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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

We are tempted to adopt with all confidence the statement of a local contemporary that no less than three thousand workmen, in the cannon factories of the firm of Krupp are to be dismissed owing to the lack of orders. This may well be the case; but we are not yet persuaded that a crisis in the history of the world is at hand. The gates of the Temple of Janus are still open, and even if they were shut, we have still done nothing to provide bars, locks, or bolts. The Peace Conference is practically at an end: after a discussion lasting nearly four months, the delegates are about to disperse. There has been a great deal of expert comment and some notable eloquence: Sir Edward Fry has delivered an almost classical oration on the need of an Arbitration Court; a number of elegant compliments have been exchanged; a few pious ideals have been voiced; but the bulk of the work we expected the Conference to undertake has been reserved for the Conference that is to come. This is not very reassuring; we had looked for better results. No doubt the establishment of an International Prize Court, though an eminently unacceptable Prize Court, may be called an achievement; the outcome of nearly four months' deliberation by experts is the creation of a tribunal which has no law, in order to deal with interests which it cannot safeguard. This is an achievement in the sense of a specific proposal of international importance awaiting international ratification. Apart, however, from a measure whose generosity is at least questionable, no agreement upon any question of the first moment has been reached. Germany, for example, has fought the English proposals almost word for word; and, generally speaking, as soon as real interests were touched, the fine glow of enthusiasm which permeated the preliminary speeches crumbled to cold ashes.

This is scarcely the time, nor is there reason, for mutual recriminations; but it is quite beyond the possibility of doubt that the main cause of the unfruitfulness of the Conference must lie, as every one anticipated, in national rivalries, national jealousies, national ambitions quite beyond the influence of serene verbiage and amiable intention. Today we cannot perhaps discover the incongruous spectacle of a Metternich and an Alexander of Russia combining against the liberty of the individual on the text of a theological thesis; yet we have witnessed, what is almost as striking, the panorama of international mistrust and national self-seeking focussed within the narrow range of an assembly convened in the name of humanity; we have seen the delegates of peace discussing the weapons of war, and even refusing to abolish naval instruments whose use must render warfare at sea more unfair and more barbarous than ever it was when Roman and Phoenician galleys lay locked in the waters of the Adriatic. At the last hour, a few proposals for international arbitration have been produced for discussion; but our optimism would be more than human were we, on the strength of this circumstance, to await a practical result. When all allowance has been made for the necessary difficulty and tardiness of such grave measures, there is yet some ground for reasonable impatience.

The jealousies of the great Powers are, no doubt, the main impediment to substantial agreements; but it is not the hesitation of the great Powers alone that must tend to postpone, to an indefinite period, the establishment of an Arbitration Court. The smaller and less important nations are represented at the Hague not proportionally, but numerically, and they insist on a similar method of representation in an arbitral tribunal. To this the Powers cannot and will not accede: theoretically such a scheme may be admirable; actually it is impracticable to the verge of the ludicrous. Perhaps none of the nations, great or small, are ready to concede



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the fraction of an inch where actual sacrifice is demanded. The sufficiently generous proposals of England have been met with suspicion; and where the severely overburdened programme has not led to inextricable confusion, it has resulted in nothing of considerable moment. On almost every side, except that of rhetorical and argumentative fecundity, the Conference has fallen short of its promise. How far this lack of success has been deliberate, how far inevitable, it is impossible to say. There appears to have been much intrigue, much lobbying; there has also been some straightforward language in a sufficiently emphatic key. If the Conference "which, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along", is exasperatingly slow and palpably wounded, we hope that the suggestion of the snake, at any rate, is more apparent than real.

By an Englishman.



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KING EDWARD AND SIR ARTHUR NICOLSON.

London, October 4.

Sir Arthur Nicolson, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been rewarded with the Grand Cross of the Bath by King Edward in recognition of his services in bringing about the Anglo-Russian Convention.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

London, October 5.

The Daily Telegraph states that the reception committee charged with the preparations for the ceremonies in connection with the visit of the German Emperor to the City of London held their first meeting at the Guildhall on Friday. Mr. Brough, who has had great experience in such matters, was elected Chairman. Seven firms have sent in designs for the gold caskets in which the address of welcome from the City Corporation will be handed to His Majesty. It is expected that an invitation to the citizens to decorate their houses will be issued.

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ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS IN AFRICA.

Yola, Nigeria, October 4.
A British Commission under Major Whitlock has arrived here to-day for the purpose of determining the frontier between Cameroon and Nigeria. The work of surveying is presumably to commence in the middle of October.

THE SCOTTISH STRIKES.

Paisley, October 4.
The yarn factory at Ferguslie has again resumed work to-day. The work-people in the Clarke factory will resume work on the condition that their claims are examined. The directors are prepared to re-open the factory on Monday.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT BOLTON.

A telegram from London reports a serious colliery accident at Bolton by which nine men were killed.

THE KAISER'S REWARD OF BRAVERY.

Ostend, October 4.
The Kaiser has rewarded the captain and crew of the Ostend fishing-steamer "Gerard 89" with presents. The captain received a valuable telescope with an engraved inscription, while the crew received sums of money. The "Gerard 89" saved the life of a stoker on the German steamer "Hermann" on October 29, 1906, in a stormy sea.

THE GERMAN EAST-AFRICAN RAILWAY.

According to a telegram received here, the laying down of the lines of the German East-African Railway between Darassalam and Morogoro has now been completed.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The New York correspondent of the *Globe* writes as follows, under date October 3:

It is clear from President Roosevelt's speech yesterday that the Administration contemplate legislation tending towards the national regulation of all interstate corporations, including, of course, the railways. Political students accustomed to read between the lines of Mr. Roosevelt's public utterances do not believe that he intends to ask Congress for the national ownership of the railroads. The present Congress would not approve of such a project, and it is doubtful if public opinion is ripe for it. There seems to be a growing feeling, indeed, that the railroads have been so badly hit in recent State and Federal legislation that it would now be fair to give them a rest from attack, with a view to observing whether they have learned the lesson which it was intended to teach.

In this connection it is to be noted that the two cents a mile passenger fare legally instituted in a number of States, and inhibited by the local courts in several, is again to be tried in certain districts, in order to obtain data as to its economic possibilities at a time when the cost of operating and administering the roads is increasing with resistless steadiness. The decision of the Pennsylvania courts, that a legislatively enacted two cents fare is unconstitutional, because it is confis-

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Sidonienstr. 10b, corner Pragerstr. Telephone 9982.

catory, has yet to be reviewed by the higher courts, and it will in all probability be taken to the Supreme Court at Washington; but it is reported that the Pennsylvania Railway Company, one of the richest and most powerful in the country, is among those who contemplate operating on a two-cent basis by way of trial. It may find it worth its while to continue in this direction, but this will not necessarily solve the problem for the whole country. The conditions East and West are radically different, and it may be taken for granted that if the Western railroads should be compelled to reduce their passenger fares, as they have been in some States, they will proceed to put up the freight rates, and so the people will not be much better off after all.

As far as can be made out, the people everywhere would be satisfied with comparatively small concessions by the railway companies, and if these should be wisely made it would, it is believed, be found that there would not be anything like an overwhelming backing for any scheme of Federal ownership, with its inevitable centralisation, bureaucratic administration, and temptation to utilise patronage for political purposes by the party in power at Washington.

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STRIKE AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, October 5.
Nine thousand members of the Cotton Packers' Union struck work yesterday evening; the whole freight traffic in cotton and the entire cotton market on the

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Exchange were paralysed. The railway packers refuse to work with men who do not belong to the Union. The immediate cause of the strike was the refusal to load more than 100 tons a day, whereas the shipping agents insisted that twice that quantity should be loaded.

MISS VANDERBILT'S ENGAGEMENT.

New York, October 3.
Count Szechenyi, the Austrian nobleman who has become engaged to Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, has arrived at Newport (R.I.), and is being entertained by Mrs. Vanderbilt, mother of his fiancée. The enormous quantity of luggage brought by the Count suggests that his stay in America will be a long one.

Miss Vanderbilt inherited a fortune of \$ 10 000 000. No date is announced for the wedding, but it will probably take place at Newport before the end of the autumn.

THE ANTI-ORIENTAL AGITATION.

Spokane, Washington, October 4.
An infuriated mob yesterday attacked a body of Hindus at Danville, driving them across the frontier into Canadian territory. The Hindus, who were stoned by the mob, had previously escaped from Canada and taken refuge in a shed at Danville. A few shots were fired at the aggressors, but no one was hurt.

AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS IN CONGRESS: SPEECH BY MR. STRAUSS.

Washington, October 4.
The annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, at which German and other foreign delegates are also present, is being held here. Mr. Strauss, the Secretary of Commerce, warned the assembly against too great an increase of tariffs, since such a course would only encourage other nations to a similar step. No one had recognized this more fully than President Mc. Kinley, who had been in favour of revised tariffs, in order to assure to the United States her due position in foreign markets. Mr. Strauss also touched on the subject of the yellow races as consumers of cotton, holding that an even greater purchase of cotton was to be expected from them, if good relations were fostered. He reminded them of the boycott of American goods by the Chinese during the previous year, by which the output of American cotton had suffered a reduction of twenty million dollars.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

A telegram from Memphis, Tennessee, states that in addressing the Deep Waterway Convention the President touched on the need of a better canal-system and the encouragement of inland shipping. The President advocated the widening of the Mississippi into a waterway from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and said that wherever a navigable river and a railway-line were running parallel to one another the problem of railway rates was made easy. Good waterways would mean properly regulated railway tariffs. Particular the construction of the Panama Canal made the widening of the Mississippi an absolute necessity. Continuing, the President said that the Panama Canal,

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which would be finished in about 6 years, was under the protection of the United States, and that meant that they would need a strong navy unless they wished to be regarded by strong nations as weak and idle boasters; they must bring their navy to the highest pitch of efficiency.

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Referring to the railway tariffs Mr. Roosevelt said that the U. S. were doing only what all civilized Governments did who did not permit unlimited issues of railway stock but made these subject to Government control.

THE AUSTRIAN RAILWAY CRISIS.

Budapest, October 4.
There is no authority for the report recently circulated that the passive resistance movement on the Austrian State Railway has spread to the Hungarian State Railway.

Vienna, October 4.
The executive committee of the employees of the State Railway Company has unanimously resolved to reject the offers made by the Company as inadequate. The Union of Railwaymen has resolved to issue an appeal to the employees of the State Railway Organisations to refrain as yet from passive resistance.

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THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Hague, October 4.
The First Commission of the Peace Conference to-day passed the first three articles of the Arbitration scheme, dealing respectively with the maintenance of peace, the question of intervention, and the question of provisional international commissions. In accordance with the proposal of Baron von Marschall, the discussion will be resumed to-morrow, when weighty pronouncements regarding obligatory Arbitration courts are expected, especially from the German delegates.

The Third Commission has concluded its sittings. The Swedish delegate M. Hammarskjöld proposed, with the support of England and Japan, the deletion of Article 25, which authorizes and controls the capture of prizes in neutral harbours with the sanction of the neutral State. This proposal was rejected by twenty-nine votes against seven. The Scandinavian States voted with England.

EXPULSION OF SPANIARDS FROM PARIS.

Paris, October 5.
The Agence Havas states that the Spaniard Pablo Aglesios, who came to Paris to lecture against the expedition of the French and Spaniards in Morocco, has been expelled from the city and will start on his return journey to Spain this evening. Three other Spaniards have also been expelled.

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LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

London, September 26.

Although the date of the arrival of the German Emperor and Empress is not yet definitely announced, it is believed that their Majesties will reach this country on Wednesday, Nov. 11th. They will remain for a week—until the 18th. During the greater part of their stay they will remain at Windsor Castle, where a round of festivities is being prepared in their honour. The

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Emperor will devote several days to sport in the preserves of Windsor Great Park. On one day, however—this, too, has not been definitely fixed—he will travel to London with the Empress, and they will pay an official visit to the Mansion House as the guests of the City Corporation.

The invitation to the Emperor and Empress was despatched by the Lord Mayor on last Thursday night, after the meeting of the Court of Common Council, at which it was decided to present their Majesties with an address of welcome. The communication went to the Emperor through the German Ambassador, and as yet there has not been time for a formal acceptance.

The Emperor and Empress, who will probably be taken in preparing for the visit to the City.

It is expected, however, that the Emperor's message will be received in the course of the present week. Thereupon another meeting of the Council will be summoned for the purpose of appointing a special committee (on which every ward will be represented), to whom will be delegated the duty of making the necessary arrangements.

The Emperor and Empress, who will probably be accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, will, of course, travel from Windsor to Paddington in the usual way. They will then drive to the Guildhall through streets that will be decorated lavishly—for the Corporation will make a generous grant for this purpose, and the metropolitan boroughs concerned will doubtless follow suit. All that is customary.

A great stand for the accommodation of invited guests will be erected in Guildhall Yard, and here, no doubt, their Majesties will receive a particularly warm welcome, not only from the Lord Mayor and Corporation, but from the crowd gathered at the "heart of the Empire."

There will be a brilliant ceremony in the Guildhall library, when their Majesties are presented with the City's address of welcome. The address will be enclosed in a gold casket, and the presentation will be made by the new Lord Mayor (Sir John Bell). Afterwards the Imperial party will be entertained at a luncheon déjeuner, and Sir John Bell will preside. The proceedings in the Guildhall will follow to a great extent the precedent of 1891, when also the Emperor was the recipient of an address of welcome contained in a golden casket.

The German Emperor it will be readily remembered, has been in England several times since 1891—the late Queen's funeral in 1901 was one of these occasions—but all these visits were regarded as of a private or informal character. In November next, however, he will come as a sovereign paying his respects in a ceremonious fashion to another sovereign, who happens to be also a near relative.

In all the present circumstances, the coming visit of the German Emperor and Empress will be considered as possessing more than ordinary interest for the two great nations principally concerned.

Politically a great deal has happened to bring them together, since the Kaiser was here last. I will

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not now refer, specially, to the visit of the German journalists to England, nor to that of our journalists to Germany. The importance of those visits might, perhaps, be overrated, but as symptoms of growing friendship, the outcome of better understanding one another, they have their importance.

But much besides has happened since. There exists far less friction between the two Governments. Mists have been cleared up, and doubts and apprehensions have been dissipated. There is a more healthy, a more friendly spirit abroad.

Gradually and steadily the general political state of affairs in Europe has improved, chiefly owing, no doubt, to the efforts of two Imperial honest brokers in the direction of peace.

The Hague Conference may not accomplish as much as was, perhaps too confidently, hoped and expected. Yet, it has had a great ethical value in the right direction.

And now comes the Anglo-Russian Convention. That has broadly to be looked at in the same way.

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It is already a great something accomplished, to have a solid compact in black and white, between the two great rival Powers in Asia, instead of verbal assurances and unmeaning compliments — some of them nearly thirty years old!

Their common and their separate interests in Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet are, for the first time, clearly defined; of course, nobody believes that these arrangements are of a permanent character. But, then, what diplomatic instruments can ever claim to be "for ever"! There are many "permanent" paces and "permanent" treaties, between nations, which have long since lost all their validity and meaning, which are entirely forgotten, even as dusty parchments.

I write this in view of what I read in an interview with the notorious "Vambéry" in the Westminster Gazette. Even he, the arch-enemy of Russia — small wonder, for he is a Magyar to the backbone — is well satisfied with the Anglo-Russian agreement, although he does not consider it "permanent". Of course not! He truly believes that Russia cannot and will not give up her Drang nach Süden, although he agrees largely with the writer who said Russia must become Russian, not Teutonic; pacific, not aggressive; prosperous, not impoverished. "But this, of course, does not preclude the growth of ambition and idealism, nor an absolute renunciation of that policy which some of her astutest statesmen have deemed essential to her entity as a Great Power. I am convinced, for instance, that so long as Russia aspires to an outlet in Southern waters Russia will always strive to push forward in the direction of Southern seas. She tried in Northern Persia, and again at Port Arthur, but neither England nor the rest of Europe will open the door to the Bosphorus. Russia has never abdicated her intentions in this direction, and never will. This, I think, makes it clear that the Convention is only of a temporary nature."

Of more international importance it is, however, that Professor Vambéry rejects the idea that the Anglo-Russian Convention is aimed against Germany. This is what he says about that point, after pool-pooling the idea that Germany, even allowing that she is more and more assuming a predominant role in the Sultan's dominions, could, for a long time at

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least, pretend to put herself on a level with England and Russia in Persia: "There may exist in the minds of certain Russians a fear of German invasion and a desire to check such. I believe what Iswolsky told the Press, that no third party was threatened by the Convention; and I suppose you would add that no third party was feared. It is not in England's interest just now to make an enemy of Germany. Referring to the march of progress from Berlin to Teheran, through Vienna, Budapest, Bucharest, and Constantinople, the writers fail to recognise that all these represent different nations."

Quite so! And, almost at the same time that Vambéry spoke thus, there came a semi-official declaration from Berlin to the effect that the German Government holds absolutely the same views about the Anglo-Russian Convention as he does regarding Germany's interests in Persia:

"After perusal of the full text of the Agreement the German Government does not feel called upon to alter in any way the attitude of complacency it adopted during the process of the negotiations. The two signatory Powers appear to have reached an agreement which any other two Powers similarly placed might justly have desired to attain. This Government does not feel that Germany is vitally interested in agreements respecting the Indian and Afghanistan frontiers, and therefore its attitude is necessarily unconcerned. With regard to the agreements respecting Persia, the Government does not feel that Germany is in any way restricted thereby in further pursuit of such commercial enterprises as the Government desires to foster. From the first, German undertakings in Persia have been entirely commercial in character, a fact which has repeatedly been emphasized in this connexion. The German Government is fully conscious that England and Russia had already long been concerned in Persia before any attempt was made by Germany to develop commercial possibilities in that country. Further, from the political standpoint, Germany cannot and does not expect to occupy the same position with regard to Persia as those Powers whose territories are contiguous."

I wonder what the anti-German mischief-mongers in England and the anti-English mischief-mongers in Germany will invent next to improve the occasion?

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Rezia, his daughter	Frau Abendroth.
Fatima, her confidante	Frl. Seebe.
Babecan, Persian Prince	Herr Büchel.
Almansor, Emir of Tunis	Herr Perren.
Roschana, his wife	Frl. v. Chavanne.
Abdallah, a pirate	Herr Nebuschka.
Two gardeners	Herr Hahn.
The Emperor Charlemagne	Herr Seiter.
Hüon of Bordeaux, Duke of Guienne	Herr Holder.
Scherasmin, his esquire	Herr v. Bary.
	Herr Kiess.

PLOT. Oberon has quarrelled with Titania, and they have vowed not to be reconciled until they find a pair of lovers faithful in adversity. Oberon's servant Puck, wandering to find what his master needs, hears of Hüon of Bordeaux who, having slain Charlemagne's son in a duel, has been ordered to go to Bagdad to slay the favourite sitting on the Caliph's left and to wed the Caliph's daughter, Rezia. Puck makes Hüon and Rezia see each other in a vision and fall in love with each other. Oberon gives the former a magic horn and to his esquire, Scherasmin, a magic cup. Rezia is to marry Babecan, but she has hated him ever since she saw Hüon in her dream. Fatima, her maid, hears of Hüon's arrival in Bagdad. At the beginning of the second act the Caliph is about to celebrate his daughter's nuptials, but Hüon, recognising Rezia as the maiden of his dream, kills Babecan. The Turks attack him, but Scherasmin remembers the horn in time and on his blowing it, Oberon transports the lovers to the sea shore where, together with Scherasmin and Fatima, they embark on a ship. Oberon, to make trial of their mutual love in adversity, bids Puck raise the spirits of the storm. They are shipwrecked. Rezia is captured by pirates and Hüon, attempting to rescue her, is wounded and left senseless on the beach. Scherasmin and Fatima are sold as slaves to the Emir of Tunis. Hüon has been thrown into a magic sleep by Oberon and, on waking after seven days, finds himself in the Emir's garden. Fatima discovers that Rezia is in the Emir's harem. Hüon receives a message bidding him to come to the myrtle tower at night, but is horrified to find the lady who meets him is Roschana, the Emir's wife, who has fallen in love with him. The Emir discovers the pair and orders Hüon to be burnt and Roschana to be drowned. Rezia begs for Hüon's life, but the Emir will not listen and orders her to be burnt with her lover. Scherasmin is in despair, but finding the horn, blows it and all the Emir's slaves find themselves compelled to dance to its strains. Oberon appears with his reconciled wife Titania, and conveys the lovers to Paris, where Charlemagne welcomes Sir Hüon and his bride.

Composer: C. M. v. Weber, born 1786, died 1826.

Tomorrow evening beginning at 6.30, ending after 9.30
Hänsel und Gretel.

Fairy Play in three Acts. Music by E. Humperdinck.

Peter, a broombinder	Herr Plaschke.
Gertrude, his wife	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Hänsel, their children	Frl. v. d. Osten.
Gretel, their children	Frl. Keldorfer.
The nibbling witch	Herr Erl.
The little Sand-man	Frl. Keldorfer.
The little Dew-man	Frau Bender-Schäfer.

PLOT. Hänsel und Gretel are playing in the kitchen when their mother comes in, and, in trying to hit them, knocks over a pot of milk, the only thing they had in the house. She sends the two children out to pick strawberries. The father comes home laden with provisions, and is frightened to hear that the children have been sent into the forest where a witch is; and he and his wife rush off to find them. Meanwhile the children have been playing in the wood till it grows too dark to find their way home. The dustman throws dust in their eyes, and fourteen guardian angels stand round them while they sleep. The children find the witch's house, which is made of sweets; they begin to nibble at it, but the witch catches them and putting Hänsel into a cage to fatten, busies herself with the oven. Gretel releases Hänsel and they push the old woman into the fire. A long row of children are seen covered with sugar, which drops off them as the witch burns. As all the children are romping, the father and mother enter and are overjoyed at finding Hänsel and Gretel safe. The witch is drawn out of the oven baked into a large honey-cake.

Composer: Humperdinck, born 1854.

Il Pagliacci.

Drama in two Acts with Prologue. Book and Music by Leoncavallo.

Canio, Leader of a village Comedy troupe	Herr Burrian.
(Pagliacci)	Frl. Seebe.
Nedda, his wife (Colombine)	Herr Höpfl.
Tonio, comedian (Taddeo)	Herr Rüdiger.
Beppo, comedian (Harlekin)	Herr Kiess.
Silvio, a young peasant	Herr Kruis.
Two country-people	Herr Büchel.

PLOT. Canio, head of a band of travelling actors, is very jealous of his wife Nedda. Nedda repulses Tonio the fool, and meets her lover Silvio, a peasant. Tonio fetches Canio, but he is too late to see Silvio's face; he is about to stab Nedda, but Beppo the harlequin intervenes. The actors give their little play to the villagers. Nedda is supping with her lover, when Taddeo (Tonio) announces the approach of her husband Bajazzo (Canio). Nedda who is only acting, refuses to tell the name of the man who supped with her, but Canio grows more and more serious and finally, in a fit of passion, stabs Nedda; and hearing Silvio's name on his dying wife's lips he kills him too, when he rushes up.

Composer: Leoncavallo, born 1859.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

Sunday, beginning at 6, ending 10.15.

Faust.

Tragedy by Goethe. Music by Arno Kleffel.
Prolog im Himmel.

Der Herr	
Raphael	Frl. v. Schlettingen.
Gabriel	Frl. Lißl.
Michael	Frau Salbach.
Mephistopheles	Herr Mehnert.

Die himmlischen Heerschaaren.

Der Tragödie I. Teil.

In five Acts.

Cast:

Faust	Herr Wahlberg.
Wagner, sein Famulus	Herr Möller.
Mephistopheles	Herr Mehnert.
Der Erdgeist	Herr Eggerth.

Handwerksburschen	Herr Arnold.
	Herr Jüchter.
	Herr Hahn.
	Herr Jaedicke.
	Herr René.

Lieschen, } Birgermädchen	Frl. Werner.
Agathe, }	Frl. Leder.
	Frl. Kaiser.
Dienstmädchen	Frl. Verden.

Bürger	Herr Dettmer.
	Herr Höhner.
	Herr Walther.
	Herr Jübsky.
	Herr Leichert.

Schiller	Herr Ricken.
Ein Bettler	Frl. Schendler.
Ein Alte	Herr Eggerth.
Ein alter Bauer	Herr Taudien.
Ein junger Bauer	Herr Gebühr.

Ein Schüler	Herr Ganz.
Frosch	Herr Huff.
Brander	Herr P. Neumann.
Siebel	Herr Bauer.
Altmeyer	Frau Firl.

Eine Hexe	Susi Gassert.
Meerkater	Kurt Ricken.
Meerkatze	Frl. Trebnitz.
Margarethe, ein Birgermädchen	Herr Tiller.
Valentin, ihr Bruder	Herr Meizer.

Frau Marthe, ihre Nachbarin	Frau Bleibtreu.
Ein böser Geist	Frl. Ulrich.

Tomorrow, Monday,

beginning at 7.50 p. m. ending at 10.

Der Veilchenfresser.

Comedy in four Acts by G. von Moser.

Cast:

Oberst von Rembach, Kommandant einer Festung	Frau Verden.
Sophie von Wildenheim, Witwe	Frau Basté.
Frau von Berndt	Frau Diacono.

Victor von Berndt, Husarenoffizier, ihr Neffe	Herr Wierth.
Reinhardt von Feld, Referendarius	Herr Gebühr.
Frau von Belling	Frau Firl.

Herr von Golewsky	Herr René.
Herr von Schlegel	Herr Arnold.
Herr von Dorn	Herr Walther.

Johann, Diener	Herr Taudien.
Minna, Kammerjungfer	Frl. Schendler.
Diener des Obersten	Herr Höhner.

Diener bei Frau von Wildenheim	Herr von Strauwitz.
Peter, Husar, Victors Bursche	Herr Tiller.
Erster Unteroffizier	Herr Fischer.

Zweiter Unteroffizier	Herr Ricken.
Freiwillige	Herr Meizer.
	Herr Richter.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATERS FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday: "Die Schönen von Fagaras."	7.30 p. m.
Wednesday: "Don Juan."	7 p. m.
Thursday: "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor."	7.30 p. m.
Friday: "Der Freischütz."	7.30 p. m.
Saturday: "Der Dämon."	7.30 p. m.
Sunday: "Aida."	7.30 p. m.
Monday: "Rienzi."	7.30 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Tuesday: "Die große Gemeinde."	7.30 p. m.
Wednesday: "Geographie und Liebe."	7.30 p. m.
Thursday: "Die Nibelungen."	7 p. m.
Friday: "Die große Gemeinde."	7.30 p. m.
Saturday: For the first time: "Ballast."	7.30 p. m.
Sunday: "Ballast."	7.30 p. m.
Monday: "Iphigenie auf Tauris."	7.30 p. m.

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ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

According to the Daily Chronicle a thrilling story of the sea was told by the passengers and crew of the White Star liner Oceanic, which reached Plymouth last Tuesday from New York.

Shortly before the liner left New York there were landed there six members of the crew of the American barque Prussia, who had been cast away on a lonely island at the extreme south of South America for weeks, and reduced by hunger to the necessity of chewing sealskins to keep alive.

The seamen owe their lives to the ingenuity of the ship's carpenter—Carl Stark, a Norseman—who constructed a little sloop, and with two others undertook in it a venturesome voyage for succour.

The Prussia was in the vicinity of Cap Horn when a gale sprung up, and drove her far out of her course. Captain Andrew Johnson was trying to sight the light maintained by the meteorological station on New Year's Island, when they lost their bearings, and struck on the rocks of Staten Island, a bleak and desolate mountain spur, which rises out of the Atlantic, some miles east of Cape Horn, and is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Le Maire.

A narrow fringe of sandy beach, about 300 ft. long, skirts the island, and behind this rise mountain cliffs.

On this inhospitable strip of sand all save two of the crew were cast when their vessel struck. So quickly did the vessel go to pieces under the tremendous pounding of the waves that there was no time even to launch a boat.

The men were thrown into a boiling surf, and washed up on the sand by seas which buffeted them with such force that most of them were unconscious. Had it not been for the quick work of two of their number, more fortunate in getting ashore, they might have been swept back into the sea. These men groped through the darkness and dragged their companions as far back on the beach as they could.

When morning broke the survivors found themselves under the shelter of a cliff. Two of their number were missing. They were Sabata, the Japanese cook, and Henry Hammond, an American seaman, who were never seen after the first confusion of the vessel striking. The same morning—June 20—the captain died from the cold and exposure.

The cold was intense, and the first thing the men did was to gather wreckage and build a fire. This done,

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they buried Captain Johnson as far back from the line of breaking surf as possible. The beach was strewn with wreckage, and they gathered from the ship's stores that came ashore a barrel of pork, some biscuits, and a quantity of canned goods.

The question then was how were they to get away. A hut, hastily erected, furnished but little shelter from the cold, and the men knew that their larder would last but a short time. They knew that New Year's Island was only a short distance away, and Carl Stark declared that he could build a small boat which would make the trip.

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All the men began to gather wreckage and assist the carpenter. Two men were detailed to climb up the cliff to start a signal fire and raise distress signals. The men who started were Stanislaus Porthina, a Frenchman, and Haseth, a Norwegian.

The two were gone three days, and then Haseth returned alone. He came crawling back on his hands and knees. His companion had been frozen to death, and Haseth's feet were so badly frozen that he could not walk. He is now in a hospital in Argentina, and may lose both feet.

The supply of food becoming exhausted, the unfortunate men killed seals for a week, and ate them and limpets.

Seal meat was only available for a week, because after that, as one expressed it, the seals got wise, and they could no longer kill them. Towards the end they were forced to subsist chiefly on the skins of the seals previously killed.

All this time the work on the boat was progressing slowly, and thirty days after they struck the island Stark declared the boat ready to be launched.

John Hunter, the mate, Hermann Hayne, and Stark led the forlorn hope. Their departure was a great event for the remainder, who gathered on the beach and cheered Hunter as he piloted the boat out to sea.

The distance to New Year's Island was about 100 miles by boat, as they had to skirt the shore running in and out along the coast line. The boat's crew had taken a slender part of the food supplies, but they did not suffer much from hunger, for they made the run to the Meteorological Station under favourable conditions.

A. K. Janson, American Dentist. Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Dresden, Pragerstr. 10. Spee. in straightening teeth.

A week after the arrival at New Year's Island a whaleboat, under the command of Lieutenant Delgado, and manned by five volunteers, rounded the point of rocks on Staten Island, and was spied by the castaways.

Their troubles, however, were not at an end. The rescue boat had met adverse winds, and took five days to make the trip. The store of provisions the rescuers were bringing for the men of the Prussia was more than half consumed when they reached Staten Island.

A gale sprung up shortly after they arrived, and it was six days later before the whale boat could be launched, and the start made for New Year's Island. In the interval all the food brought by the rescue party was consumed, and on the way back to the station all had to eat limpets.

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LOCAL.

Her Royal Highness Princess Mathilde, accompanied by her lady-in-waiting Frein v. Gärtner, visited the art gallery of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse, yesterday and showed great interest in the Gyula Tornyai pictures.

The international Mart and Exhibition of motor vehicles, motors, machine tools, and motor bicycles at Leipzig was opened with great ceremony yesterday morning in the Albert Hall of the Crystal Palace. His Majesty King Friedrich August, the Patron of the Exhibition, was represented by Lieutenant General v. Haugk, the Saxon Government by Geheimrath Regierungsrat Dr. Grünler, and the town of Leipzig by Oberbürgermeister Dr. Tröndlin. After an address of welcome from Generalsekretär Stawinski and a speech delivered by Dr. Tröndlin, the Exhibition was formally opened by Dr. Grünler in the name of the Saxon Government. About 250 firms are represented in the large number of exhibits.

A great many unfounded and mischievous reports have in the course of the past week been circulated regarding the infant Princess whose mother has become Mme. Toselli. It is of course possible that some step of an unusual kind may be taken, but there is no foundation for the stories of Saxon detectives and kidnapping agents which have been current. There is sufficient probability in the assumption that Madame Toselli will of her own choice allow the Princess to be educated according to the wish of the King. Should extreme measures, however, become necessary, the aims of the Saxon Royal House would be effected through representations to the Italian Government, and not through the agency of detectives and spies.

The sale of unclaimed and new subscription tickets for the coming series of Philharmonic concerts will take place at the ticket office of the firm P. Ries, Kaufhaus, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th instant. The popularity of these concerts, which are now entering on their fourteenth year, has been due to the efforts of the Management to secure the best soloists and, by excluding long symphonic works, to shorten the concerts as much as possible while still keeping them up to the grand concert standard.

The dates of the Chamber Music concerts which the Bachmann Trio — Herren Walter Bachmann (pianoforte), Bärtich (violin), and Stenz (violoncello) — have arranged to give this season in the Neustadt Casino are the 25th of October and the 23rd of November 1907, and the 2nd and 29th of February 1908. The programme of the first concert, on the 25th instant, is headed by the Raff trio in B, op. 112.

In the Central Theatre today, Sunday, the brilliant October programme — every single number of which is an attraction — will be performed twice; in the afternoon at 3.30 at reduced prices, and at 8 o'clock in the evening at ordinary prices. In both performances the whole of the artists engaged for the month will appear, among them the incomparable lady humourist Lene Land, who produces in one of her "turns" an excellent parody of a Moerbitz comic sketch. Pipifax and Panlo also provoke much laughter with their Humpsti-Bumsti. The ticket office is open all day from 2 p. m.

The special exhibition "Die Elbe und ihre Bedeutung für Dresden" (the Elbe and its significance for Dresden) will be open for the first time today at the "Heimatkundliches Schulmuseum", Sedan Strasse 19, (Bezirksschule), from 11 to 1 o'clock. Admission free.

Hermann Ulbrich, Optician. Sedan Str. Corner of Lübbek Str. 30. Specialist in Eyeglasses. Formerly for 30 years Assistant to Gebrüder Roettig, Court opticians, Prager Strasse.

Among the "finishing school homes" of Dresden is the Villa Angelika, so called after one of the principals who planned it and not from any desire to imply that it and its occupants belong to a higher sphere than that of the Saxon capital. The villa is situated in Schnorr Straße No. 61, and stands in its own well-timbered garden. Specially built by its present proprietors for the healthy education and refined home comfort of English and German girls of good social position, the villa contains a large and lofty "conversation hall", surrounded by comfortably furnished double-bedded rooms, some of which open on to shady verandahs. There are, besides, cozy drawing-rooms and sitting-rooms, light and airy class rooms, and a "lecture hall" where German, French, and English masters lecture on literature, history, and science, and where dramatic readings and musical gatherings are held weekly. A lawn tennis ground shaded by trees, and many shady nooks where lessons may be prepared in summer, are among the attractions of the garden. But the instruction of the pupils is not confined to the house and garden, they are taken every week by the principals to the Picture Gallery and the museums and occasionally to the Royal Opera and to classical plays at the Royal Theatre, as well as to the best concerts of the season. In the winter skating is encouraged; in summer excursions are made into the surrounding country. At Whitsuntide the whole school migrates for one week to Saxon Switzerland; and during the summer holidays pupils who do not go home are taken to the principals' own villa "Pohlerhouse" on the Osterberg, overlooking the Elbe valley between Dresden and Meissen.

Last year in addition to the courses on Antique and Renaissance Art given every winter for the last nine years, Miss Watson gave six lectures on Nineteenth Century Artists, taking representatives from as many different countries. The popularity of the lectures induced her to add to the number for the current year and, in a course of sixteen lectures, to follow more systematically the changes and development of the art of the century just closed, with a glance at the art of the present. Every effort has been made to properly illustrate these lectures, and a large number of fine photographs, engravings and colored prints enable the hearer to follow with the eye as well as the mind. The introductory lecture, giving an idea of the state of art at the beginning of the century will be given on Wednesday, October 9, at 2.30 in Miss Watson's rooms at Outzkowstr. 33, II where tickets may be had for the Course or for Single lectures.

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"What!"
"Why not? The country is very beautiful."
"But the mother-in-law?"
"Has been. In fact, I'm quite enthusiastic about the dear old soul. You see —"
"Yes, but why did you come back then?"
"Well, for one thing, the weather —"
"Yes, but what can you do here in a torrent of rain?"
"I can escape to the Stadt Gotha; their beer —"
"Ah! I know. You wise man, come along to the Stadt Gotha."

A terrible murder was committed at about five o'clock yesterday morning at 8 Weimarstrasse, Neustadt. A young man named Rogler shot his sister-in-law. He fired two shots, without, however, killing her; but he killed the woman's sister, cutting her throat and mutilating her very severely; and finally threw himself out of a fourth-story window. His injuries were so severe that he died later in the day, though he was perfectly conscious until the last. The motive of the murder is uncertain, but it appears that his brother owed him a sum of money which Rogler was unable to get back and this preyed on his mind until it destroyed his balance.

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S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.", via Southampton and Cherbourg, Oct. 15th.
S. S. "Friedrich der Grosse", via Southampton, Oct. 19th.
For Baltimore:
S. S. "Rhein", via New York, Oct. 10th.
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S. S. "Frankfurt", direct, Oct. 24th.
S. S. "Brandenburg", Oct. 31st.
For Galveston:
S. S. "Frankfurt", via Baltimore, Oct. 24th.
S. S. "Köln", via Baltimore, Nov. 14th.
S. S. "Hannover", Dec. 5th.
For Havana:
S. S. "Norderney", Oct. 11th.
S. S. "Helgoland", Nov. 11th.
S. S. "Borkum", Dec. 11th.
For China and Japan:
S. S. "Prinzess Alice", from Genoa, Oct. 9th.
S. S. "Prinz Regent Luitpold", Oct. 10th.
S. S. "Yorck", Oct. 23rd.
S. S. "Prinz Eitel Friedrich", Nov. 7th.
For Australia:
S. S. "Bremen", from Genoa, Oct. 13th.
S. S. "Seydlitz", Oct. 30th.
S. S. "Scharnhorst", Nov. 27th.

When American Mails are due in Dresden:
By S. S. "St. Paul", Oct. 7th (American Line).
By S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.", Oct. 9th. (Norddeutscher Lloyd).
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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate NW. winds, mostly dull and foggy but without heavy showers, somewhat cooler.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Jäger battalion No. 13, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30. Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, and the band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40.

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LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 5th of Oct. 1907.

Miss L. Ahlborn, San Francisco, P. Becker-Opitz.

" G. Hardy, Sale, Cheshire, P. Gornemann.

" M. Hamilton, Nottingham,

Mrs. L. Hatry, Pittsburgh,

" M. Barlow, London, P. Käufler.

Miss E. Johnson, Chislehurst, P. Pudloff.

Zoological Gardens,

Dresden.

Sunday, 6th of October 1907:

Marquardt's ethnological show
"Wild Africa".

Last day in Dresden. Admission

25 Pfgs. a head.

Performances at 11.30 a.m., and every hour from 3 p.m.
Grand Concert begins 4 p.m.

Oskar Giebler, Saddler

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Special maker of first-class Saddlery and Harness.

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Dresden china. Fine paintings on porcelain and ivory.

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First class family home. Moderate Terms.

Café König English and

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Pension Kosmos Schnorr Strasse 14, I & II

close to Hauptbahnhof.

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

LATER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH MILITARY AIR-SHIP IN LONDON.

Just as we are going to Press a telegram is received from London stating that the military air-ship "Nulli Secundus" left Aldershot yesterday morning and passed over Trafalgar Square. Above the middle of the Strand it made a complete circle, turned to the south-west and crossed over the Thames on the other side of Westminster.

Paris, October 5.
The Russian Finance Minister M. Kokovtsov has declared in the most positive manner that the report of the issue of Government Bonds for 100 millions of roubles is unfounded. The Minister added that nothing in the conversations which he has had in Paris could offer the remotest pretext for such a statement. His journey to Paris was made purely for personal reasons.

THE AERO CLUB OF FRANCE.

RESCUERS REWARDED.

The captain and first officer of the steamer "Patani" of the North German Lloyd have been rewarded with medals by the Aero Club of France for their rescue of the occupants of the balloon "Nord" on September 30. The rescue, it will be recollected, took place in the neighbourhood of Ostend.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

Paris, October 4.
The Agence Havas denies the widely circulated report according to which the Russian Minister of Finance had yesterday disposed of Government bonds to the value of a million roubles with the assistance of Paris banks.

THE RUMANIAN NAVY.

SPEECH BY KING CHARLES.

Bukharest, October 4.
King Charles to-day made a speech dealing with the maritime development of Rumania, on the occasion of the ceremonial initiation of twelve new warships for the defence of the Danube between Verciorova and Sulina. "We have the duty," said His Majesty, "of increasing and strengthening our sea-power order to fulfil our high mission on the Danube. I salute with pleasure the new vessels, which bear the names of statesmen who have assisted me in laying the foundations of the Rumanian Kingdom, and the names of soldiers who have given their lives for their country. I hope with all my heart that our young Navy will prove worthy of the high place which Rumania has taken not only in the Levant, but in the whole world, through its wise and loyal policy."

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