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AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

A rigid conservatism of form is one of the contradictions, if it is not the principal contradiction, of American democracy. A people loving individual freedom would be inclined, on purely theoretical grounds, to live under a constitution at least sufficiently elastic to adapt itself to the play of the aggregate of individual wishes, that is, the national will; in practice, however, the national will is expressed only periodically in the election of a President. Having chosen their President, the American people become for a term the subjects of a single ruler whose exercise of power may be despotic, or whose particular political views, at all events, may easily be put into effect. How far the President's power is autocratic depends upon the forces of opposition much more than on the strength of the original sanction. In the case of President Roosevelt the sanction is still, as we believe, powerful; he still appears to have with him the sympathy and good-will of the American people. He has opposed to him, however, the most powerful elements in the State in the persons of individuals or narrow corporations of more influence than uprightness, and he has the labour of attacking them at every vulnerable point. Financial abuses, even when they do not touch the fabric of the State, are an evil which is the fair object of every weapon, whether it be legal, political, religious, literary, or social; but when financial abuses are complicated in the political life of the nation there is no word hard enough and no method bold enough for accomplishing their destruction.

The resolution of President Roosevelt in the carrying out of this duty has never been more marked than during the past year, and now that his term of office is beginning to draw to a close he has ventured on what is perhaps the most courageous, and what may be the most effective, step of all. He has summoned an informal gathering of Governors of the various States to a "Conference on National Resources," in order to deal with questions which neither the Federal Government nor the separate States can touch without causing friction and bitterness. Hitherto, as Mr. Bryan suggests, there has been "a twilight zone between the nation and the State," and in that dim light things have been done which in the light of common day would scarcely have borne inspection. The vast resources of the States have been allowed to become concentrated in the hands of self-interested politicians and have been exploited as though they were inexhaustible. President Roosevelt has overstepped the barrier of constitutional bickering with which the exploiters have hedged themselves in; and, by showing a proper disregard for constitutional claims employed to cloak personal designs, has again won the approval of the best elements of the nation. The Conference has been an unqualified success; its meetings have been held without a hitch; and, it is stated, other conferences of the same kind are to be convened.

Mr. Roosevelt has never made it a secret that his energies are directed against the arch evildoers in the State, and that he has constantly before him the two-fold aim of removing an abuse and making an example of the miscreants. He is thus never reluctant to preach a sound sermon or indisposed to be at all sparing in his methods. The address he delivered at the general meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church is characterized by the usual directness of assault and the large and generous views it exhibits of President Roosevelt's statesmanship. Eager as he is in the extermination of patent wrong-doing, he has nevertheless a great faith in the health of the

nation at large. "No nation in the world has more right than ours to look with proud confidence towards the future. Nowhere else has the experiment of democratic government . . . based on the principle of treating each man on the basis of his innate worth as a man, been tried on so vast a scale as with us; and on the whole the experiment has been more successful than anywhere else." He emphasized one thing, and hammered it home again and again as surely as any advocate—that the greatness, the existence of the State must depend on individual character and on a healthy family life. The point is one that President Roosevelt does well to take up, for it is not only essential to his constructive scheme of government, but it is also a source of much uneasiness to many Americans who think they can already see the ill effects of a lowered standard of life. The President takes a tolerant view of traits which may only be local, traits which, however true of the great cities of the East, may be quite inappropriate when applied to the vast mass of the American nation. But the fact that these traits have actually become accentuated, and have been noticed with disfavour in America and out of it, make it right that they should be dwelt upon while there is a chance of arresting them. The President's warning against "the undue exaltation of the merely material side of the national character" will not be thrown away on an America whose spiritual duties, in the widest sense, are daily becoming her gravest responsibility. That the vast contingents of alien races who are settling in the great cities should be educated up to the level of American aspirations, that freedom should not degenerate into licence, that democracy should be "the government of the people, for the people, by the people", that the fruits of freedom should be the example given by America to the old world—these are aims which must be introduced into the political life as well as into the individual faith of Americans. During the years of his Presidency, Mr. Roosevelt has not ceased to strive after this end, and it cannot be denied that he has succeeded in infusing into the political catchwords of his day a new moral force. His opponents may sneer at the virulence of his rhetoric, but it is rhetoric expended in a good cause and with a growing measure of success.

THE "SOULS."

As Margot Tennant Mrs. Asquith was undoubtedly the most-talked-of girl in Victorian society. Gladstone petted her and gave her free access to his library at Hawarden, and Mr. Arthur Balfour and Mr. George Wyndham, who differed with the Grand Old Man on all other questions, admired her as greatly as he. Professor Jowett—yes, even Professor Jowett himself!—made pretty speeches to her. In the days of her early girlhood Mrs. Asquith did the honours of her father's (the late Sir Charles Tennant) house, and played a part in forming the society known as the "Souls," to which the Duchess of Rutland, Lord Curzon, Lord and Lady Elcho, Mr. Arthur Balfour, and other well-known people belonged.

NEW YORK'S MEAT BILL.

The New York people, if we can trust a French contemporary, do not believe in what Sir James Crichton Browne terms health by starvation, for we learn that they are the greatest meat-eaters in the world. Here is the butcher's bill for a week—10,000 bullocks, 90,000 sheep and lambs, 40,000 pigs, and 6,000 calves, giving a total of 146,000 head of cattle. The average of the consumption of meat in winter exceeds these totals by about one-tenth.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO THE CZAR.

Reuter learns that the meeting of King Edward with the Czar of Russia will take place at Reval, where the King expects to arrive in the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" on the 9th of June. In official circles it is pointed out that this is the first visit since his coronation which King Edward has been able to pay to the Czar, with whom he is connected by bonds of friendship and near relationship. It is further stated from a diplomatic source that the meeting of the two rulers has long been in contemplation, but was postponed from time to time in consequence of the Russo-Japanese war and the internal troubles of Russia. Although the visit has no special political significance, it is regarded as a further proof of the intimate relations between the two countries which have been brought about by the Anglo-Russian convention.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday the Prime Minister received a deputation of members of Parliament who wished the Government to assist in passing the Bill for the enfranchisement of women, which has already reached the second reading stage. Mr. Asquith replied that he recognised the growth of the movement for giving votes to women but that he could not promise facilities for debating the Bill as pressure must not be brought to bear on the business of the Government. The Government intended, he said, to bring in a Bill before the end of the session that would remove the inequalities in the present franchise. If a motion should then be made to give political freedom to women, the Government would not oppose it. The Prime Minister had made a similar statement to a deputation of advocates of female suffrage whom he had previously received.

The motion that the Education Bill be read a second time was passed on Wednesday by 370 votes to 205. The Unionists and Nationalists voted in the minority. In the course of the debate the Prime Minister alluded to various points in which the Government would consider modifications.

MINISTERIAL UTTERANCES.

A banquet was given to Mr. Asquith by the Reform Club on Wednesday evening in honour of his appointment as Prime Minister. In acknowledging the toast of his health Mr. Asquith said the Government, under the wise and statesmanlike guidance of Sir Edward Grey, had done everything that was possible, not only to protect the surface of the international ocean from sudden storms, but also to lay the deep foundations of lasting friendship and good-will. He hoped that the agreement with Russia, built as it was on a sound basis, would not prejudice either the interest or the honour of the two great countries. The Anglo-Russian convention with regard to the East and the entente with France were lasting elements of peace of which England might be proud.

Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking at a dinner given by the Japanese Society, said he did not hesitate to assert that the alliance with Japan served for the furtherance of peace and ensured the attainment of its objects. The alliance was stronger, and therefore the prospects of peace were better, than ever.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

That the reception held by the Association of Foreign Correspondents of Berlin was one of the present season's most brilliant social functions is the unanimous judgment of everybody who was fortunate enough to be present. Officially the reception was to be held from five to seven p.m. last Monday in the Kaiserhof Hotel. A very few minutes after five o'clock the first guests, who began to arrive in droves, were received by members of the committee, and soon the handsome rooms of this famous hostelry were filled with a crowd of distinguished personages of both sexes. A German professor of no ordinary fame, who was one of the guests, exclaimed excitedly that he had never before dreamed that such splendour, such a bewildering exhibition of beautiful gowns and their beautiful wearers, could exist!

About five hundred guests, including the members of the Association and their ladies, had assembled. Among them we noticed the British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, the American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Garrett, the Austrian Ambassador, Count Szögenyi-Marich, the Italian Ambassador, Sign. Pansa, the Spanish Ambassador, Don Paolo de Barnabe, the Minister of Sweden, Count Taube, the Norwegian Minister, Baron v. Ditten, the Persian Minister, H. E. Hashzi Mirza Mahmud Khan, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, M. Aoki, the Chinese Minister, H. E. Sung Poa Ki, and his first Secretary of Legation, both in their picturesque national costume, the Russian Consul-General, M. Artsimovitch—representing the Ambassador, who had been invited by the Emperor of Wiesbaden for the celebration of the Czar's birthday. The Ambassadors and Ministers of the different countries were each accompanied by their secretaries. Practically all the military and naval attachés of foreign Powers were present, among them Colonel Wisser and Captain Belknap, representing the United States Army and Navy, Colonel French and Captain Dumas, of the British Army and Navy, the Turkish military attaché, Major Nazif Bey, the Bulgarian attaché, General Nikiforoff, and others. France was represented by the first Secretary of Embassy, M. de Carbonnel.

The following German Government officials were present: Under-Secretary Herr Stemrich, of the Foreign Office, representing Baron von Schön, who was unfortunately detained at Berchtesgaden in consequence of an injury which he recently contracted during a walk; Legationsräte Baron von dem Bussche, Herr Hamann and Herr Heilbronn also represented the Foreign Office. The Ministry of Education had sent Under-Secretary Dr. Wever, and the Prussian Ministry of Public Works, Under-Secretary Herr Wehrmann; while officials from many other State Departments were present. The financial world was admirably represented by Geheime Kommerzienräte Herz, Schwabach, Paul von Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Jacob, and others. Science had delegated Professor Dr. Stumpf, Rector of Berlin University, the eminent electrician, Count Arco, and numerous other professors, including Dr. Paschkowski, the chief of the Academic Bureau of Information. Among members of the German Reichstag and Prussian Landtag we noticed Count Hutten-Czapski, of the Herrenhaus, and the venerable poet, Albert Träger. The editors-in-chief of all leading Berlin daily papers and magazines, and the correspondents of other influential organs of the Empire attended, including Dr. Stein, of the Frankfurter Zeitung, and Herr von Huhn, of the Kölnische Zeitung; and in fact all the best known critics and writers were

present,—men such as Ludwig Fulda, Heinz Tovote, Paul Lindau, Julius Stettenheim, Eugen Zabel, &c. Nearly every director of the theatres of Berlin had put in an appearance, together with the leading actors and actresses. Among the latter we may mention Mesdames Hiedler, of the Imperial Opera Anna Schramm, Lola Beeth, Meta Illing, Lola Artot de Padilla, Paula Worm, Anna Führung and her husband—the octogenarian Baron von Stranz, without whom such a function in Berlin could not be considered complete.

The American and English colonies were especially well represented, but the members were so numerous that it is impossible to enumerate the names.

The affair was not only a reception. A programme had been provided by the committee of arrangements which was far above the level of similar entertainments. Dr. Leipziger had volunteered to write a witty prologue, in which he described how the Press was born and how it had developed, always in the interest of progress and of peace. The poem, which was extremely well written, was excellently recited by Mr. Harry Walden, the eminent actor. The famous soubrette, Miss Paula Worm, followed with some couplets, Mr. McClennan, the American singer of the Royal Opera, sang admirably in English; and then followed what may be considered as the *clou* of the afternoon: a vocal performance by two ladies and a gentleman of the Imperial Russian Opera of St. Petersburg, who had just arrived to commence a *Gastspiel* in Berlin. Mdle. Medea Figner and Mdle. Maria Kusznezowna, two ladies of striking beauty, achieved a triumph with their superb voices.

It was nearly eight o'clock when the highly enjoyable affair came to a conclusion and the last guests left the hall. The members of the Association of Foreign Correspondents were justly proud of their success, and *Tout Berlin* is certain that none other than the foreign newspaper correspondents had it in their power to promote such an event in the German capital.

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:
Royal Opera House . . . Sanson und Dalila . . . at 7.30
Deutsches Theatre . . . Die Räuber . . . " 8
" . . . (Kammerspiele) Lysistrata . . . " 8
Royal Theatre . . . Dr. Klaus . . . " 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre . . . Company of the Russian Imperial Opera: Pique Dame . . . " 7.30
Lensing Theatre . . . Der Raub der Sabinerinnen . . . " 8
Comic Opera . . . Die verkaufte Braut. R. St. Denis . . . " 8
New Theatre . . . Die Hensler . . . " 8
New Schauspielhaus . . . Der verlorene Sohn . . . " 8
Kleines Theatre . . . Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . " 8
Residenz Theatre . . . Der Floh im Ohr . . . " 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Frei ist der Bursch . . . " 8
Luisen Theatre . . . Mutter Erde . . . " 8
Hebbel Theatre . . . Cyprienne . . . " 8
Schiller Theatre O. . . The Taming of the Shrew . . . " 8
" Charlottenburg . . . Der Weg zum Herzen . . . " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Die Loreley . . . " 8
Thalia Theatre . . . Der Selbstmörder-Klub . . . " 8
Urania Theatre . . . Eine Nilfahrt bis zum zweiten Katarakt . . . " 8

Every evening until further notice.
Walhalla Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . at 8
Folies Caprice . . . Parisiana. Das rubige Heim . . . " 8
Carl Haveland Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . " 8
Passage Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . " 8
Casino Theatre . . . Der Brandstifter . . . " 8
Wintergarten . . . Spezialitäten . . . " 8
Trianon Theatre . . . Seine erste Frau . . . " 8
Apollo Theatre . . . Die süßen Grisetten. Spezialitäten . . . " 8
Metropol Theatre . . . Das muss man seh'n . . . " 8
New Operetta Theatre . . . Der Mann mit den drei Frauen . . . " 8
Theatre des Westens . . . Ein Walzertraum . . . " 8
Theatre an der Spree . . . Der Cowboy . . . " 8
Lustspielhaus . . . Die blaue Maus . . . " 8
Berliner Theatre . . . Hopfenraths Erben . . . " 8

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

THE GERMAN MUNICIPAL VISIT.

In accordance with an invitation extended by H. M. King Edward, the German municipal party visited Windsor Castle on Wednesday morning, where they were received by Lord Esher and Sir Charles Frederick who cordially welcomed them in His Majesty's name. From the station at Windsor the party drove to the mausoleum at Frogmore, the Oberbürgermeister of Munich laying a magnificent wreath bearing an inscripting in German on Queen Victoria's tomb. After inspecting the royal park, the guests were escorted by court officials to the Orangery, where lunch was served. The return journey to London in the afternoon was made by special train.

In the evening the visitors attended a banquet in their honour at De Keyser's Hotel. The healths of King Edward and the German Emperor were drunk with acclamation, and the *Wacht am Rhein* was sung. The chairman delivered a speech in which he said that Germans and Englishmen were brothers and must stand side by side, not only in the interests of commerce but for the peace of the world. The Oberbürgermeisters of Munich, Mannheim, and Heidelberg all expressed their hearty thanks for the cordial reception accorded them. During the evening a telegram from King Edward was read voicing His Majesty's satisfaction at the pleasurable visit paid by the Bürgermeisters to Windsor.

During Tuesday's visit to the telephone exchange an amusing incident occurred in the girl operators' refreshment room at the top of the vast building. On the counter near the door was a box with a long slit in it, and on the side were painted the words, "Suggestions and Complaints." One of the Bürgermeisters, not understanding English and taking the box to be a collection box, promptly took out his purse and dropped in some coins. Others of the party did likewise, to the quietly suppressed amusement of a few of the girls who witnessed the occurrence.

THE CHURCH AND THE SCHOOLS.

A vigorous declaration of the policy of the Church of England with regard to religious education in elementary schools was made by the Archbishop of Canterbury on Wednesday afternoon, in presiding at the ninety-seventh annual meeting of the National Society. Among those on the platform were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Viscount Cross, Lord Balcarras, M. P., the Bishop of Southwark, and Mr. C. A. Cripps, K. C.

The Archbishop said the National Society stood to make it clear that they regarded religion as an essential part of education, and that that religion when given must be given definitely and not vaguely; must be given competently by those who were qualified to give it; and must be given honestly by those who believed what they were teaching (applause). They were passing now

through a time of anxiety and strife, and, as had already been the case, they were absolutely at one for the principles for which they stood. They maintained those principles for everybody and not for themselves and their Church alone (applause).

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in moving a resolution reaffirming the position of the society with regard to religious instruction, said they were willing to meet those who differed from them in a spirit of conciliation; but conciliation did not mean compromise or surrender of any principle (applause). Lord Balcarras seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Bishop of Southwark moved a resolution that it was of vital importance that the advantages of definite religious family life and instruction hitherto secured to the resident students in denominational training colleges should be maintained unimpaired.

This resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Cripps, was also carried unanimously.

COLLISION OFF FALMOUTH.

The British steamer "Japanic," bound for Montevideo, came into collision with the steamer "Latona," from Montreal to London, in the neighbourhood of Falmouth on Wednesday. The "Latona" quickly foundered, but her crew and four passengers were rescued by the "Japanic" and landed at Falmouth.

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Princ yesterday Prager S of King the other pictures of Berlin of Hech some pu

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DRESDEN

Princess Friedrich Leopold of Prussia yesterday visited the art-gallery of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse, to see the portrait there exhibited of King Friedrich August, by Georg Meckes, and the other portraits by the same artist; as also the pictures by H. Heinemann of Dresden, Adèle v. Finck of Berlin, Hans Licht of Berlin, and Eugen Wolff of Hechingen. Her Royal Highness afterwards made some purchases in the sale-rooms.

Oxford University Extension Lectures. As we were able to forecast in yesterday's issue, a further change in the programme of this course has now been made. The subject of this evening's lecture by Mr. J. C. Powys, M. A., will be "Kipling," while "Charles Dickens" will form the subject of the concluding lecture on June 4.

We have heard numerous complaints respecting the heat in the hall during these lectures, and such complaints have almost invariably been coupled with a reproach to the management. Such a reproach is hardly justified, since the opening of the doors and windows during the discourse is quite out of the question. The noise caused by students on the stairways and in the corridors, and by vehicles in the street would effectually render the lecturer's tones inaudible. It is to be hoped, however, that the management will continue the plan of well airing the hall up to the last moment.

In this connection we may mention a conversation overheard the other day between a young lady and an—shall we say—elderly lady; the former complaining bitterly of the close atmosphere in the hall during the University Extension Lectures. Her companion, whom we know to be possessed of great literary taste, answered the young lady's complaints by saying: "When I am listening to such a beautiful discourse I forget all about the heat and inconvenience!" Truly a conquest of mind over matter.

H. R. H. Prince Johann Georg has graciously intimated his intention of again being present at this evening's lecture.

The specimens of "Babu" English which we have reproduced in this column induce one of our readers to send us the following curious example, which was penned by a native to an address in Calcutta: "May it please your Highness, Sir.—Most Religion for the sake vide the Heaven. But I most complacent Equinox Pray. Which your elannish offspring all Bloods vitality the God Reserve them and perpetually does the blessing that will give God a Filial. If I came direct by you and more was trust will you give a employment under you. Hope do come. Would you could to appoint me (or) could to send any tea garden, and this is the your Power all Civil Surgeon could to do, and unless eternity the Civil Surgeon. Kindly to me a job, and the Medical European sheriff all caress to me. But I am a Poor Instrument could not Breed Job. Would you could to give a Pretend any Place. But hear Lenient reputation came by you. You what pityingly impart to me, thousand beseech to you. Please a good tidings to me, and when happen the work. Before of the master. He was made me search from Chaprasie."

The River. On Sunday the Elbe presented a scene of unusual animation and interest. The entire fleet of steamers was in requisition, and as a rule, at all times of the day when any traffic could be expected, every place—seat and standing-room—permissible by law, was filled with excursionists bound to see the blossoms, the tender green foliage and the beautiful sky. Some of the vessels were specially decorated with flags and streamers, and added not a little to the gaiety of the scene. The oarsmen were also out in numbers; at Wehlen (about 18 miles up) the Rudergesellschaft (Johannstadt) was represented by two members and the Ruder Verein (Blasewitz) by eight; while the latter club also sent a "four" as far as Königstein, 20 miles from their house. On the lower reaches the Blasewitzers were also very well represented, while the Rudergesellschaft had out in all nine boats.

The Grand Art Exhibition Dresden 1908. The small model theatre at the Third German Art Industries Exhibition was always crowded, and it may be taken for certain that the model theatre, four times as large and handsomely fitted up, in



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the Vergnügungseck of this year's exhibition will prove a great attraction. The stage is much larger than the former one, and the opportunity is so afforded to make the lighting by variously coloured incandescent lamps more effective than it was under more modest conditions. Among the scenes represented will be: the Wolf's Glen, from "Der Freischütz"; the eruption of Vesuvius, from "Masaniello"; the Fairies' Garden, from "Oberon"; a mountain stream, from "Hänsel und Gretel"; and forest scenes with ghosts.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows. (1) March, Platzbecker. (2) Festival Overture, Lortzing. (3) Introduction to 3rd Act, "Lohengrin," Wagner. (4) Ballet music from "Samson and Dalila," Saint Saëns. (5) Overture, "Oberon," Weber. (6) Serenade, Haydn. (7) Tonbilder, "Der Maskenball," Verdi. (8) Overture, "Die Grossherzogin von Gerolstein," Offenbach. (9) Am Meer, Schubert. (10) Waltz, Fetras. (11) Military Quadrille, Hermann.

At the Central Theatre the production of *Der Tote Punkt* has been postponed till further notice, and for the present, *Panne*, a comedy in 3 acts by Rich. Skowronnek, will be given every evening at 8; and on Sunday afternoon next, at 3.30, *Sherlock Holmes*, at half-prices.

On King Friedrich August's birthday, Monday next the 25th instant, at 4.30 p. m., the Management will give an extra performance of *Sherlock Holmes*, a detective comedy in 4 acts after Conan Doyle and Gillette by A. Bozenhard, at specially cheap prices; viz. 1. N., 50 A., and 30 A.—Tickets for this performance may be obtained in advance at the ticket office in the Theatre up to 2 o'clock daily.

For Friday the 29th, Saturday the 30th, and Sunday the 31st instant, the Management has engaged the Berlin Lessing Theatre company, who on the days named will give a very interesting series of four performances of Ibsen plays, under the superintendence of the Director, Dr. Brahm. The plays produced will be: "Die Stützen der Gesellschaft," "Nora," "Rosmersholm," and "Die Frau vom Meer." The members of the company will be: Mesdames Else Lehmann, Irene Triesch, and Ida Wüst; and Herren Albert Bassermann, Hans Marr, Emanuel Reicher and Oscar Bauer; all eminent artists.

For the three evening performances on the 29th, 30th, and 31st instant the prices will be: orchestra boxes .#9; orchestra seats .#6; Parquet-Fauteuils .#4.50; I. Parquet .#3; II. Parquet .#2.25; Steh-Parquet .#1.50; I. Rang Prosceniumloge .#9; I. Rang Fremdenloge .#7.50; I. Rang boxes .#6; I. Rang balcony .#5.25; I. Rang Tribüne .#3.75; II. Rang Prosceniumloge .#4.50; II. Rang balcony .#3; II. Rang side rows .#2.25; II. Rang Tribüne .#1.50; II. Rang Stehplatz .#1.25; II. Rang Galerie seats .#1.25; II. Rang Stehgalerie .#0.75.

The prices for the afternoon performance on Sunday, the 31st instant, will be the same as for the evening performances. Tickets may be obtained in advance up to 2 o'clock daily at the ticket office in the theatre. Further particulars as to the performances will be published shortly.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, May 24th. 5th Sunday after Easter: Rogation Day. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Monday, May 25th. Rogation Day. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, May 26th. Rogation Day. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, May 27th. Rogation Day. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, May 28th. The Ascension of our Blessed Lord: Holy Thursday. 8.0 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Choral, Matins and Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.
Friday, May 29th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, May 30th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, May 24th. 5th Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
Thursday, May 28th. Ascension Day. Holy Communion 11.0 a.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. and 6 p.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.
Rev. John Lamond, Minister of Greenside Parish, Edinburgh.

The International Pharmacy Reichs-Apotheke Grande Pharmacie Internationale THE LEADING PHARMACY FOR FOREIGNERS Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Tiefland.

Musical drama in one prologue and two acts after A. Guimera. Music by Eugen d'Albert.

Cast:

Sebastiano, a rich landowner	Herr Plaschke.
Tommaso, the oldest inhabitant	Herr Puttitz.
Moruccio, a miller's man	Herr Büssel.
Marta	Frau Krull.
Pepa	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Antonia	Fräul. Bender-Schäfer.
Rosalia	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Nuri	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Pedro, a shepherd	Herr Sembach.
Nando, a shepherd	Herr Rüdiger.
A priest	Herr Holder.
A peasant	Herr Piehler.

PLOT. Sebastiano, a supposedly wealthy landowner, finds it necessary to wed a rich girl in order to free himself from financial embarrassments. The girl's father insists upon the suppression of certain rumours regarding Sebastiano's relations with Marta, who is in his service. With this end in view Sebastiano induces Pedro, a mountain shepherd, to come down to the Tiefland, the Lowlands, and marry Marta. In the first act the marriage takes place. During the night Pedro sees a light in his wife's room, but she persuades him that he is dreaming. The second act finds Pedro, upon awakening, convinced that he saw the light. Marta's hatred of him turns to love when she is satisfied that he has married her for her own sake and not for money. She opens her heart to Tommaso, an octogenarian, who counsels her and her story to Pedro. Everybody has been deriding her husband, and upon her telling him that she has belonged to another and accusing him of having sold himself, he stabs her in the arm. She appeals to him to kill her, but he fondly embraces her and persuades her to return with him to the mountains. Sebastiano appears and asks Marta to dance for him. This Pedro forbids, whereupon Sebastiano strikes him, and Pedro is prevented from retaliating by being forcibly removed. Sebastiano then attempts to make love to Marta, but Pedro returns,—having learned in the interval that Sebastiano was in his wife's room on the bridal night,—and strangles him.
Composer: E. d'Albert, born 1864.

Saturday night	Acte	at 7.30
Sunday night	Hoffmanns Erzählungen	" 7.30
Monday night	Lohengrin	" 6.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Doktor Klaus	at 7.30
Saturday night	Die Journalisten	" 7.30
Sunday night	Kabale und Liebe	" 7
Monday night	Woh' dem, der lügt	" 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Die lustige Witwe	at 7.30
Saturday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Panne	at 8
Saturday night	Panne	" 8
Sunday afternoon	Sherlock Holmes	" 3.30
Sunday night	Panne	" 8
Monday afternoon	Sherlock Holmes	" 3.30
Monday night	Panne	" 8

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GENERAL NEWS.
(Continued).

JAPANESE OPINION OF ENGLAND.

The Paris journal *Eclair* publishes an interview with one of the party of Japanese now making a tour round the world. He said one of the most agreeable impressions of his companions was their visit to England, which they regarded as a second Japan, a second Fatherland. They expressed profound veneration for Britain, and said they felt themselves absolutely at home in the British Isles.

AUTOMOBILE TOUR IN HOLY LAND.

Mr. Charles J. Glidden, the American motorist, who is touring through all the countries in the world in setting up a motoring record of 50,000 miles, has just reached London.

Discussing the more recent part of his tour Mr. Glidden said:—"I have just completed over 4,000 miles in Egypt, Syria, Greece, Italy, and France. My car was the first motor in Syria and the Holy Land, and in order to travel in the country east and west of the Jordan, I had to obtain a special permit from the Sultan of Turkey. The fact that I was the first motorist in the Holy Land is all the more curious, inasmuch as there are over 800 cars within 120 miles of Jerusalem. My arrival on a motor car in Jerusalem was considered of such importance that the chief judge there told me that the event would be duly chronicled, and the record placed among the archives."

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET'S CRUISE.

The United States Government, says a Washington cable, have communicated to the German Government that it will not be possible to so alter the itinerary of the Atlantic Fleet's homeward voyage as to allow of a call being made at Apia (Samoa).

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

As the commissions at present engaged at Washington in examining the respective merits of the Aldrich and Vreeland proposals for currency reform find it impossible to recommend adequate financial measures, Senator Aldrich intended yesterday to move in the Senate that a further commission be appointed to examine the financial situation and prepare a report to be laid before the Senate during the next session.

THE PITTSBURG BANK FAILURE.

The first victims of the failure of the Allegheny National Bank consequent upon the enormous defalcations of its cashier, are announced in a despatch from Pittsburg. The firm of stockbrokers, Messrs. James Carothers and Co., have suspended business, and their liabilities will reach quite half a million dollars.

AIRSHIP FATALITY IN BRAZIL.

A cable from Manaos (Brazil) reports that during preparations for a balloon ascent to be made yesterday by Lieutenant da Fonseca in the presence of the War Minister, the ropes holding the balloon broke. The airship shot up to a great height and then turned over and fell to the earth. The officer was found dead in the basket.

DEATH ON A LINER.

A Queenstown telegram states that Mr. L. Whittier, an American saloon passenger, died suddenly on the "Mauretania," on Thursday last, during the voyage from New York. His body has been embalmed, and carried on to Liverpool.

MISS VESTA VICTORIA'S ADVENTURE.

It is reported from Omaha (Nebraska), where Miss Vesta Victoria is at present staying, that recently while the popular English music-hall artist was driving in company with Mr. James Corbett, the famous American pugilist, the horse became frightened at a passing automobile and galloped away at top speed. The frenzied animal could not be pulled up for several minutes, and during that time the occupants had several of the narrowest escapes—trees, fences, and several vehicles being missed by inches. Miss Vesta Victoria and Mr. Corbett were, however, both uninjured, though the lady was naturally much frightened by the incident.

RIOTS AT PRAGUE.

The demonstrations at Prague were renewed on Wednesday evening by the Bohemian Socialists. They erected a barricade of benches and paving-stones on the Karls Platz, in order to prevent pursuit by mounted police. Serious developments are feared.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

TYPHOID RAVAGES IN RUSSIA.

We are advised by a telegram from St. Petersburg that an epidemic of recurrent typhoid has broken out at Moscow. The hospitals are overflowing, 2,000 patients being already under treatment, while 75 to 100 fresh cases occur daily. The Municipality have asked the military authorities to transform the summer barracks into a typhoid

STOP PRESS NEWS.

THE BELGIAN RAILWAY DISASTER.

Antwerp, May 21. It now transpires that the collision which occurred this morning between the Antwerp—Brussels express and another train at Contich station was caused by wrongly worked switches. The impact is described as having been tremendous, and the two leading coaches, crowded with passengers, were smashed to atoms. Physicians, clergymen, and officers belonging to the Contich garrison were quickly on the scene and engaged in the work of succouring the numerous victims, assisted by a detachment of military. Up to the time of telegraphing twenty-six dead and a great number of injured people have been brought to the barracks at Contich, the building having been turned into a temporary mortuary and hospital. Many people are still pinned down beneath the débris, but frantic efforts are being made to extricate the sufferers.

hospital. A telegram from Kieff to the *Russ* states that at the Berdicheff Prison, where 700 persons are interned, although there is only proper accommodation for 250, there are over 100 cases of typhoid, the majority of the patients lying on straw on the floor, there being no mattresses or linen.

RUSSO-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

A large number of Japanese representing leading firms in Japan arrived at Odessa on Wednesday, their object being to extend commercial relations between their country and Russia and to erect extensive warehouses for Japanese manufactures and products—especially tea—at Odessa.

SERIOUS TRAIN DISASTER IN BELGIUM.

The train for Brussels that left Antwerp at 8.49 yesterday morning was telescoped by another train near Contich. Several passengers were killed and many others injured. (For full details see Stopp Press news.)

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

It is reported from Tangier that the Maghzen has appointed the Governor of Casablanca and two Tangier nobles as the Moroccan delegates to the convention shortly to be held for the purpose of establishing the amount of damage done by the bombardment and sack of Casablanca.

The *Petit Parisien*, which is in communication with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, writes in its issue of yesterday: "One cannot conceal from oneself the fact that the arrival of Mulai Hafid at Mekinez has caused some commotion in official circles here. It had been supposed, from the information received from Tangier and Rabat, that Mulai Hafid had been crushed and that the triumph of Abdul Asiz was assured. Today we are confronted by the indisputable fact that Mulai Hafid is in possession of the towns second and third in importance in Morocco, and that he may at any moment become master of the capital. If then, as master of Fez and Mekinez, he succeeds in having himself proclaimed Sultan at Tangier, the situation will be inextricably tangled if Abdul Asiz is nevertheless still regarded as the only ruler with whom negotiations can be carried on. The problem that now presents itself to the Government will be considered with the requisite attention. If Mulai Hafid should decisively gain the upper hand in an extensive portion of Morocco, the French diplomats, who will regret the inadequacy of their information hitherto, must consider the advisability of a change of attitude. Such a change may in a short time prove to be necessary. The question will no doubt be examined simultaneously in Paris, Madrid, and Tangier. The moment has arrived to recall the fact that the French Government has declared in the Chamber its neutrality with regard to the two Sultans; and that M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in answering an interpellation on the 27th of January, said, if Abdul Asiz should be overcome, the French Government would be in a position, in accordance with the mandate entrusted to France, to speak in the name of France and of Europe to the Sultan who took his place."

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:
FR. BREMERMAN, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Genoa May 19th.
"Prinzess Irene," from New York for Genoa, left Gibraltar May 20th.
"Goeben," from Bremen for Japan, left Genoa May 20th.
"Rhein," from Bremen for China, arrived Colombo, May 20th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg May 20th.
"Neckar," from Bremen for Baltimore, arrived Baltimore May 20th.

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Whisky, brandy, all kinds of wine.

Very comfortable, refined family home. Stroheuer Strasse 29, I.
Frau Welzel-Türk.

English lady (widow) of good social position, living in London, wishes to take paying guest (child or adult), any nationality. Willing to chaperone, and teach English. Moderate terms. Apply Miss de la Cour, 33 The Grove, Boltons, S. Kensington, London.

Fräul. v. Spreckelsen
German teacher. Hanoverian. Dresden, Schnorr Str. 47, II.

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Cocoa and Chocolate:
Marquis, Suchard, Kohler, Lindt-Sprüngli, Peter.
Bonbons and Biscuits, first quality.
Large stock of Bonbonnières.
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By appointment to the Royal Court.

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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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H. M. MIST Nürnberger Platz 8, I. MINIATURES.
Studio hours 10 a.m.—1 p.m., and 3—4 p.m.

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

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Preserves, Wines and Liqueurs, English and American specialities, Canned goods, Jams, Biscuits &c. All kinds of fresh fruits & vegetables.

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preparatory for Schools and Universities.
Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French etc. in class or privately.
Boarders received.

H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

The Deaf, on sending 50 pfennigs in stamps, will receive an illustrated description of Ear Trumpets of newest construction, from CARL WENDSCHUCH, Dresden, Struve Strasse 11. By appointment to the Court.

Fine hand-painted Dresden China.
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Also elegantly furnished rooms without board.

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First class work, to measure, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

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

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate westerly winds, bright, dry, warm with tendency to thunder-storms.

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