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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE UNREST IN IRELAND.

The *Dublin Gazette* announces that the Counties of Clare, Galway, King's County, Leitrim, Longford and Roscommon are declared in a state of disturbance and require an additional establishment of police.

Mr. McKenna, Parliamentary Candidate for South Longford, and 17 other persons have been arrested.

COLONIAL PREFERENCE.

Reuter's Bureau reported from Melbourne yesterday that several members of the Lower House have urged the Government to drop the preference rates of the Customs tariff in favour of England.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Graf Wolff-Metternich, who had a long conversation with the Kaiser at Wilhelmshöhe on Friday last, will, the *Information* learns, leave his post as Ambassador to the Court of St. James' within a short time; Freiherr Marschall v. Bieberstein, the Delegate of Germany to the Hague Conference, will be transferred from Constantinople to London.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

The Governor of British Guyana has informed the Legislative Assembly at Georgetown that at the recent confiscation of Guttapercha an infringement of the Venezuelan frontier had actually taken place. The Guttapercha seized by the British frontier guard has been returned to its owners.

ACCIDENT TO THE KAISER.

His Majesty the Emperor is reported to have fallen with his horse on the Hanover parade ground on Tuesday; he was uninjured. As the Emperor, who was riding a white horse, after receiving the greetings of the *Kriegervereine*, was about to gallop off, his horse slipped on the soft ground and fell. The Emperor at once jumped from the saddle and alighted with both feet on the ground.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. HEARST AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

At the forthcoming "Labour day" which is to be held in the grounds of the Jamestown Exhibition, the newspaper proprietor Mr. Hearst, who was defeated last year in his candidature for the Governorship of the State of New York, will make a speech.

It is rumoured that in it he will fiercely attack President Roosevelt whom he reproaches with having, for certain reasons, exercised personal revenge not dictated by any general political reason, instead of having pursued a general sound policy directed against the Trusts. Mr. Hearst can command a strong body of personal adherents, and from them comes the rumour that he will be the eventual Presidential Candidate of the Democrat party, though for the time he will be kept in the background; for the enthusiasm for Bryan which was to be attributed to artificial machinations, is already beginning to wane.

CUTTING STEAMSHIP RATES.

With reference to the dispute about passenger fares and conflicting reports as to a rate war among the Trans-atlantic Shipping Companies the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says: Mr. Ballin has denied that there is any question of a tariff war with the Cunard Company with reference to the reduced passenger fares decided upon. The disputes between the North Atlantic Steamship Line Federation and the Cunard Line have long been known to exist, and in the last annual Report of the Hamburg-America Line they are admitted. The existence of a rate war is also admitted in another interested quarter. As to events already past history we may inform our readers that the Hamburg-America Line and the N. G. Lloyd invited the Cunard Line to raise their fares by £3 10s.



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This the Cunard Line absolutely refused to do. Thereupon the Hamburg-America Line announced a reduction of fares from 520 marks to 430; the North German Lloyd followed with a reduction from 520 marks to 470. As a reply to this the Cunard Line has made a considerable reduction of its passenger fares. It is true that for the new huge steamship "Lusitania" the first cabin fares remain at 510 marks, which was all the easier, as the first class cabins on the steamer were, for the most part, already taken. On the other hand for all their other ships, as is announced by the firm of B. Karlsberg in Hamburg, their German agents, the through fare from Hamburg including expenses of stopping at Liverpool have been reduced to 370 marks, which in common with the fares of the Hamburg and Bremen Lines already alluded to represents the minimum rate. By this action they under-cut the minimum rates of the Hamburg-America Line by 60 marks and those of the North German Lloyd by 100 marks. The Cunard Line has also lowered its rates for other cabins. On August 8th they still demanded for second class cabins on the "Lusitania" 230 marks and for third class cabins 140, while now they have reduced these fares by 10 marks, second class cabin tickets on all their ships being 220 marks and third class 130. Whether this reduction has been made in agreement with the German Lines must remain undecided, but the measures taken on either side as to fares look remarkably like a rate war." As we have already announced, in reliable Hamburg circles the existence of a tariff war was again denied on Monday, and it was stated that neither the Cunard nor any other line was adopting an aggressive attitude.

In Tuesday's edition of the *Neue Hamburger Zeitung* it is stated that negotiations are in progress between individual lines. This seems to point to differences existing.

THE U. S. AND MEXICO.

The second Assistant Secretary of the State Department, Mr. Adie, is empowered to state that President Roosevelt and President Diaz of Mexico are in complete accord as to the future of Central America and as to the settlement of disputes between the five Central American Republics.

THE ANTWERP DOCK STRIKE.

The strike in Antwerp may be considered as finally settled, since the dockers resumed work on Wednesday morning.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE LOSS OF THE "JENA".

The Report of the Committee of the Senate appointed to enquire into the "Jena" catastrophe was

issued on Wednesday. The first volume contains 200 pages and several pictures. Special attention is paid in the Report to the peculiar qualities and defects of powder B, and allusion is made to the value of the stabilisator recommended by the artillery. The Report comes to the conclusion that the "Jena" catastrophe was caused by an unexpected combustion of powder B, but there was also another cause which, to all outward appearances, was far enough away but in reality was the actual cause of the catastrophe, namely the want of harmony, the quarrels and antagonism prevailing in different branches of the service. The Report states that the powder magazines were close to rooms in which the temperature was very high, and it seemed as if the constructors had no knowledge of the composition of the powder to be stored in these magazines. Besides this, the powder manufacturers knew nothing of the experiments and experiences of the artillery.

The Report goes on to assert that the Committee has found in the navy nothing but antagonism and quarrels, the ships' artillery, the ships' constructors, the sailors and the marines having no relations with each other, but being filled with mutual distrust and jealousy. No higher authority has taken pains or found means to unite, for regular and advantageous action, these forces striving against each other and inimically inclined towards each other.

The continual decline of the French navy is due to the lamentable weakness of the central authority and to the general want of responsibility and indifference.

The Report concludes: "Let us swear to make authority, order and discipline, watchfulness and responsibility once more effective in our navy; let us give our sailors material and weapons worthy of their mettle, their intelligence and their bravery. All Frenchmen are invited to join in this work."

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE.

The seven counsels for the defence in the conspiracy trial who spoke on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning urged that the charges brought against the accused were unfounded and were not confirmed by the result of the legal enquiry. The verdict was expected to be given yesterday.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

The Governor of Plotzk, in order to ward off cholera has ordered the district authorities to subject all passengers at railway stations, landing stages and on rafts on the Vistula to inspection.

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH FOR 9 HOURS.

The 21st Austrian Infantry Regiment had a practice march in Kärnten on Wednesday which lasted from 4 a. m. until 1 p. m. In consequence of the strain 300 are ill, 50 of them seriously; one man has died.

THE BULGARIAN SOVEREIGN'S JUBILEE.

The 20th anniversary of the accession of Prince Ferdinand was celebrated in Bulgaria on Wednesday as a national festival. In the morning a review of the troops took place on the Sophia parade ground in the presence of the Prince. The War-minister handed the Prince a medal in the name of the army to commemorate his 20 years service as Commander-in-Chief.

Later the Prince received the congratulations of the *corps diplomatique*, the Ministers, the Synod, the Sobranje and the surviving Members of the Tirnovo Constituent Assembly that elected him. The Prime Minister handed the Prince a printed Report of the events of the last 20 years. Many sovereigns and Heads of States sent congratulatory telegrams.

The Prince has given donations of 100,000 francs for a consumptive hospital and 10,000 francs for schools for the poor.

A MANIFESTO.

The Prince has published a manifesto which has been cordially received by the people. In it he draws a comparison between the past and the present and states that the successes achieved are mainly due to the admirable qualities of the people. He urges the younger generation to continue the excellent work begun by allowing themselves to be imbued with the patriotism of the last two generations who knew how to value liberty, and to appreciate the sacrifices made by Russia for freeing the country.

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

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

THE NEW SULTAN.

It was announced from Tangier on Wednesday that Muley Hafid has made it known that he is taking steps to render satisfaction for the murders in Casablanca and to come to an understanding with the European Powers. He has forbidden the tribes to attack the French in case they do not penetrate the district of the Staujas tribe.

The *Daily Telegraph* learns from Mazagan that the Bashaw of that place received on the 25th a letter from Abdul Aziz in which the Sultan ordered the Bashaw and the Customs Administrator to forward arms and ammunition to Tangier. At the last minute the Bashaw gave counter orders since he had just received official intimation of Muley Hafid's proclamation. This amounts practically to a recognition of the new Sultan and submission to his authority.

No confirmation of the reported murder of Abdul Aziz had been received in Paris up to 3 p. m. on Wednesday.

According to an announcement of the Paris *Temps* the Governor of Mazagan has informed the French Consul there of Muley Hafid's proclamation as Sultan, and assured him that Muley Hafid would accept the throne, even if he did not wish to, as he would be forced to by the desire of all the Southern tribes. Muley Hafid has left Marakesh and is on his way to Saffi where his proclamation was received with enthusiasm. The customary salutes were not fired, merely because anxiety was felt that the neighbouring tribes would believe the town was being bombarded.

The same journal learns from Casablanca that Ma el Ainin when he heard of Muley Hafid's proclamation besought the French Consul to transport him as quickly as possible to France, but the Consul quieted him with the assurance that France would extend protection to him.

The *Agence Havas* learns from Mazagan that Ma el Ainin sought permission on the 23rd to force his way into the town; this, however, was not accorded him. The town is quiet.

FEZ ON FIRE.

The negotiations with Raisuli who is supported by all the tribes in the El'Ksar district have fallen through. The second Mahalla under Bagdadi was defeated by Raisuli. News comes from Fez that the brother of the Sultan, Muley Mohammed, hitherto a prisoner, has been proclaimed Sultan. Fierce fighting is taking place between the various parties and the town is on fire.

News has reached Paris from Tangier that a revolution has broken out in Fez. The Sultan and his Ministers are reported to be prisoners in the Palace, and the populace is said to have endeavoured to storm the walls.

News direct from Tangier states that mounted messengers from the Sultan in Fez had reported to the Minister of War El Gebbas that the situation in the capital was very serious. The Sultan ordered El Gebbas to send him as quickly as possible available troops to the number of 800 men, including certain portions of the Mahalla of El Merani, of whose defeat the Sultan knew nothing. El Merani has arrived at El'Ksar, severely wounded and without soldiers. The influential tribe refused to acknowledge the new Sultan.

FIGHTING AT CASABLANCA.

On the 26th of August the Spahis and Algerian Volunteers undertook a reconnaissance to the South-West. Hostile forces were found at the village Abdellabad Oldschellal. General Drude sent out three companies of tirailleurs and the Foreign Legion with half a battery of 3-inch guns, to cover the advance of the infantry. During the bombardment of the village, the inhabitants of which fled precipitately behind the dunes at the end of the South coast, the infantry advanced in skirmishing order. The Moroccans returned the fire hotly but soon quitted their position. Two neighbouring spots were plundered by the Algerian Volunteers and set on fire. The Algerian Volunteers are enthusiastic over their first fight. The health of the troops is excellent, as are also the leading of the officers and the morale of the men.

Major Mangin has drawn up regulations for the traffic in the streets and for the establishment of slaughter-houses, but he is in want of money, as the Shereefian treasury is at a low ebb. The small Spanish detachment still displays but little interest in what is going on. The newly organised Police has made discoveries in relation to stolen property, by which a Consular official appears to be gravely compromised. The statements made by him in evidence do not seem to exculpate him.

In consequence of the events in connection with the promotion of Muley Hafid to the Sultanate of Marakesh, General Drude has asked for a reinforcement of two battalions, for whose despatch from Oran preparations have been made. The order was at once given for the embarkation of these troops yesterday for Casablanca, without any alteration of previous instructions having been made.

The *Agence Havas* on the strength of special information says that General Drude has at present at his disposal nearly 4,500 men, of whom 500 are Spaniards. The sending of two battalions, each 800 strong, which was decided upon yesterday, would increase his effective strength to 6,000. To that force must be added the guns of the French ships now in Morocco. Nothing is known in official circles as to the intentions of Muley Hafid. General Drude can extend his operations over from 20 to 30 kilometers of the coast line, without, however, in any way undertaking an advance into the interior. The idea of a conquest of Morocco has never occurred to the French Government.

The gunboat "Chamois" has arrived at Tangier. Reports from native sources have reached the town that Fez has been attacked and plundered by the tribes.

RAISULI'S OPPORTUNITY.

The *London Tribune* reports from Tangier that Raisuli has now a good opportunity to make a descent on the place, as the Shereefian troops threaten general desertion, in consequence of their pay being in arrears. Because of the insecurity of the town in connection with that state of things, the families of the British Envoy and other European residents are leaving. The Germans held a meeting on Tuesday, to concert measures of defence.

EXPLOSION ON A PORTUGUESE CRUISER.

A sailor on board the Portuguese cruiser "Vasco da Gama" caused an explosion on Wednesday at Lisbon, by which he and several other sailors sleeping near were injured.

THE BALKANS.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* learns from Saloniki that the Inspector General of Macedonia, Helmi Pasha, has been empowered by an Irade to carry out death sentences passed by the special courts.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

Reuter announces from Teheran that the latest news is that the Turkish troops established themselves in the districts they had occupied and took toll for the goods passing through. The tribes are held in check and the unrest in the vicinity of Urumia is allayed. The Turkish Commander has informed the Russian Vice-Consul in Urumia that the fugitives in the Consulate can return to their villages unmolested, if they but recognise the Turkish supremacy. The Persian local authorities, who were also informed, have received no instructions to leave their posts. As a matter of fact more troops are continually arriving. Fehi Pasha is expected in Urumia where he will hold an enquiry. The ministerial crisis is over, but the Cabinet has great difficulties to contend with owing to the excitement aroused among the people by the incursion of Turkish troops. The disturbances caused by the elections continue in Rescht.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

The Waipupu has informed the Russian and Japanese Embassies that it cannot recognise the agreement relating to Mongolia.

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THE UNREST IN IRELAND.

Mr. Birrell is hardly likely to write his name on the pages of history as a strong Minister. But even he, who has spent the session crying peace where there is no peace, and by his reckless statements doing his best to foster the growing land agitation in Ireland, has at last been forced to take action against his whilom allies. The Lord Lieutenant has issued proclamations under the Constabulary Act of William IV. empowering him to declare a county or district in a state of disturbance and requiring an additional establishment of police. Already, as we state elsewhere, several counties have been thus "proclaimed", and it is to be hoped that the Government will act with firmness in putting down an agitation that should have been dealt with some months ago. The unfortunate and discreditable speech which the leader of the Irish party made in Parliament a few nights ago counselling the recommencement of the "bad times" in Ireland—for that is what is really implied by Mr. Redmond's recommended action and vigorous agitation—has already borne fruit, and the police have been assaulted in County Longford, when in pursuance of their duty they attempted to stop the illegal removal of cattle from grazing lands. The crowd of rioters

were incited and spurred on by a certain Mr. Farrell, member for North Longford, waving an umbrella. It is satisfactory to note that this frothy hero has already been laid by the heels and is now awaiting his trial. The motives of Mr. Redmond's actions are obvious enough. The more active spirits among the Sinn Feiners are growing weary of the Nationalist Members who draw comfortable salaries and sit in the English Parliament, without doing much to further the advent of Home Rule, and these Nationalist Members are evidently of opinion that by stirring up agitation and inciting outrage, they may distract the attention of the ignorant Irish voters from their own apathy and may then continue to occupy their seats and—draw their salaries. Nothing is more calculated to disgust the English electorate than the growing tale of outrages in Ireland, and it will do much to postpone still further the consent of what Lord Rosebery once termed the predominant partner, namely England, to Home Rule.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE RISING IN CAMEROON.

We take the following from a telegram just received in Berlin from the district Buea in Cameroon, with regard to the movement in Adamaua. "The movement may be taken as having ended for the present with the death of the Malam (wandering priest) Wadai, who was killed near Djabake, one day's march NE. of Garua. A local rising between Garua and Ngaundere was suppressed. Four of the chief adherents of the Malam Wadai were executed at Uba, three days march South of Garua. The Fullah Mahdi, who was taken prisoner by the Lamido (headman) of Garua and was the instigator of the whole movement, was also executed. The populations of the Lamidats Rei Buba and Ngaundere are still excited, but both the Lamidos have proved themselves loyal to the Government. The movement assumed a general anti-European character. In South Jola-Bogen, belonging to British Northern Nigeria, agents of the Senussi sects were found, on the 13th a transport of 80 men with a machine gun, under Hauptmann v. Krogh, moved towards Garua via Buratu. This reinforcement should place the residency Adamaua in a position to supply the necessary escort to the Anglo-German Jolacross-Rapids frontier expedition, which started from Hamburg under Major Häring on the 9th instant and is destined for one or two years service. After the arrival of this reinforcement it will be possible to clear up the situation in the Lamidats Rei Buba and Ngaundere. The Government does not consider further reinforcements necessary. Everything is quiet on the coast. Doctor Seitz, the Governor, has begun an official tour in the SW. and S. districts, and will visit Edea, Jaunde, and Kribi."

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

The murderer of the head of the prisons in St. Petersburg, General Ivanoff, was condemned yesterday by the Court Martial to be hanged. The sentence was carried out in the evening.

A CENTRAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Presidents Roosevelt and Diaz have simultaneously sent telegrams to the Presidents of the Central American Republics offering the good services of the United States and Mexico for forming a Congress to discuss proposals for the maintenance of peace. It is rumoured that the Republics will be invited to hold the Conference in Washington. In political circles it is said that no Republic will take the responsibility of refusing this offer, and that a lasting peace is definitely assured.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

News comes from Constantinople that the Note sent by the Porte on Tuesday to the Persian Ambassador stated that the troops had been ordered under no circumstance to cross the frontier. Since the Note did not invite the Persian Government to send a Delegate to the Commission of enquiry the Persian Ambassador took new steps; he succeeded in his object and the Porte sent a new Note to the Embassy requesting the Persian Government to nominate members for the Commission.

In Persian diplomatic circles the view now prevails that the matter is now in a fair way to be settled diplomatically.

JAPAN AND COREA.

A meeting of the State Council in Tokio summoned for today at which Marquis Ito's Korean policy was to be discussed, was postponed since certain Ministers and elder Statesmen were prevented by the floods from appearing. It is believed that Marquis Ito proposes a complete reform of the Korean legislature and that the judicial and police systems shall be altered after the Japanese pattern. It is also rumoured that he intends to ask the Japanese Government for a yearly grant of a million yen for 5 years. It is believed that the Council will not oppose Marquis Ito's plan and that they will be approved of by Parliament.

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THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEERS.

Even before the doors at St. Stephens had closed, four members of the Cabinet in various parts of the country were lamenting the wickedness of the House of Lords. Mr. Haldane was philosophical, Mr. Asquith stern, Mr. Birrell jocose and Mr. Winston Churchill abusive, as is his wont. From the latter we are to be relieved for a time, for he starts almost immediately on his trip to South Africa to satisfy himself as to the servile conditions under which the Chinese live, those Chinese whose repatriation Mr. Churchill and his colleagues by their bribe to the Transvaal Government have obtained. Mr. Birrell, in his speech at Bristol drew a moving picture of the struggle for life of his latest bantling, the Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill, which, according to him, the wicked and greedy Peers had mutilated and rendered of no effect, so much so indeed that Mr. Birrell confessed that he had lost interest in his offspring. As a matter of fact the only serious alterations in the Bill that have been reluctantly accepted by the Government are a clause safeguarding the interests of the *bona fide* "planters" as opposed to mere caretakers, and the limiting of the number of evicted tenants to be reinstated to 2,000. Both these alterations are eminently sane. It would be a monstrous thing that men who have occupied farms for years, proving excellent tenants, should now be summarily ejected from their holdings to be replaced by men, for the most part neer-do-wells, who were evicted for refusing, at the bidding of a self-interested League, to pay equitable rents. In a large estate in County Louth, when the Plan of Campaign agitation was at its height, the landlord, finding it impossible to obtain his rents, evicted every single tenant and replaced them by industrious "planters" from the North of Ireland. If the Irish Members were allowed to have their way these men would now, forsooth, be turned out, in direct opposition to the doctrine enforced by numerous acts of Parliament that tenants should be compensated for their improvements by being guaranteed fixity of tenure. Since Mr. Birrell first brought in his Bill, the number of tenants who claim to have lost their holdings through the Plan of Campaign has grown in a miraculous way, and limiting the number of proposed reinstatements to 2,000 is both fair and necessary. The rejection by the Lords of the Small Holdings (Scotland) Bill was inevitable when the Government selfishly declined to allow its scope to be limited to the Crofter districts, where it would really have been of service. So far from making out a case for the abolition of the House of Lords the Government, by sending to it at the eleventh hour a mass of undigested legislation, have shown that never has there been a greater need for a revising Chamber.

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CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated August 17th, from our New York correspondent.)

ROCKEFELLER AND BONAPARTE.
John D. Rockefeller, the Oil-King, recently stated his views on the anti-Trust campaign and on the hostility to which he himself has been subjected. At the same time he broke a lance for his multi-millionaire colleagues by philosophically remarking, in describing their position towards the public: "We, who represent large business interests, are servants and not masters. It is to the interest of all of us that the country prospers and that the people prosper, although we would, perhaps, suffer least. Even the richest man can only take three meals a day, and it does not cost a fortune to dress well or to live luxuriously. People who have made the largest fortunes did not pursue wealth, but business success. If their only idea had been to obtain money for enjoyment, they would have retired long ago, instead of going on with business." If Rockefeller hoped by these remarks to create an impression favourable to himself, he made a great mistake, for a few days later Mr. Bonaparte, a descendant of a brother of Napoleon, expressed himself on the anti-Trust campaign, and his remarks may be taken as indicative

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 9.15

Salome.

Drama in one act after Oscar Wildes Play translated into German by Hedwig Lachmann.
Music by Richard Strauss.

Cast:

Herod	Herr Burrian.
Herodias	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Salome	Frau Krull.
Jochanaan	Herr Perron.
Narraboth	Herr Jäger.
A page of Herodias	Fräul. Elbenschütz.
	Herr Rüdiger.
	Herr Wolf L.
Five Jews	Herr Grosch.
	Herr Erl.
	Herr Rains.
Two Nazarenes	Herr Plaschke.
	Herr Büssel.
	Herr Nebuschka.
Two soldiers	Herr Erwin.
A Cappadocian	Herr Wächter.
A page of Herod	Fräul. Keldorfer.

PLOT. Narraboth, captain of Herod's guard, is in love with Salome and yields to her entreaties to gratify her curiosity and allow Jochanaan (John the Baptist) to come out of his cell. Salome, on John's appearance, falls passionately in love with him. Narraboth, in despair, falls dead at Salome's feet. The Baptist curses Salome. Herod, who entertains a guilty love for Salome, implores her to dance before him, offering her any reward she may choose. She finally consents and at the conclusion of the dance demands the head of John Baptist. Herodias upholds her demand, and Herod reluctantly consenting, the head is brought on a silver charger. Salome gloats over it and Herod, in disgust, orders the soldiers to kill her, which they do with their shields.
Composer: Richard Strauss, born 1864.
(See "The Standard-Operaglas" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3 Mk 80 A.)

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

Die Regimentstochter.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, September 1st: Mignon. 7.30 p. m.

ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

Closed till September 14.

Sunday, September 15: Iphigenie auf Tauris.
Monday, September 16: Geographie und Liebe.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft
des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Jugend.

Drama in drei Acten von Max Halbe.

Cast:

Pfarrer Hoppe	Hugo Werner-Kahle.
Annenchen, seine Nichte	Erna Nitter.
Amandus, ihr jüngerer Stiefbruder	Hans v. Wolzogen.
Kaplan Gregor von Schigorski	Paul Barleben.
Hans Hartwig, ein junger Student	Walther Tautz.
Maruschka, Dienstmädchen	Johanna Becker.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

Demi monde.

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Tel. 198 Waisenhaus Strasse 18 Tel. 198
Director **Karl Wolf**
Constanze Zinner and other artistes.
Entertainment begins 8.30 p.m.

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2 Struve Strasse 2.

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

of the anti-Trust feeling that is prevalent. Among other things he said: "It is not my intention to waste my time on subordinate officials. It is illogical to imagine that a corporation may be guilty, but its President or leading spirit innocent. Presidents of such corporations are usually men of great social influence in the towns they live in, absolutely irreproachable in their private life, and frequently much occupied with church matters. None the less we are making arrangements to collect proofs against some of the most distinguished men, who stand at the head of these corporations, and will do all we can to call them to account if they have infringed the law. I do not wish to mention names. There are whole coveys of birds and he must be a very poor shot who cannot lay one or other of them low. In my opinion a whole number of men at the head of great corporations are liable to be sent to gaol for long terms of imprisonment."

The anti-Trust Campaign has, naturally enough, not made the best impressions on financial circles. The utterances, however, of the highest judicial official go too far even for President Roosevelt. The New York Tribune, which counts as the organ of the State Department, disavows Mr. Bonaparte and says that his remarks on the future trust policy of the Government have been unable to make the smallest impression on the President.

AMERICAN PARCEL POST.

Some time ago we informed our readers that the Postmaster General, Mr. Meyer, intends to introduce both into the State and international postal service a number of far-reaching reforms. In carrying them out Mr. Meyer sticks closely to European models. Chief of the reforms will be the introduction, at last, of a parcel post in America; a proposal to this effect will be laid before Congress by Mr. Meyer next session. If possible, the minimum weight of parcels to be forwarded by post will be 10lbs., but if Congress is not to be won over to favour this it will be 5lbs. Further, Post office savings banks, as they have already long existed in certain European countries, are to be introduced. The introduction of automatic machines for the sale of stamps is also contemplated. In short, the American postal system is to be more or less Europeanised. As for international postage, Mr. Meyer intends to lower the postal rate to 2 cents per half oz to all countries with which America has direct steamship connection, viz. England, Germany, France, Italy &c. This postage rate already exists for American letters to Cuba, Mexico, and the American Colonies. The Postmaster General hopes to improve the postal service by establishing post-offices on the steamships of the Cunard Company and the French line. He hopes, too, that these Lines will be satisfied with the same payments as are given to the two great German Steamship Companies.

TEMPERANCE REFORMERS DISAPPOINTED.

The annual report of the Inland Revenue Commissioner affords little consolation to the friends of the American temperance movement. This movement has made gigantic strides in the last few years and various State Legislatures have come to the aid of the friends of moderation by passing various laws as to the sale of spirituous liquors—called in America for short Prohibition laws. But in spite of all the efforts of the temperance men to whom, as is wellknown, Vice-President Fairbanks belongs,—it is said, indeed, that he has never tasted alcohol—the consumption of beer and whiskey has, as is shown by the above-mentioned Report, considerably increased. In the past year 3,894,474 more casks of beer were consumed than in the previous year, the total amount being 58,546,111 casks. Of whiskey 11,409,252 more gallons were drunk than in 1906; a quantity of 134,142,074 millions representing the year's consumption. To this must be added 1,993,688 gallons of peach-brandy, applejack and other liqueur made from fruits.

Duty was paid on 1,368,595,917 more cigars than in the previous year, so presumably that amount more was smoked. Of tobacco 369,186,303 lbs. more were sold and smoked, as against 354,915,409 lbs. in the previous year. The consumption of cigarettes increased by 5,665,000 in round numbers, the total consumption being 15,159,200, 693,658 lbs. more of tobacco was used as snuff, the total sale for this purpose amounting to about 23,400,000 lbs.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
Hörsing Strasse 106, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 6807.

LOCAL.

Tomorrow, Saturday, evening the first performance of the winter Variety season takes place at the Central Theatre, with a brilliant opening programme. The box-office will be open today from 10 a. m. till 2 p. m., and tomorrow from 10 a. m. all day.

On Sunday September 1, the grand programme will be performed twice, viz. at 3.30 p. m. at reduced prices, and at 7.30 p. m. at the ordinary prices.

At the Royal Conservatorium on Monday the 2nd of September the entrance examinations for the winter term will take place: at 8 a. m. for wind instrument players; at 8.30 for stringed instruments; at 9 o'clock for Elocution and Acting; at 9.30 for pianoforte, organ, and harp; at 11.30 for singers; at 12.30 for theory and composition. Applications should be addressed to the Director, Landhaus Strasse 11, II.

A young American tenor, Mr. Francis MacLennan, has been engaged for the Royal Opera at Berlin after singing before H. E. Herr v. Hülsen. Mr. MacLennan will enter upon his duties in a short time.

The Johannstadt School of Music (Director Carl Zierold) Blasewitzer Strasse 58—branch establishment in Barbarossa Platz, Sachsenhof—has resumed work after the long vacation. The new course for the main school and individual courses for theory, musical history, literature, elocution, declamation, languages, and ensemble playing commence in September. Beginners in opera and theatrical studies are accepted at any time. Private pupils who wish to perfect themselves in orchestra playing can join the orchestral classes for a small sum. Applications may be made at Blasewitzer Strasse 58.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere, will be as follows:—(1) König Karl-Marsch, Unrath; (2) Overture zur Oper "Geneviev", Stratton; (3) Soco, Maurisches Ständchen, Arnold; (4) Frauenliebe und Leben, Walzer, v. Blon; (5) Overture zur Oper "Cleopatra", Enna; (6) Benedictus, Rost; (7) Tonbilder aus der Oper "Robert der Teufel", Meyerbeer; (8) Overture zur Oper "Die Krondiamanten", Auber; (9) Orientalischer Zug, Charakterstück, Translateur; (10) Con amore (Mit Liebe), Walzer, Coraccio; (11) Quadrille nach Motiven der Operette "Der Dukatenprinz", Triebel.

The firm of Carl Kunde, Dresden, founded 1787, has brought out a new article for ladies and gentlemen which is intended to replace the uncomfortable hip straps used hitherto in abdominal bandaging. It is the invention of a lady employed by the firm, and clients are cordially invited to inspect it. It consists of an extra soft double stocking-suspender crossed behind, and there is absolutely no friction.

We can confidently recommend this old established firm, who supply bandages for ruptures, abdominal bandages &c. with all the latest improvements.

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

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN
up to the 29th of August 1907.

Mr. R. Andersch, Minneapolis, H. Austria.
Mr. E. Hopps, New York, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. A. Hopps, New York, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. A. Sachse, New York, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. E. Braender, New York, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. L. Hunt, Washington, H. Carlton.
Mrs. L. Hunt, Washington, H. Carlton.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Nelson, Chicago, H. Carlton.
Mrs. E. Oberst, Chicago, H. Carlton.
Mr. E. Mueller, Chicago, H. Wagner (garni).
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Schwerin, San Francisco, H. Weber.
Miss M. E. Baxter, San Francisco, H. Weber.
Miss E. Schamberg, Pittsburg, H. Weber.
Miss A. Schamberg, Pittsburg, H. Weber.
Mr. W. Wiener, Chicago, H. Weber.
Prof. and Mrs. Nester, Columbus, P. Donath.
Miss P. Gatrimper, New York, P. Kotschy.
Miss R. Guth, New York, P. Kotschy.
Dr. S. R. Pincus, London, P. Kotschy.
Miss M. Hughes, Canada, P. Marenbach.
Dr. A. Gibson, Oxford, P. Rudeloff.
Mrs. M. Gibson, Oxford, P. Rudeloff.
Miss E. Gibson, Oxford, P. Rudeloff.
Miss C. Nordevill, Cambridge, P. Rudeloff.
Miss L. Fischbeck, Cambridge, P. Rudeloff.
Prof. W. Guth, Cambridge, P. Rudeloff.
Mr. E. D. Barbour, Boston, P. Schmalz.
Miss M. E. Phillips, Boston, P. Schmalz.
Miss G. L. Hemermeiz, Boston, P. Schmalz.
Miss J. E. Rayne, Boston, P. Schmalz.
Miss M. E. Stickner, Boston, P. Schmalz.

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by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Kapellmeister Willy Olsen.

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Music Library, largest stock of Pianos for hire.
Steinway pianos.

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

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

Private instruction if desired.

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Thorough English education.

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

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QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.
Rooms from 3.50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.
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Season from the 1st of May to the 30th of September
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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.

PRAGUE. **Hotel Archduke Stephan.** Wenzelsplatz. First Class. The only new house in the town, with every comfort possible at low charges. Mostly frequented by English and Americans. 130 Rooms and Salons (fireproof). Fitted up with Electricity, Lifts, Steam Heating, Telephone &c. Grand Café a speciality. Centre of the town. Close to the Royal Museum. 6 minutes to the Station. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted. W. Hanner, Prop.

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Moderate Prices.

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

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English spoken. Auto Garage. Franz Dittrich, Prop.

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.

An American lady wishes to let
for three months (September to December) her
furnished apartments,

consisting of 5 rooms with bath, warm water supply from kitchen. Excellent cook, second servant if required. Apply for address at office of this paper.

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See Strasse 10.

Jewelry. Gold and silver goods. Watches. Selling off bankrupt stock of A. Schubert & Co., Altmarkt, corner Schloss Strasse.

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

Toast Bread Carl Roeder, By appointment to the Saxon Court. Galerie Strasse 2.

Rebstock Union Bar. American drinks. English cooking. Schösser Gasse 6. Rendezvous of Americans.

Winzerstuben, formerly Goldtröpfchen, Breite Strasse 12. Tel. 1940. American drinks. Meals served à l'anglais.

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New! American Drinks New! Victoria Strasse 3.

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Glass. Porcelain. Majolica. Stoneware. Faience.

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Sunday, September 1st. XIV. Sunday after Trinity.
8.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p. m. Evensong and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

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Sunday, September 1st. Holy Communion 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a. m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p. m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.
American Consul General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-easterly winds, dry and rather bright, warm.