

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Runciman, in answer to a question, stated that the Notes exchanged with the Spanish Ambassador, containing the provisions of the agreement concluded between England and Spain, will be published as soon as possible.

The Territorial Army Bill was read a third time. In the final division, in which 286 Members voted for the Government and 63 against, the minority was chiefly composed of Nationalists and Members of the Labour party.

THE IRISH LAND WAR.

The sixteen men charged with unlawful assembly and with driving the horses, cattle, and sheep off Mr. Nathaniel Luttrell's farm at Roscomroe on April 30 last, were again before the magistrates at the petty sessions court at Roscrea, and for the third time the magistrates failed to come to a definite conclusion, five being in favour of returning the accused for trial and five against. The announcement by the chairman, Major Dease, R.M., at the end of the hearing, that the bench was again evenly divided, and that the case must be adjourned for another week, was received with laughter. He was sorry, he added, that the defendants had to come into Roscrea so often. The Crown Solicitor: "I think they will be saved further trouble. The Attorney-General will send the case for trial himself. We are not going to have three or four adjournments for nothing." This intimation created a sensation in court.

The *Irish Times* correspondent at Carrick-on-Shannon reports:—"During the early hours of Tuesday morning a bailiff, named Brady, who is caretaking an evicted farm a Ballinaglera, Co. Leitrim, set off for the village of Dromahair with the object of buying foodstuffs, which he is denied in the neighbouring towns of Dowra, Drumshambo, and Carrick-on-Shannon. The town of Dromahair is about 26 miles from where he lives, and on his journey there he was waylaid by emissaries of the league, who warned the countryside by the blowing of horns that Brady was on the road. In response to the call numbers left their beds about four a. m., and swooped down upon their unfortunate victim. They took forcible possession of his donkey and cart, and, despite the efforts of the police, who were guarding the unfortunate man, the crowd carried away all that was in the cart. Brady was badly assaulted, and the police came in for a 'little rough handling.' In the course of the day two arrests were made."

A grazing farm on the property of Lord Rosso, at Derrinlough, near Birr, and occupied by Mr. Parsons, of Shinrone, has been cleared of all its stock. The "drive" commenced at ten o'clock, 150 men being engaged in the clearance. A party of the Royal Irish Constabulary appeared on the scene, and the mob dispersed. It is thought that the action of the authorities in instituting prosecutions under a statute of Edward III., instead of under the Petty Sessions Act, will lead to good results, but for the moment the state of the lower half of King's County and of the northern half of Co. Tipperary can only be described as one of turmoil without parallel since the early days of the agrarian agitation. Law-abiding citizens have lost all faith in the Government. Thinking men freely express the opinion that unless the Crimes Act is put in force the United Irish League will be the sole government in certain parts of the country.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE TWO-CENT FARE.

The *Globe* learns from New York that the great railroad companies appear to be weakening in their recently proclaimed desperate intention to fight the two cents a mile fare laws, passed by a number of States, through all the Courts up to the Supreme Court at Washington. The officials of some of them have been studying the railroad situation in

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England, and are said to have been surprised to find that low fares do not necessarily mean bankruptcy.

Other companies, notably those in Pennsylvania, have been reducing travelling facilities, and suspending season ticket privileges, in the expectation, not at all likely to be realised, that the people will be so exasperated that they will rise in their wrath and compel the State Legislatures to rescind the obnoxious law. The Illinois railways have decided to steer a middle course. They will, it is announced, give the two cents a mile fare a fair trial for three months, and if it prove workable will accept it loyally, as a permanent factor in the management of their roads.

No decision has yet been reached by the railroads operating in Ohio, New York, and Missouri, which States have passed two cents a mile Acts, similar to those of the Illinois and Pennsylvania Legislatures. The weaker roads will presumably make no effort to defy or circumvent the new law. It is urged that they, at any rate, must be ruined by the two cent fare, but most of them are either owned or controlled directly or indirectly by big corporations who can look after themselves pretty well.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE'S MONOPOLY.

The Inter State Commerce Commission has decided to institute an enquiry into the business methods of the Hamburg-America line, which is accused of having formed a ring, and by maintaining a monopoly, limiting trade.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE WINE TRADE CRISIS.

The situation in the wine-growing districts has, if anything, grown worse. It is reported from Narbonne that the first military trains have arrived there. In places between Béziers and Argelliers the firemen held their hoses ready to direct them against the military. The packet found on the railway between Colombiers and Nissan contained dynamite, as has been ascertained by examination.

It is announced from Aurillac that a demonstration against the Colonel of the 139th Infantry regiment has taken place in the barracks, the men being incensed at having their Sunday leave stopped.

A police commissioner with five men and a strong military escort left Béziers on Wednesday night on a special mission. He carries an order for the arrest of Marcellin Albert and five other members of the Argelliers committee. On his arrival at Argelliers he effected the arrest of three members, the others with Marcellin are not to be found. In the neighbourhood of Argelliers a wooden bridge has been burnt.

Three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry are occupying Narbonne. A yelling and whistling mob surrounded the carriage in which the Mayor, M. Ferroul, was removed. The infantry, who with fixed bayonets preceded the carriage, supported by cavalry, dispersed the organisers of the demonstration; the colonel of the Cuirassier regiment was injured by a stone thrown at him. The inhabitants of several neighbouring villages have arrived in Narbonne. Since the arrest of M. Ferroul the excitement in the place has grown. All shops and factories, and even the banks, are closed as a sign of mourning. In the course of Wednesday afternoon a waggon filled with straw for the troops was set on fire. A non-commissioned officer, who was pursued by the mob, took refuge in the Hotel de Ville. A mob 500 strong from the neighbouring village of Cazoul has marched off to Argelliers, shouting maledictions against Clémenceau, to protest against the arrest of the members of the Committee.

The Paris journals publish a report from Montpellier saying that Marcellin Albert has been arrested. The Minister of the Interior has received no confirmation of this report. The persons arrested in connection with the wine-trade crisis will be prosecuted under that clause of the criminal code which forbids any agreement to take measures contrary to the law on pain of imprisonment of from two to six months. They can also be punished with loss of civil rights and of the right of holding public office for 10 years; public officials found guilty of neglect of duty by not carrying on the work of their office, may be civilly degraded.

Noisy demonstrations were made on Wednesday by large crowds in front of the gaol where M. Ferroul is lodged; the mob was dispersed by the police.

M. Brousse, a Deputy, has received a telegram from Perpignan describing the arrest of the members of the Argelliers committee, who had no more influence, as clumsy. By these arrests the task of the Republicans and those who preach peace, is made more difficult. M. Brousse will ask a question in the House about the matter.

An attempt was made on Wednesday on the train which was conveying the arrested vintagers on the Narbonne-Montpellier section. Half an hour after the train had passed a certain bridge, the bridge was blown into the air. The train should have passed the bridge at 8 p. m., but it was half an hour early. No one was injured. The same evening a crowd attempted to set on fire the gate of the *Palais de justice* in Montpellier. The police were driven back, the chief of police being severely wounded into the head. Several soldiers fell from their horses and a corporal was wounded. Many arrests were made, but it was midnight before the mob dispersed.

A band of peasants attempted to set a fire to a door at the Prefecture but were driven back. Another band attempted to force their way into the buildings, but after half an hour's fighting were driven back by the soldiers. Some shots were fired and a gendarme was wounded.

The Paris papers of yesterday morning report that the demonstrations in Narbonne on Wednesday evening assumed a very serious character. The troops were repeatedly called upon to act, and some shots were exchanged. About twenty persons were wounded, one of them fatally. Barricades were erected. A Captain in the 139th regiment was wounded in the throat by a fragment of broken glass, and a Cuirassier was killed.

The Committee at Argelliers has been reconstituted with a Chairman, Marty, who is well acquainted with the intentions of Marcellin Albert.

LOSS OF A SUBMARINE.

A report from Toulon states that the submarine "Gymnote", which was lying open for repairs in dry dock No. 1 has been rendered permanently useless in consequence of neglect of duty on the part of the man in charge of the dock; who had omitted to inform the commander of the submarine that water was to be let into the dock in order that some small vessels might be floated out. The "Gymnote" was thus swamped and sank to the bottom of the dock. When the boat was again raised it was found that the machinery had been irreparably damaged.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The rumour that the delegates of the Great Powers have agreed, on the basis of confidential preliminary discussions, to refer the question of limitation of armaments to a later Conference is unfounded.

At Wednesday's sitting of the Conference Freiherr v. Bieberstein proposed the institution of a higher international Court which shall finally deal with all complaints relating to decisions of local prize courts.

The first Delegate of the United States has stated in a letter to the President, that he reserves the right to lay before the Committee matters not mentioned in the programme. M. Nelidoff admits the possibility of this, but remarks that according to the order of procedure each new proposal must

be submitted to the President and then printed and distributed among the members. The English Delegate has also reserved the right later to formulate new proposals. M. Nelidoff is to obtain an audience for the Delegates from the Queen.

In order to shorten the labours of the Conference as far as possible each speaker will be limited to ten minutes.

The Bureau for issuing information to the Press, has decided, with reference to the decision that plenary sittings are to be public, to make arrangements for reserving seats for the representatives of the Press, corresponding in number to the space available.

At Wednesday's plenary sitting M. Nelidoff read the following telegram from Queen Wilhelmina.

"I am rejoiced to see the representatives of the various States assembled at the Hague for the second Peace Conference. While thanking your Excellency for the sentiments which you were charged to convey to me, I offer you my best wishes for the lofty aims the Conference has set before it.

(signed) Wilhelmina."

M. Nelidoff then read a telegram from the Czar worded as follows:

"Deeply moved by the sentiments expressed in your telegram, I must send my best wishes for the success of the second Peace Conference in the distinguished task entrusted to it.

(signed) Nicolas."

A STRIKE ON THE RHINE.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces from Düsseldorf that 1,200 machinists and stokers on 350 steamers of 92 Rhine Steamship Companies have gone on strike owing to differences as to the hours of labour.

THE MURDER OF THE BULGARIAN PREMIER.

In the trial of Petroff, the murderer of the Prime Minister, M. Petkoff, the prisoner admitted that he had already, when in Vidin, formed a plan to murder MM. Petkoff and Genatieff.

ARRESTS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The journals announce that in the course of Wednesday night some 500 arrests were made. The former President of the Duma, M. Beresin, was also arrested but was set at liberty again. There is no information as to the number of arrests in the rest of the Empire.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

It is announced from reliable native sources in Marakesh that Muley Hafid has persuaded the Rehannas tribe to withdraw their demands, retire from the town and keep the peace.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Wiener Strasse.

Friday, June 21st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, June 23rd. *IV. Sunday after Trinity.*
8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.

Monday, June 24th. *Nativity of S. John Baptist.*
8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, June 26th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, June 28th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, June 29th. *S. Peter. A. and M.* 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a.m. Matins.

Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Sunday, June 23rd. *IV. 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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.
Chargé des 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.*

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

"PALESTINE IN LONDON." I.

London, June 18.

One of the most astonishing features of the London season is the multiplicity of its pleasure-seeking crowds. For every place of amusement there seems to be a special public, eager to be amused and easily attracted. No doubt many of those crowds are alike in composition, but not all are absolutely similar by any means. I was forced to this conclusion only a few days ago, when I compared the enormous throngs daily besieging Olympia while the International Horse Show was proceeding, and rendering the Hammersmith Road in my immediate neighbourhood dangerously impassable, with the thousands wending their way at the same moments towards that Agricultural Hall in Islington which used to be the Olympia of former days.

A more striking contrast between those two London publics it would be hard to imagine. The Kensington crowds were brilliant in the extreme. Lords and ladies, the aristocrats and plutocrats of two hemispheres, came up in their motors and private carriages to worship at their equine shrines, if not indeed, for self-worship as well. The array of horse worshippers at Olympia was at times somewhat exaggerated, at least in the eyes of "mere" man, but they were decidedly lively and mirthful with the *joie de vivre* all over them, only marred sometimes by the consciousness that it was impossible to get good seats or to reach them in decent time.

The Royal Court Pharmacy.

English and American Dispensary.

Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral-waters
Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle

Look upon this picture and upon that! The Islington crowds have nothing of the frivolous brilliancy that the Kensington crowds showed day after day. The former were and are simple, austere even, imbued obviously with the spirit of the philosopher who declared that Life would be perfectly bearable, but for its pleasures. Those were the people whom the Bishop of London, Dr. Ingram, saw round him and addressed when he opened the "Palestine in London" Exhibition last week.

"My friends", he said with other words of course, "you are not here to be amused, but to be instructed, to learn all that there is to learn about Palestine".

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
Situation Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9967.

Was this episcopal admonition necessary? I think not. The people whom Dr. Ingram saw gathered round him were absolutely serious in their demeanour and certainly as intent upon the success of this Palestine Exhibition as its organisers, as aware as the latter were of its real character and object, it having been promoted and organised by the London Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews, of course with the support and assistance of numerous and powerful friends among the Protestant Churches of England, notably the Anglicans.

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The Bishop of London did not consider it necessary to state the real character and object of this Exhibition in explicit terms, but he indicated both plainly enough when he stated in the course of his further remarks that he felt bound to declare that the (Anglican) Church would not do anything which might be misunderstood or which might corrupt the morals or the interests of the poorest Jew in order to make that Jew a Christian. As Bishop of London he should denounce in the most public way any Jew who accepted a bribe to become a Christian. He denounced, as the Archbishop had done time after time, all those who ill-treated the Jews in any quarter of the earth.

The attitude of our Jewish newspapers towards "Palestine in London" is somewhat curious, albeit

natural perhaps; the *Jewish Chronicle*, by far the most influential and well-read among them, joins in a conspiracy of silence, whereas the second-best the *Jewish World*, inspired by Mr. I. Zangwill and edited by Mr. Lucien Wolff (of the *Daily Graphic*), the well-known "Diplomatic", only mentions the Exhibition, in order to criticise, if not abuse, its promoters. The *Jewish Chronicle*, indeed, approvingly refers to Dr. Ingrains remarks at Islington without, however, mentioning where uttered! Those were, it says, the proper sentiments of a devout and straightforward Christian Bishop, and it only trusted that his followers might be animated by the self-same sentiment towards the proselytising of Hebrews; if not, that they would know, how to curb their *trop de zèle*, and would be inspired with truer and more charitable Christian feelings.

I am not, needless to say, in favour of proselytising among non-Christians wherever they may be, strongly feeling with the great Frederick that everybody has the inborn right to become *selig nach seiner eigenen Façon*, and that we have, moreover, so many heathens in our midst who want conversion badly, that we might commence with them before attempting to teach the Gospel to "heathen Chinese", Jews, and other non-Christians. But all this does not, I think, provide adequate reason for totally ignoring a most interesting Exhibition which "Palestine in London" undoubtedly is. Nor have I the intention of ignoring it in my London correspondence in the *D. R.* Before, however, proceeding to sketch it briefly I wish to say something about its inception and its promoters.

The London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews is nearly a century old, and not only the oldest, but also the most influential and wealthy among our Missionary Societies, having the same, or nearly the same object. Its offices in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields resemble a mansion or a palace. And this is not surprising when we read in the last report of the Committee of Management, presented to the annual Meeting of Members, held in Exeter Hall more than a month ago, that the yearly income of the Society exceed £40,000. Large as this income is yet the expenditure is larger still. The ceaseless activity of innumerable agents in all the great Capitals of Europe, America, and Asia, and the carrying on of a vast propaganda everywhere fully explain this. Last year's deficit alone amounted to £1,208 7 s 4 d, and the total shortage thereby rose to more than £5,000. It was mainly to wipe out this heavy debt and also to obtain a surplus if possible for future developments, that "Palestine in London" was conceived and organised upon "a scale and magnitude never attempted before in this or any other country"—a true statement of the promoters—"combining every phase of the life of the fascinating East, both ancient and modern, and constituting a good substitute for a visit to the Holy Land itself.

"Even the largest Palestine Exhibitions held in various places will be dwarfed by this undertaking. No pains have been too great, no expense spared, to make this one of the most attractive and instructive Exhibitions ever seen in London."

So great was the undertaking that "over 3,000 voluntary workers were required to act as Stewards, and to help in other departments."

Are such expenditure and such efforts justifiable in view of the results obtained and obtainable? The managers of the London Society for P. C. a. J. say yes, and they triumphantly point to their reports in vindication of what they claim. I have taken the trouble to wade through their bulky literature. Discarding much that is mere redundancy or somewhat tedious padding I have come across some remarkable statements. Here is one of them, contained in a report by the Secretary, the Rev. W. T. Gidney, M. A., which has been spread in many tens of thousands. Quoting the Rev. J. F. de le Roi—who is called "a past-master in Jewish missionary statistics, and whose book, *Jewish Baptisms in the 19th Century*, is our Bluebook on the subject", Mr. Gidney says: "We have learnt therefrom that 224,000 Jews were baptized within that period.

"These are great results indeed; none greater, none indeed so great, are to be found in any other part of the world's mission field: A quarter of a million converts from ten millions of Jews is a much greater result than three million converts from a thousand million heathens: the proportion is one being 1 in 40; in the other, 1 in 300.

"If we be asked—as we sometimes are asked—"How many of these Jews were really converted?" we are not careful to answer in this matter; and, indeed, until mortal man can inspect the Lamb's Book of Life, that question must remain unanswered.

"Again: *Jewish converts must be weighed as well as counted*; and the results are still more gratifying. What other mission-field has produced a list of men, excelling and renowned in

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every calling in life, comparable to that list of Jewish Converts in the *Jewish Year Book* for 1904, i.e., 1903-4?

Still more remarkable statements were made at the annual Meeting of Members, above referred to, among others by the Rev. Prebendary H. E. Fox, M. A., Honorary Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

Referring to the immical attitude of the Jews towards Christianity and Christians, not so very long ago, Mr. Fox said that "a different spirit prevails now with many. A few years ago a remarkable book, by Dr. Croly, was reprinted in America, under the name of, 'Till He come.' I need not remind you of the story on which it was founded, as my purpose is not so much to speak of the book as of its Appendix. The publishers in America wrote to a large number of Rabbis and other leaders of Jewish thought in Europe and America, asking them what they thought of Jesus Christ. Extracts from their letters are printed in the Appendix, and a very striking testimony it is. Almost unanimously they speak of our blessed Saviour with respect and even reverence. They do not accept Him, of course, as the Son of God, but they pay Him honour as a great man of their own nation. Well now, if that represents a wide change in the Jewish mind towards Christianity, as I believe it does, it surely entails a great responsibility and, moreover, gives us a wonderful and magnificent objective in our enterprise. I am not at all surprised to see sometimes in newspapers, or to hear in conversation, disparaging opinions about what is called our proselytising work. I think you are quite right in not attaching too much importance to the number of conversions and baptisms. Blessed as these are, and encouraging as these are, I do not think they are the greatest work of your Society. Shall I tell you what it is? I believe a far higher purpose in the providence of God has been given to the Christian Church and to you as part of that Church. It is this. If I read my Bible rightly, I understand that Palestine, Immanuel's Land, belongs to the Jews. I believe that God is going to bring them back. They are already going back in large numbers. I believe they will go back still Hebrews in faith, not Christians. They will not go back accepting our Christ. But they will have a far fuller knowledge of Him, and a very different attitude towards Him. Then the Blessed Lord will come, and He will reveal Himself to His brethren, and there will be such a national revolution as has never taken place in the world before, and this, I believe, will be due in some measure to what they have learnt from Christians. I believe that God is preparing His people for that recognition of Christ."

This is, indeed, Zionism but *Christian Zionism*, a different kind of Zionism from the one promoted and preached by the late Dr. Theodore Hertzl and his Zionists by the Nordaus and Zangwills in their pre-Hertzl days before the advent of Territorial Organisation.

I wonder, what the attitude, of their Ito may be over aganist the Zionism of the Anglicans, as propounded by the very Rev. Prebendary H. E. Fox?

DUTCH SIMPLICITY.

An American tourist, who has been making a prolonged stay in the Netherlands under circumstances which brought him into close contact with the peasantry, thinks that disciples of the "simple life" could get some valuable lessons in rural Holland. "As far as possible," he says, "we avoided the big cities while in Holland, and lived out in the country in close touch with the people. We found them charming, kind, and unaffected. They didn't even know that they were interesting and picturesque. So far as we could discover, they have reduced life to the simplest possible basis. They are unharried by ambition, and are satisfied with the sound elements of a healthy life. They show in their daily business and pastimes how easily one could follow 'simple life' ideals without being a crank."

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear on June 28th:
The Passing of the Third Floor Back, 1 vol., by *Jerome K. Jerome*, author of "Three Men on the Bummel", &c.
Short Cruises, 1 vol., by *W. W. Jacobs*, author of "Many Cargoes", &c.
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.30

The Poacher (Der Wildschütz) or: The voice of nature.

Comic opera in three acts. Music by Lortzing.

Cast:

Count of Eberbach	Herr Kiess.
The Countess, his wife	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Baron Kronthal, brother of the Countess	Herr Rüdiger.
Baroness Freimann, a widow, sister of the Count	Frau Wedekind.
Nanette, her maid	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Baculus, a schoolmaster	Herr Erwin.
Gretchen, his betrothed	Fräul. Seebe.
Paneratius, the Count's Major Domo	Herr Erl.
Servant to the Count	Herr Ernst.
A guest	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Baculus has unintentionally shot one of the Count's deer and, summoned to the castle, is believed to be a poacher. Baroness Freimann arrives attired as a student and offers to disguise herself as Gretchen, Baculus' betrothed, and crave the Count's pardon for Baculus. The Count and Baron Kronthal become enamoured of the Baroness and the former offers Baculus a large sum to renounce his bride. The latter agrees and brings the real Gretchen to the castle, but the Count asks for the other Gretchen. Hearing the latter is really a student and is in his wife's room he is indignant, but the Baroness's identity is disclosed and all ends happily, Baculus being pardoned.

Composer: Lortzing, born 1813, died 1851.
 (See "The Standard-Opernglass" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.80 99 J.)

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7 p.m.

Moloch.

ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

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 Schauspielergesellschaft
 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 Uttersson, Advocat	Ernst Legal.
Nelly Croffts	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 Laussner.
Ein Mann	Rud. Horstmeier.
Edward Hyde	—

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

The same performance.

LOCAL.

The Chancery of the British Legation has been transferred from Elisen Strasse to Wiener Strasse, 38. Mr. E. C. Trench is acting as Chargé des Arefifs until the new Minister Resident takes over the Legation.

At a meeting of the Convocation of the American Churches on the Continent of Europe held in Geneva, June 13th, the Rector of the American Church of St. John, Dresden, the Rev. John F. Butterworth was elected Clerical Delegate to represent the Convocation in the General Convention to be held at Richmond, Virginia, in October.

A local contemporary states that Professor Josef Joachim has for some time been lying ill in Berlin. In the last few days his condition is said to have become worse, the illness having assumed a serious character.

The windows of the Emil Richter art shop offer to passers-by in Prager Strasse a show as varied as it is attractive. The interesting pottery of the Teplitz technical school has given place to a choice collection of crystal objects by Emile Gallé, of which the Hortensian vases in particular charm by the softness of their colour-tones. The old jewellery looks extremely well among the crystals, showing as it does what the goldsmith's art of today can produce. In the bronzes exhibited—a horse, a panther, and a horseman in relief—by Weinberger, we see the work of a talented pupil of Professor Wrba.

Connoisseurs will be attracted by a collection of valuable old Japanese wood-carvings. Of Haranobu's art it is said that it has the youthful brightness of Mozart's music. How thoughtfully and poetically Utamaro clothes his improvisations! To the works of those masters of Japanese art are added characteristic landscape studies by Hokusai and Hiroshige; the latter closes the history of coloured wood-carving as the first of Japan's landscape artists.

In honour of the *Tonkünstlerfest* which is to be held shortly, the firm Emil Richter shows a number of engravings of musical subjects, part old and part modern, which as a whole have a tranquil and impressive effect. A valuable plate is the Schmutzler original etching of the Joachim Quartette. Next to this is a portrait of Mozart, etched by Schütz, which has just appeared and is published for the first time; it is after the original by Lof-fany, Court painter to George III., owned by a private individual in England. This portrait is only mentioned in a letter by Mozart's sister. "Die kleine Gavotte" is also here published for the first time.

In the theatrical performance given by the Royal Conservatorium at the Residenz theatre at 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 26th instant, the following artists will appear, all three former pupils of the institution: Fräulein Ricarda from the Court theatre at Detmold, Fräulein Berger from the Town theatre at Bonn, Herr Hopkirk from the Town theatre at Flensburg. Cards of admission may be obtained at the Royal Conservatorium, Landhaus Strasse 11, II.

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

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 20th of June 1907.

Mr. J. W. Martin, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.
 Miss H. R. Martin, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.
 Miss F. Carnahan, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.
 Miss N. M. Munnell, St. Louis, H. Bellevue.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Boiling, New York, H. Bellevue.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Landers, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
 Miss E. Landers, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
 Miss A. Gebhardt, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
 Mr. J. H. Hena, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
 Mr. K. Kaufmann, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
 Mr. B. Kaufmann, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
 Mr. R. Kaufmann jun., San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
 Miss C. Kaufmann, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.
 Miss S. A. Hatch, New York, H. Bellevue.
 Mr. F. Lovell, New York, H. Bellevue.
 Mr. C. J. Young, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.
 Miss G. M. Mac Guire, St. Louis, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Miss A. J. Adlerstein, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Mr. and Mrs. L. Einstein, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Mr. J. E. Deumann, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Mr. H. Frank, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Miss F. G. Keller, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Mr. W. S. Palmer, London, H. de France.
 Mr. J. Jameson, London, H. de France.

Rad-Rennbahn

Pfortenhauer Strasse.

Sunday June 23rd at 3.30 p.m.

The American

Dare Devil Schreyer

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

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Mr. A. Wurm, New York, H. Hohenzollern Hof.
Mr. J. Kilburn, Edinburgh, H. Hospiz.
Mr. C. D. Ronald, East Molesey, H. Hospiz.
Mr. J. Kern, and family, New York, H. Imperial.
Mr. H. Addey, Bradford, H. New York.
Mr. C. Miller, and family, California, H. zum Schweizerkeller.
Dr. and Mrs. F. Hintz, New York, H. TrompeterschlösschenMr. and Mrs. Holzhauser, Newark, P. Kinze.
Miss C. Matthews, Chicago, H. Carlton.
Miss E. Stauffer, New York, H. Carlton.
Miss A. Powell, Philadelphia, H. Deutscher Herold.
Mr. E. Terry, Paris, H. zum goldenen Engel.
Mr. P. Simpson, Berlin, H. zum goldenen Engel.
Mr. E. v. Sternberg, Philadelphia, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. R. C. Fraser, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss E. W. Fredenick, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
Rev. and Mrs. A. Seaton, Haidarabad, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. A. Kantor, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. A. Sesorovitch, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. J. W. Cororan, Toronto, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Lasch, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. O. Richey, Soranton, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Blaise, Brettersville, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. W. Schauf, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. J. Mayer, Philadelphia, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Wingert, Portland, Mahrhoid's Hotel garni.
Mr. J. E. Thomas, Canada, P. Rudeloff.
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Dresden, Scheffel Strasse 29, parterre, I. and II. Etage.
Glass, Porcelain, Majolica,
Stoneware, Faience.**LATEST TELEGRAMS.****New York, June 20.** Mr. Emil Boas, the agent here of the Hamburg-America line, declares that the charges brought against the Company by Messrs. Wright and Sons the ship brokers are for the most part so unintelligible and absurd that it appears almost incredible that they could form the basis of a claim to be laid before a judicial Court such as the Inter-State Commerce Commission.**St. Petersburg, June 20.** At yesterday's conference of the Social Democrats, the question, how the proletariat should react on the dissolution of the Duma, was answered thus: viz. that, considering the want of organisation in the proletariat, a general strike now would fail and therefore should not be set on foot. The Radical Socialists, the Belsheviki, were in a majority at the Conference.**The Hague, June 20.** From a well-informed American source the rumour proceeds that General Porter, the representative of the United States, at yesterday's sitting of the Conference expressly reserved to himself the right to bring in a proposal concerning the limitation of armaments.**The Hague, June 20.** The best impression has been made on the delegates to the Conference by Germany's proposal as to a High Prize Court, inasmuch as it is an eloquent proof that Germany is determined, by practical and realisable proposals, to make the work of the Conference really useful. In like manner the support afforded by England and America to the proposal of Germany has given evident satisfaction. The Armenian and Albanian Committees have telegraphed to the President, M. Neldoff, requesting him to bring the sad condition of the Armenians and Albanians to the knowledge of the Conference. In view of the programme of the Conference, the request cannot be complied with.**Paris, June 20.** It is reported from Narbonne that yesterday three barricades were erected, which were destroyed by the troops. When the troops retired, a barricade was erected again, and when the soldiers again advanced the crowd pressed in upon them with shouts of derision and threats. The soldiers crossed their bayonets in front of the demonstrators, who bared their breasts to them. The Commander officer thereupon, amid the cheers of the crowd, ordered his men to withdraw their bayonets.**DUEL THEATRICAL.**

Paris has just witnessed a duel theatrical that had very little of the dramatic about it. The principals were two of the best-known French dramatists—MM. Veber and De Fiers—and it arose out of some "echoes" which M. De Fiers accused M. Veber of writing about a new play of his now in rehearsal at the Comedie Française. M. De Fiers used language so plain when the two met at the theatre the other evening that M. Veber challenged him, and there has been a meeting with rapiers. M. Veber received a gentle prick in the forearm, the adversaries shook hands, and all was over.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Generally bright, but variable, slight showers from time to time, windy, somewhat cooler.