

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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KING EDWARD'S TOUR.

King Edward arrived in Ischl on Thursday at 11.47 a. m. having been met by the Emperor Francis Joseph in Gmunden about an hour before. Their Majesties drove amid enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the public through the beautifully decorated streets to the Hotel Elisabeth where the King was greeted by the members of the Imperial House. Shortly after 12 midday His Majesty drove to the Imperial Villa to visit the Emperor. At 3.30 luncheon was served after which the Emperor accompanied the King back to his Hotel, where he called for him again later. Their Majesties then drove together to Lauff. In the evening a gala performance took place in the theatre after which an official dinner followed in the Imperial villa. After dinner the Monarchs drove out to see the illuminations of the town.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Finance Bill passed the second reading after a short discussion. In reply to questions as to Macedonia and as to the effect of the Anglo-Russian agreement upon British commerce in Persia, Sir Edward Grey said that the Government is willing to bring about reforms in Macedonia, so far as it can reckon upon the support of the other Powers in the matter. No statement could yet be made as to the Anglo-Russian agreement, as the negotiations were not yet concluded.

PRESS UTTERANCES.

The *K. K. Telegraphen-Korrespondenz-Bureau* reports from Ischl: The *Entrevue* in Ischl, which corresponds to the feelings of close friendship existing between the two powerful Monarchs, King Edward and the Emperor Francis Joseph, afforded to the Under-Secretary in the British Foreign Office Sir C. Hardinge an opportunity once again to meet the head of the Foreign affairs of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Baron von Aehrenthal, his former colleague in St. Petersburg. During their meeting, in which all the actual questions of politics were mentioned, both confirmed the continuance of the traditional friendship which has existed for so long between England and Austria-Hungary. Especially in connection with the Macedonian problem both statesmen recognised that the reform which has been instituted by the *entente* Powers in the Macedonian vilajets and which the other Powers have supported, are in full accord with recent utterances of the British Cabinet. An uniformity of views was further shown in the matter of the proposals about to be made to the Porte and of the treatment of the revolutionary Macedonian bands. Since the attitude of the other Powers is in accord with the exchange of ideas which has now taken place between Sir C. Hardinge and Baron von Aehrenthal, it may be allowable to conclude that the state of affairs in the Macedonian vilajets will be lastingly improved.

Speaking of the meeting at Wilhelmsöhe on Wednesday last, the *Daily News* says:—"Such meetings of Kings and Emperors are a happy way to demonstrate the intimacy of the ties that bind the European States together. The meeting at Wilhelmsöhe is the formal manner of showing that our arrangements with other Powers in nowise threaten Germany with isolation."

The *Tribune* at some length hails King Edward as the peace-maker. As the guest of the Emperor William, His Majesty now sets the seal to the work of those who have been active in bringing about a *rapprochement* between the two nations.

The *Daily Chronicle* writes: "The visit facilitates the attainment of the objects of all those who advocate the re-establishment of normal relations between England and Germany."

The *Daily Telegraph*. "In England but one feeling prevails, namely that of lively satisfaction

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that the meetings of monarchs which have at last taken place and the festive reception have altered the tone of the German Press, by showing the view that England aims at the isolation of Germany to be based on a delusion. The long list of friendly relations in which England has entered cannot be looked upon as complete so long as Germany is not included in it. Anyone who regards England's treaties and agreements without any *arrière pensée* will now hope that the meeting will be the final turning point of British-German relations. Without doubt the Moroccan crisis has been discussed at both meetings, in Wilhelmsöhe as well as in Swinemünde. One may rest assured that France will strictly confine herself to the letter of the *Algeiras Act* and will limit the armed intervention to what is absolutely necessary.

The *Daily News* in yesterday's number comments on the unusual cordiality of the toasts at Wilhelmsöhe and says that an event of such happy omen must of necessity have a practical and political influence. The attempt of the *Times* to belittle the import of the meeting had come too late.

The *Tribune* wrote yesterday that the speeches at Wilhelmsöhe were not only an exchange of compliments but served to checkmate those who sowed discord. The meeting had done an incalculable service to the cause of peace.

The Buda-Pesth papers write of the interview at Ischl that it must be regarded as an event of high political importance; that it affords proof of the cordial personal relations of both rulers and of the continuance of the mutual friendly feeling of the peoples of Great Britain and Austria-Hungary. The conference of Freiherr v. Aehrenthal with Sir Charles Hardinge gives reason to expect that the adhesion of England to the principles consistently followed by the Vienna Cabinet with regard to the treatment of the Macedonian problem, has been strengthened and deepened by the visit of the English King. The intimate connection existing between the events at Wilhelmsöhe and Ischl must also not be mistaken.

THE DISQUIET IN BELFAST.

The strike is at an end. Work was resumed yesterday. The employers have agreed to the new tariff of wages based on payment by the hour.

A FINE OF MILLIONS.

It is reported from Caracas that the Court imposed upon the Bermudez Asphalt Company a fine of 5,000,000 dollars for the part they took in the riots recently started by Matos. This is approximately the amount it cost to suppress the riots; the payment of a further sum is to be imposed upon the Company for moral and material damages.



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NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT NOT TO INTERVENE.

The *Associated Press* reports that President Roosevelt will not intervene in the operators' strike; Government considers that their duties have been exhausted with the attempts at reconciliation made by the Commissioner of Labour.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

The Postmaster-General is said to have the intention to bring about international negotiations concerning a reduction of letter-postage from 5 to 2 cents for letters of 1/2 ounce to countries with direct steamer-connection, and he further intends to take the parcel post into Government hands and to establish post-office savings-banks.

THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS' STRIKE.

At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning the President of the Operators' Union in Chicago gave orders to all the operators employed in commercial telegraphic business to cease work if terms were not come to with the Union.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

A sitting of the whole Peace Conference is to take place today. The order of the day embraces the following: the debate and voting on the questions touching the amendment of the Rule of 1899 with regard to the laws and usages of war; the renewal of the Declaration of 1899, forbidding the throwing or firing of projectiles or explosive materials from balloons; the discussion of a proposed Convention with regard to the bombardment of harbours, towns, and villages by naval forces; a speech by the senior Delegate of Great Britain on the subject of the limitation of armaments on land and sea.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

The explosion in Doemitz which we reported yesterday, was in reality a series of explosions the first of which took place at 6.45 a. m. on Thursday and was followed by three in quick succession. The inhabitants of Doemitz were advised to leave their houses as the factory was burning and more explosions took place and were expected. At 8.30 the last report was heard, but it was not possible to approach the burning factory. In consequence the reports of casualties were contradictory, all being based on suppositions. At midday an approach was made and salvage work was actively undertaken with the assistance of an ambulance corps which had arrived from Wittenberge.

Up to 7 p. m. twelve bodies had been taken out of the ruins some of which were burnt to a cinder while others were terribly mutilated. A 15 year old boy was saved alive but severely injured.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCE.

The arrest of the Manager of the dynamite factory which had been made the day before was brought in connection with the explosion. However, there seems no ground for such a connection as he is said to have been taken into custody for breaches of the law committed by him in his former position of manager of the dynamite works at Witten.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

A telegram received in Berlin from Under Secretary of State v. Lindequist reported that Morenga, fearing that he would be extradited, had fled to the mountains, but that the British police hoped he would give himself up when the circumstances were explained to him.

A *Reuter* telegram of the same date as the above from Cape Town *via* London states that

The Finest Habana Cigars, English cigarettes and tobacco. L. Wolf, Prager Str. 48.

Morenga with 400 followers had crossed the frontier into German territory. According to a telegram from Uppington, the chief Simon Copper had entered Cape Colony and joined Morenga's force, whereupon both chiefs had returned to German territory. It is said that the two will consult with Christian, another chief. The Cape police made an attempt to cut off Morenga but the difficulties of the country prevented their capturing him. The Cape authorities were working hand in hand with the German Consul General, and had taken measures to prevent Morenga getting back into Cape Colony. If he does so, he will be captured.

It was said in London that the British Colonial Office had received no information of Morenga's having entered German territory. In Berlin nothing was known in official circles of the fact, as reported by *Reuter's Bureau*.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Iswolski, is going abroad at the end of this month and intends to visit Paris, London and Vienna.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Things look quieter in Morocco. Admiral Philibert reported that the situation in Casablanca was unchanged, and that in Mazagan an improvement was noticeable. In Rabat quiet prevails. Consultations of the Consuls with the Foreign Minister have taken place in Fez in order to decide upon measures to meet the difficulties of the moment.

Reuter reports that a French steamer with 300 fugitives, mostly Europeans, on board reached Tangier from Mazagan on Thursday. The fugitives said that when they left unrest prevailed although no attack had been made. It is rumoured that more tribes came close to Mazagan demanding money, which was given them to the amount of 7,000 dollars.

GIBRALTAR NO PLACE OF REFUGE.

A Government order was published on Thursday afternoon forbidding the influx of fugitives from Morocco.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH. Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, August 18th. *XII. Sunday after Trinity.*
8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, August 21st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, August 23rd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, August 24th. *S. Bartholomew.* 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, August 18th. 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.

THE DEADLY QUICK LUNCH.

The "strenuous life" is causing a startling increase in the death rate among Chicago men, says the *Tribune's* correspondent. A health commissioner reports that 12,000 men died in seven months, as against 8,000 women. He mentions quick lunches, exposure, and overwork as the prime cause of this high mortality.

A BOOK FOR THE PEACE CONGRESS.

An interesting gift will be presented by the "Association for National Conciliation" in America, to the Peace Congress now assembled at the Hague. It consists of the biggest book in the world. The volume weighs fifty pounds, is magnificently bound, and contains 11,500 newspaper extracts dealing with the Peace Congress. The extracts have been taken from different American newspapers, and the object of the peculiar gift is to show the Congress how great an interest America takes in it.

THE WILL OF MR. BLACKWELL.

The late Mr. Thomas Francis Blackwell, of The Cedars, Harrow Weald, chairman of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, Ltd., Soho-square, who died on July 14, left a fortune of £979,658. With the exception of legacies to friends and persons in the employ of his firm, the whole of this large amount is to go to his wife and three sons and four daughters. The testator states that should he leave no children or grand-children who shall live to take a vested interest, then the residue is to be applied for the advancement and promotion of education in London.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING. I.

London, August 13.

Towards the end of March last an exceedingly important Select Committee was appointed by the House of Commons; it was that to "inquire and report as to the cost and method of reporting and publishing the Debates and Proceedings in Parliament."

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Select Committee: Mr. Charles Allen, Mr. Barran, Mr. Hicks-Beach, Mr. Bowerman, Mr. Harold Cox, Mr. Lehmann, Mr. William Redmond, Mr. Toulmin, and Mr. Walrond.

This Select Committee has just issued its report, an exceedingly interesting and historically valuable document.

At the outset it reminds Parliament that the subject of the Reporting of Parliamentary Debates was last inquired into in the year 1893 by a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

That Committee recommended that a full report, which they defined as a report—"which, though not strictly verbatim, is substantially the verbatim report with repetitions and redundancies omitted and with obvious mistakes corrected, but which, on the other hand, leaves out nothing that adds to the meaning of the speech or illustrates the argument"—should be given in the first person of all speeches alike. They recommended further that the reports should be issued in the first instance in daily parts as before; that the daily parts should be available for Members asking for them at the Vote Office not later than 4 p.m. of the day following that to which they relate, and should be finally issued to Members desiring them on the morning following with Votes and Proceedings.

They expressed an opinion in favour of a reporter being placed on the floor of the House of Commons without definitely recommending such a course, and failing that they recommended that two additional seats should be granted in the gallery to the "official" reporters in addition to the one then available.

They recommended that revision of their speeches by Members should cease with these two exceptions—that, if a Member on any afternoon noticed an obvious blunder in a speech delivered by him the day before, he should be allowed before 8 p.m. to suggest a correction to the editor in charge of the reporting arrangements, and that the Speaker and Chairman of Committees should in all cases have the right to correct proofs of their rulings.

That Committee further recommended that the reports should be obtained by the Stationery Office by contract after tender; that the printing contract should be separated from the reporting contract; that the lowest tender should not necessarily be accepted; that the contracts should be for three years with powers of extension from year to year and power to determine at any time; that some person should be appointed by the Treasury Office to overlook the carrying out of the contract, and that a general supervision of the whole should be placed in the hands of a Committee of the House of Commons to be set up for the purpose.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Silesian Strasse 106, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9087.

These recommendations, the present report states, were carried out only to a very limited extent.

No Supervising Committee has ever been appointed, but the Controller of the Stationery Department has in recent years been instructed to control carefully the payments made to the contractors. His powers of general control over the reporting are, however, practically non-existent, and no other control exists. The printing and reporting contracts were not separated. In 1898, when the last contract was entered into, the lowest tender was not accepted.

Revision of speeches by Members was continued and exists at the present time.

One extra seat after 5.45 p.m. in another part of the gallery has been granted to the contractor's reporters.

A full report of all speeches alike was not adopted, nor was the recommendation as to the acceleration of the delivery of the daily parts.

Contractors followed one another in quick succession, until in 1898 Messrs. Wyman took over the end of a contract which lapsed owing to the bankruptcy of the previous contractors.

Since that date Messrs. Wyman have had the contract both for printing and reporting the Debates. In 1902 the Stationery Office entered into a new contract with Messrs. Wyman which is the contract which exists at the present time.

The following are its leading provisions: (1) The contract is for five years subject to certain rights of notice by the Controller of the Stationery Department and to the usual provisions as to bankruptcy on the part of the contractor. (2) The

length of the reports to be given is at the discretion of the contractor, subject to the conditions that all questions to Ministers and their answers shall be reported in full, and that Debates in Committee of either House and on private Bills shall be reported as fully as Debates in the House itself, and that in no case shall a speech be reported at less than one-third of its length. (3) The contractor shall have accommodation for his reporters in the two Houses, at the discretion of the authorities of the two Houses. He shall always have a reporter present, but subject to this he may obtain his reports as and how he likes and from any available source. (4) The contractor must deliver to Members who have spoken two proofs of the speech delivered and of all oral questions and answers of Ministers within two days; he must allow two days for corrections, place an asterisk against all speeches corrected by Members, and print and deliver at the Vote Office all speeches, including those not corrected, within six days. (5) The contractor must upon payment deliver such extracts from the reports as the Controller may require. (6) The contractor is allowed to sell the daily parts or bound volumes at such prices as he pleases within certain limits. (7) Each volume shall contain 60 sheets, or 960 pages, and on the completion of each such volume the contractor shall receive a subsidy of £220.

The daily parts and bound volumes are bought by the Stationery Office and are delivered free of cost to such Members of the Houses of Lords and Commons as desire them. The average price of the daily parts is one shilling each, and the average price of the bound volumes is 13s. 6d.

The following is a table of the number of daily parts and sets of volumes supplied during the last six years, the number of volumes in each set per Session, and the total amounts, including subsidy paid to the contractors in round figures:—

| Year. | No. of Volumes per Session | Parts and Sets of Volumes Supplied | Money to Contractor |
|-------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1901 | 12 | 569 | 9,350 |
| 1902 | 17 | 625 | 13,350 |
| 1903 | 11 | 639 | 7,800 |
| 1904 | 12 | 657 | 9,600 |
| 1905 | 11 | 706 | 9,100 |
| 1906 | 17 | 805 | 14,800 |

It will be noted that there has been a considerable increase in the demand for the daily parts and the volumes during the last few years. This increase the Controller believes to be permanent.

There were, of course, autumn Sessions in 1902 and 1906.

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Air and sun-baths. } and gentlemen.
40 pfennigs a single bath. 5 marks for a monthly ticket.
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The Committee are convinced that great dissatisfaction exists amongst Members of the House of Commons as to the present reporting of Debates, and that this dissatisfaction is justified. They are of opinion that the system of obtaining reports of Debates in the House of Commons by contract has not been a success for the following reasons:— (1) No system can be good under which it is to the interest of the contractor to lengthen or shorten his reports according to the terms he has received. Under the system of granting a subsidy of so much per volume it is to the advantage of the contractor to lengthen his reports and expand the printing if the terms he has received are good, and to shorten them if he has miscalculated and they are unremunerative. (2) It is unfair to Members that a contractor's reporter should be the judge—subject, of course, to the one-third limit of the contract—as to the length at which speeches should be reported, and such a system deprives the reported speeches of much of their historical value. (3) The contract system must tend to the employment of too few reporters, and has in fact had that effect, with the result that the present staff has been seriously overworked and their work has naturally suffered. In the opinion of the Committee this overwork has been persistent, and in some cases very excessive, as, for example, this Session, when during the Debate on the Army Annual Bill the staff were on duty for more than 20 consecutive hours. (4) A contract like the present one, which permits the contractor to obtain his reports from any source, provided he has a reporter always present in the House, leads largely to the use of newspaper cuttings in the making up of the reports, and even although the contractor's reporter's check these cuttings with their own notes, must tend to destroy the independence of the final version of speeches.

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LOCAL.

Park-Fête in the Exhibition Palace. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager of Saxony has graciously given permission that a Park-Fête be arranged by the Albert Verein, of which Queen Carola is Patroness, for the 21st to take place in the Exhibition Palace. A grand illumination and fireworks are planned for the evening.

The preparations promise a great treat to those who take part, and it is to be hoped that good weather will help a good cause. The band of H. M. yacht "Hohenzollern" has been engaged besides two military bands. There will, of course, be a "Tombola" (a lottery), cinematographic performances, "Vogelschiessen" and heaps of other funny things.

The Princess of Wales left Dresden again yesterday, having made a stay at the Savoy Hotel Albertshof under the assumed name of Lady Killarney since July 27th, with the object of seeing something of her aunt the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg.

Mrs. Guido Bach of 56 Struve Strasse II has had the honour of submitting her miniatures on ivory to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales during her visit to Dresden, who was highly pleased with the artistic work. Mrs. Guido Bach is the widow of Guido Bach R. L. (Member of the Royal Institute of Painters in watercolours of London) a native of Dresden but who made his career in England as an eminent watercolour artist. Mrs. Bach studied painting with her husband.

During her sojourn here Her Royal Highness saw all that can be seen, and made large purchases at several well known shops. The bakery of Herr Bruno Windisch, corner of Moezinsky and Christian Strasse, close to the Prager Strasse, was favoured with her patronage more than once.

Central Theatre. This evening "Die Diebin" (Leah Kleschna), a comedy by McLellan, will be repeated.

Tomorrow two performances take place, one at 3.30 when "Verwehte Spuren" (La Piste) by V. Sardou, will be played, at reduced prices; and one at 8 p. m. when, at ordinary prices, "Die Diebin" will be repeated.

A reduction of postage to foreign countries may be looked forward to from October 1st next. The minimum postage will remain, as heretofore, 20 pfennigs, but the allowed weight will be raised from 15 to 20 grams, and every additional 20 grams will cost 10 pfennigs instead of 20.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere, will be as follows:—(1) Malorti-Marsch, Trenkler; (2) Overture im italienischen Stil, Schubert; (3) In der Spinnstube, v. Blon; (4) Storchballett a. d. Märchen "Die Wunderschale", Trenkler; (5) Overture z. Oper "Sakuntala", Goldmark; (6) Intermezzo a. d. Oper "Freund Fritz", Mascagni; (7) Tonbilder a. d. Oper "Die Hugenotten", Meyerbeer; (8) Overture z. Operette "Pique Dame", v. Suppé; (9) Kaiserwaller, J. Strauss; (10) (a) Nordisches Wiegenlied, (b) Trautes Dämmerstündchen, Köhler; (11) Schlaraffen-Polka, Faust.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100. The guards will mount without music, but the band of the Schützen regiment No. 108 will play at the Schloss Platz about 12.30 p. m.

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 Fish Menu daily: Eels, tench, all North Sea Fish.

In the Fundamt of the Königliche Polizei direktion, 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 droshkes, and been given up, are kept.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor.
(Merry wives of Windsor.)

Opera in three Acts. Words after Shakespeare's play by S. H. Mosenthal. Music by Otto Nicolai.

Cast:
 Sir John Falstaff Herr Scheffel a. G.
 Mr. Fluth, citizens of Windsor (Herr Kiess.
 Mr. Reich, } (Herr Nebuschka.
 Fenton Herr Grosch.
 Mr. Spärlich Herr Erl.
 Dr. Cajus Herr Erwin.
 Mrs. Fluth Frau Wedekind.
 Mrs. Reich Frau Bender-Schäfer
 Mistress Anna Reich Fräul. Keldorfer.
 A waiter from the Garter Inn Herr Seiter.
 First Herr Niemetz.
 Second Herr Markgraf.
 Third Herr Hahn.
 Fourth Herr Ernst.

PLOT. Falstaff has written letters to Mrs. Fluth and Mrs. Reich, who determine to punish his duplicity. He is received by the former, but the latter arrives informing them of Mr. Fluth's approach. Falstaff is packed in a basket and carried away. Fluth makes the acquaintance of Falstaff under the name of Bach, and having heard the basket episode determines to be revenged. Falstaff again visits Mrs. Fluth disguised as her deaf cousin; but the disappointed husband thrashes him all the same. At the festival of Herne the Hunter, Mr. Fluth, disguised as Herne, sets the chorus of insects on Falstaff, but discovering his wife was innocent, all ends happily. A subsidiary plot deals with the loves of Anna Reich and Mr. Fenton, and the discomfiture of two other suitors, Dr. Cajus and Mr. Spärlich.
 Composer: Otto Nicolai, born 1810, died 1849.
 (See "The Standard-Opernglossar" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3. M. 80 J.)

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p. m.

Carmen.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, Aug. 18th: Carmen. 7 p. m.
Monday, Aug. 19th: La Bohème. 7.30 p. m.

ROYAL THEATRE.
NEUSTADT.

Closed till September 14.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft
des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p. m.

Hasemann's Töchter.

Volksstück in 4 Acten von Adolph L'Arronge.

Cast:
 Anton Hasemann, Kunst- u. Handels-
 gärtner Walther Blencke.
 Albertine, seine Frau Rosa Laassner.
 Emilie, } Elvira de Miot.
 Rosa, } deren Töchter Gertrud Guder.
 Franziska, } Erna Nitte.
 Wilhelm Knorr, Schlossermeister,
 Emiliens Gatte Hugo Werner-Kahl.
 Hermann Körner, Fabrikant Paul Barleben.
 Baron von Zinnow Hans v. Wolzogen.
 Klinkert, Handschuhmacher Georg Mendel.
 Frau Klinkert Mia Thomas.
 Eduard Klein, Provisor in der Löwen-
 apotheke Walther Tautz.
 Dr. Seiler Paul Köllner.
 Anna, Dienstmädchen bei Hasemann
 Fritz, Schlosserlehrling Lucy Böhlke.
 Robert Babinsky.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p. m.

Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld.

CENTRAL THEATRE.

This evening, beginning at 8, ending after 10

Die Diebin (Leah Kleschna).

Ein Stück in vier Aufzügen von Me. Lellan.

Cast:
 Paul Sylvaine, Abgeordneter Otto Ottbert.
 General Berton Paul Arndt.
 Madame Berton Ernestine Rosen.
 Raoul, } Kinder des Generals Otto Pahlau.
 Claire, } Frieda Schulz.
 Kleschna, genannt Monsieur Garnier
 Leah, seine Tochter Rudolf Seniuz.
 Schramm Rosa Klaus.
 Sophie Chaponnière Richard Bendey.
 Baptiste, Diener Lucie Wacker.
 Otto Walther.

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

Verwehte Spuren.

At 8 p. m.

Die Diebin (Leah Kleschna).

The public are hereby informed of the arrange-
ments 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 per-
sonally, 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.

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.

Woollen underwear.

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Knitted Waists.

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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.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated August 2nd, from our New York
correspondent.)

NEW YORK IN THE VORTEX OF CRIME.

For decades London was the refuge of inter-
national criminals, the head quarters of certain
secret societies engaged in criminal handiwork. It
looks as if the centre of gravity of crime had
shifted from London to New York. In the same
degree that New York becomes more and more
prominent in the front rank of great international
cities, does crime grow in the American metropolis.
Anarchy, the "Mafia", the "Black Hand", and other
secret confederacies—whatever the titles they give
themselves—which now have their head quarters
in New York, all of them have for years given the
New York police plenty of work to do. Old family
feuds are brought with them to America by im-
migrants from Italy, Greece, and other hot-blooded
countries, and now and then those feuds break out
again here in the open streets; as in a recent in-
stance, when a number of Greek shopkeepers had a
sanguinary encounter near the Brooklyn bridge. It
is no longer a secret that the greatest anarchist
plans are all hatched in America and conducted
from here. But it is the secret societies that, more
than the anarchists, keep the police busily em-
ployed, societies that profess the object of officially
helping on revolution in this country or that, but
actually consist of nothing more than dangerous
blackmailers who will shrink from no crime to
effect their ends. People who are victimised by
these ruffian extortioners can very seldom be in-
duced to give information to the police, because
they fear the revenge of their oppressors. When
bullets are flying like hail in the Chinese quarter,
the police know that strife has broken out
afresh among the Chinese secret societies. These
Chinese feuds recur at quite regular intervals and
then many heads are broken. From time to time
a very high tide of crime rolls in upon New York,
and at such times the greatest insecurity in the
streets prevails. The tide by which New York is
now again flooded may have the result that the
police will be re-organised in such a manner as to
be better able than heretofore to cope with the
situation. Two policemen have lately been dis-
charged for cowardice: the first occasion on which
a charge of that nature has been made against
any member of the force. Active as the New York
police are, they might accomplish much more than
they do; but every attempt to re-organise the
force will fail of the desired end so long as the
present system—under which the higher ranks of

police officials are filled by selection from among the ordinary constables—is retained. A constable so promoted will always close one eye to the delinquencies of men with whom he once stood on a footing of equality; democratic as the system appears, it is not conducive to discipline.

THE HAYWOOD MURDER TRIAL.

After lasting two months the Haywood murder trial ended July 28th with the acquittal of the prisoner. Thus one of the most remarkable among murder trials reached its conclusion. William D. Haywood, the Secretary of the strongly Socialist Western Federation of Miners, was charged with having been concerned in a conspiracy that led to the murder of Mr. Steunenberg, the former Governor of Idaho. A similar charge was made against two other officials of the Federation, Moyer and Pettibone, but each of the three accused was to be tried separately. The prosecution based the charges chiefly on the statements of Harry Orchard, a miner who quite openly admitted that he had perpetrated a whole series of crimes, but, as he maintained, at the orders of the Federation. He had also murdered the late Governor Steunenberg by order of Haywood and other members of the Federation executive. Various circumstances combined to give the trial in a certain degree an international importance. The Federation and other Socialist Unions treated the Haywood case as a trial of strength between Labour and Capital and declared that the mine-owners had bribed Orchard in order, by means of his testimony, to deal a death-blow to the hated Federation of the miners. On the other hand there were not wanting attempts to put forward Orchard's deeds of violence as the outcome of the Socialist movement in America.

Orchard's evidence read in fact like a most sanguinary romance. He disclosed himself to be a man capable of and ready to commit any crime. But the attempt to bring Haywood into direct connection with any crime failed; the jury had therefore no alternative but to pronounce a verdict of acquittal which very much surprised the prosecution as well as the defence because the belief was general that the jury would not be able to agree. The trial has done nothing to show that the crimes committed by Orchard sprang from Socialist motives. Orchard may have painted himself in very strong colours and even have owned that all the crimes deposed to by him had actually come about as he described—there is no doubt that Governor Steunenberg was murdered—still no circumstance has been brought to light that caused these crimes to appear as anything else than the outcome of an embittered strike of the miners. Nevertheless, the Socialists are trying to make as much capital as possible out of the trial. They now point the finger of scorn at President Roosevelt, who branded Haywood as an undesirable citizen. That remark of the President raised a storm of indignation in the Socialist camp at the time, and Haywood was held up as a martyr who had to suffer because he was only a common worker. The trial was, however, conducted by the judge from the first as an ordinary murder trial, not as a political trial, and it was carried out with strict impartiality. The fears that Haywood would in any case fall a victim to the capitalist plot have not, as the result and the whole management of the trial prove, been fulfilled.

Haywood is none the less the hero of the day in Socialist circles, and he is already spoken of as the next candidate of the Socialist party for the Presidency.

A CELIBATE FEMALE COLONY.

A female artist colony is to be founded on Long Island. The members of this colony will live for art alone. Miss Elizabeth Curtis, the President of the Glades Art Association, who will rule the colony, spoke to reporters with great enthusiasm of the colony in which, beside the love of art, celibacy will take the place of honour. "We shall", said Miss Curtis, "withdraw from the city because we need Nature for our work. We are all tired of eternally painting the Central Park. We will only admit young women who take their work seriously. Each candidate for admission to the Club will be taken on probation for six weeks. If we then see that she makes no progress, we shall send her away. We wish only to take girls who earn their living by art. Any young woman who has attended a school of painting for two years may become a member of our Club, provided that she abjures matrimony for three years. If a member wishes to marry she must give us notice, and the lady will then get her discharge. Men will only be allowed to visit us at prescribed hours, as they are only a hindrance to work." Male models, however, will not be excluded from the colony on that ground. Miss Curtis further explained that the members would work together in threes; each trio receive a sleeping room, bath, kitchen, and studio, and will paint from the same model. Members will pay six dollars a week each for board and lodging. According to Miss Curtis' statement, several rich and enthusiastic patronesses of art in New York have declared their willingness to support the Club financially.

ROYAL BELVEDERE

Grand Concert Daily

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The Concerts begin on Week Days at 7.30 p. m. on Sundays and holidays at 5 p. m.

Admission, at the door, 1 mark, or 50 pf. if the ticket is bought beforehand at any of the cigar-shops of the firm WOLF Prager Str. See Str. Post Platz. At the Bureau of the Royal Belvedere 10 tickets may be had for 3 marks, up to 6 p. m. Admission to the Side Terrace and Pavilion free.

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C. A. Klemm, Augustus Strasse.
Music Library, largest stock of Pianos for hire. Steinway pianos.

Dresden Art-Salon Prager Strasse 22 pt. I. & II.—Entrance free.

Baumeister & Co., Tennis!
See Strasse 10.

Travelling Articles. Camillo Enterlein, Waisenhaus Strasse 23.

Trunks. Bernhard Rüdiger, Wilsdruffer Strasse 3.

The Original English Bakery Fr. B. Schreiber, Tel. 7141, Schnorr Str. 58

Brühl & Guttentag—Artistic needle work.—Embroideries, Prager Str. 20.

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First class, splendid position in the midst of its own park.
World-famed Restaurant. Motor Garage. Own Automobile.
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Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

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Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel. 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.
Marie Trefzer, Proprietress.

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

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Instruction in English or German.

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LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN
up to the 16th of August 1907.

Prof. C. W. E. Müller, Baltimore, H. Curländer Haus.
Miss M. Knoesel, New York, H. Strehlener Hof.
Miss A. Brown, Worcester, H. Weber.
Mr. C. W. Child, Worcester, H. Weber.
Miss G. Reyerson, Chicago, H. Weber.
Miss C. M. Bradford, Providence, P. Fricke.
Miss M. C. Lovegrove, Providence, P. Fricke.
Miss J. M. Sammis, New York, P. Todd.
Miss W. R. Knapp, New York, P. Todd.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear next week:
The Lodestar, a new novel by Max Pemberton, vol. 3,984.
At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Tangier, August 16. In Casablanca and the vicinity order reigned on the 14th instant. On the 13th parties of Arabs had attempted attacks on the town, but had been dispersed by shells from the French cruisers. In Fez, on the contrary, the inhabitants were greatly excited. At Marakesh all Europeans were leaving, and at Mogador no Europeans remained. The Mahalla that was on the march to Casablanca had arrived at Elksar.

Doemitz, August 16. It has been ascertained that the casualties caused by the explosion, in addition to the 12 deaths already reported, were: severely injured 12, slightly injured 41.

Paris, August 16. The *Matin* reports from Casablanca that if the Spaniards persist in their refusal to occupy the stations assigned to them, General Drude will be obliged to ask for more troops. The Spanish troops wish to act quite independently, and General Drude declines to concern himself with them. The *Matin* remarks hereon that the misunderstandings between the French and Spanish Commanders have already been adjusted. The same paper reports from Fez that an assembly of the Ulema tribe have expressed strong opposition to the policy of the Maghzen and have called upon the Sultan to proclaim an holy war. The Sultan had consented, but his Ministers appeased him and promised to restore order.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north westerly winds, mostly cloudy, rain, cool.