escaping with Elvira, claims protection of Masaniello, who grants it, to the disgust of his friend Pietro and his fellow-conspirators. Masaniello is made king of Naples, but Pietro gives him poison. Alfonso advances with an army, and Masaniello, though dying, puts himself at the head of his troops. He is killed, and when Fenella bears it she jumps from the terrace into the abyss beneath.

(See "The Standard-Operaglas" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.80 A.)

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

The Poacher (Der Wildschütz).

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday: Moloch. 7 p.m.
Sunday, June 23rd: Die Abreise.—Die Nürnberger Puppe. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, June 24th: Der fliegende Holländer. 7.30 p.m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Ein seltsamer Fall.

Schauspiel in vier Acten von E. Morton und J. F. Gunniver.

Cast:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| Lord Henry Jekyll | H. Werner-Kahle. |
| Sir James Lanyon, Arzt | Walther Tautz. |
| Maud, seine Schwester | Hertha Alsen. |
| Charley Utterson, Advocat | Ernst Legal. |
| Nelly Croffits | Elvira de Miot. |
| Bobby McLean | Walther Blencke. |
| Poole, Jekyll's Kammerdiener | Paul Barleben. |
| Jekyll's Groom | Erna Ritter. |
| Ein Polizei-Inspector | H. v. Wolzogen. |
| Ein Arzt | Paul Köllner. |
| Der Mann aus Whitechapel | Georg Mendel. |
| Eine arme Frau | Rosa Lüssner. |
| Ein Mann | Rud. Horstmeyer. |
| Edward Hyde | |

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

The same performance.

A NEW MOTOR RACE TRACK.

The new motor race track at Weybridge was inaugurated on Monday. The many natural difficulties with which the promoters were confronted, such as the undulating character of the acquired land and the river Wey, which runs through it, have been successfully overcome, and the result is a triumph of engineering skill, and the longest motor-racing track in the world.

The avowed object of the course is to provide a place in which motorists can test their cars, and indulge in fast driving with safety to themselves, and without causing public inconvenience, and further for holding races between mechanically propelled vehicles.

The track is made of concrete, is oval in shape, cost £150,000 to construct, and it is estimated will allow of a speed of 120 miles an hour being made. To provide for the possibility of these high speeds, the outer edge of the course is elevated to a maximum height of 28ft. 8in. The length of the circuit is a little over two miles. With the finishing straight it measures three and a quarter miles. The course is 100ft. wide. Every part of the circuit is overlooked by a sentry, who from his sentry-box commands a complete system of telephones and alarm bells.

It is held by the executive that by means of scientific banking of the course, its great width, and by reason of the absence of irresponsible traffic, opportunities for speed, combined with safety, have been provided such as have been unknown hitherto.

The arrangements made for the accommodation of the public are all that could be desired. There are three enclosures, with 30,000 seats and a holding capacity of half a million.

About 40 cars took part in an opening procession, and afterwards fast trials were carried out, five cars using the track at the same time. Among the racing cars represented are an 80-h.p. Kaiser Preis, driven by Mr. Huntley Walker; a 120-h.p. Itala; two eight-cylinder Weigel cars, one of which, driven by Mr. D. Weigel, has been entered for the Grand Prix; and a 100-h.p. Darracq, which was driven by Mr. Warwick Wright. The latter car covered a distance of 3½ miles in 1 min. 50 sec., or at the rate of over 114 miles an hour!

On June 28, Mr. S. F. Edge will attempt to break the world's twenty-four hour record on the track. Starting at 6 p.m. on that day, he will endeavour, in a 6-cylinder Napier, to travel for 24 consecutive hours at the rate of 60 miles an hour—a feat never yet attempted. Mr. Edge will only stop

twice for a few minutes, and will have to make the circuit of the track 500 times.

Ten race meetings have already been arranged for, viz., on July 6, 20, August 3, 5, 17, September 14, 21, October 5, 19, November 2, at which over £15,000 will be distributed in prizes.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.
Wiener Strasse.

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.

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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Am-

mon Strasse 2, p.

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

Grosse Wirtschaft Grand Concerts daily and Double
in the "Grosser Garten". Concerts. Begin at 4.0 p.m.
Dinners & Suppers
from 2 marks upwards.

Restaurant "Goldner Stiefel"
15 min. walk from end station No. 9 trams, to Leubnitz-
Neu Ostra. Dresden's nearest fine-view point. Charming
situation, reception room with piano, lovely shady garden.
A. Klimpel.

Students can join my classes for opera
ensemble and studying parts.
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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German,
French and Latin.

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Private instruction if desired.

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Harry M. Field

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After the methods of Franz Liszt and Hans von Bülow.
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preparatory for Schools and Universities.

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Instruction in English or German.

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Excellant table. Comfortable home.

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

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First-class Family Pension.

Excellent situation. Splendid board.

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I.

Highly recommended.

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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.
Marie Trefzer, Proprietress.

J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

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Havana Cigars. German manufactured Cigars. English, American,
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tobacco. Agent of the Red Star Line.

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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
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Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

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

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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.

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In the best position. Highly

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Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 19th of June 1907.

Mr. H. J. Meyers, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wright, Detroit, H. Bellevue.
Miss F. Dangerfield, Pittsburg, H. Bellevue.
Miss H. Wood, Pittsburg, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Dangerfield, Pittsburg, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hains, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. L. W. Knoblauch, Edinburgh, H. Bellevue.
Mr. T. Cunningham, Burntisland, H. Bellevue.
Mr. A. O. Knoblauch, Edinburgh, H. Bellevue.
Mr. O. Fishel, Cleveland, H. Bellevue.
Miss S. Fishel, Cleveland, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. H. Friedmann, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Howell, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. E. Sinclair, London, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott, London, H. Bellevue.
Miss S. Scott, London, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. K. Gilmore, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Dr. and Mrs. M. Soule, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
Mr. F. J. Stegmeyer, Wilkes Barre, H. Bellevue.
Mr. A. Turkes, Wilkes Barre, H. Bellevue.
Miss B. Nicol, Durban, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. Nicol, Durban, H. Bellevue.
Mr. C. Knowles, Liverpool, H. Bellevue.

THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS ON STRIKE.

To Germany belongs the distinction of what is
probably the longest strike on record. At
Solingen, the Rhenish Sheffield, famous for its
cutlery, a boycott was 37 years ago—that is in
1870—declared against the firm of Obliger and
Co., which had refused to sanction the system of
piece work. The firm hurled defiance at the Trade
Union, filled its workshops with non-union men
after the unionists had struck, and so from that
time forward things went on until a few weeks
ago, when the Trade Union managed to absorb
most of the non-union men in a federation, which
at once called all the men out from the firm, which
had almost forgotten that it was boycotted. Then
Messrs. Obliger capitulated, and agreed to allow
piece work and to pay a "war indemnity." Now
there is peace.

ADVENTURE BY RAIL.

A good deal of vivid adventure is still possible
by rail in Algeria. A train from Algiers arrived
at Constantine the other night two hours late,
after having undergone a most determined attack
about 22 miles outside Constantine. The as-
sailants were a gang of native roughs, who pelted
the train with piles of large stones which they had
gathered for the purpose near the line. Nearly
every door in the train was smashed and every
pane of glass was shattered. A good many of the
passengers received ugly cuts, but one lady had a
narrow escape from serious injury. She received
a plate of shattered glass full in the face as she
sat in her compartment, and from the nature of
the blow, it is not easy to understand how she
escaped with only minor cuts.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south-westerly winds, less cloudy, dry,
temperature not much altered.