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THE BRITISH SUNDAY.

(By our London correspondent.)

One of the issues on which France and England have not been able to join hands so far, in spite and perhaps because of the Exhibition, is the question of Sunday. What does an English Sunday mean? Is it a hypocrisy? Is it a spiritual necessity? Is it a political convenience? The railway companies are issuing week-end tickets from Paris to London, but it is feared that the prospect of Sunday in London may be so entirely deterrent as to involve first the tourists and then the railway companies in disappointment. To be frank, Parisians who cannot afford to repeat the experiment of a visit to London at a more propitious time may find in a week-end only a modified pleasure. They would be coming, naturally, to see the Exhibition, and their national customs would lead them to expect that on Sunday, above all days, the Exhibition would open its gates to them. It has, however, been decreed, in accordance with the rules of the London County Council, that precisely on Sunday the Exhibition shall be closed. A lively correspondence has ensued in the English Press, of which the upshot might be that the pictures at least will be on view on Sundays, although the rest of the Exhibition will not. As is well known, the picture galleries are among the few distractions (to use a wicked word) open to the London public on Sunday, and then only in the afternoons. In addition, there are certain concerts, there are the public parks, there are a very few restaurants, and there are the public conveyances. The unfortunate Londoner, who is neither quite a Puritan nor quite a recluse and who has an instinct which tells him that the day of rest should, and could, be made pleasant without being made impious, finds the day a difficult portion in his calendar. If he has an army of friends, he spends Sunday in leaving cards on them, or perhaps he escapes with them into the country; if he has not, as often happens, a sufficient number to keep him ceaselessly engaged, he is openly and shamelessly bored.

Now the French, in common with many other nations, have frequently heard the English claims that England is a free country; but it was, we think, a Frenchman, and no less a Frenchman than Toqueville, who said that in the United States and in England there seems to be more liberty in the customs than in the laws of the people. In the great cities of the United States it is doubtless otherwise, but in England, and particularly in London, the remark is eminently suited to the Sunday Englishmen would like and that which they actually cultivate. It was custom, while England was still a puritanical country, that created the present Sunday; it was law that finally petrified it. Between the two it is held as in a vice, and Englishmen, claiming to be free, defend their Sunday on the plea of predilection. They tell us it is what they want, and the answer is unanswerable. But in this case the point is extraordinarily difficult, because it involves not only a question of morals but one of manners. The English public is beginning to ask itself whether the prospect of a barred and bolted Sunday is quite the warmest offer of hospitality it can extend to its visitors. It is clear that on a number of questions compromise is impossible. You cannot have regular trading on the Sunday without encountering what is, in truth, a fundamental objection in England; therefore you cannot open an Exhibition which is essentially commercial without touching that objection. But supposing the French visitors courteously waive the mention of any such sacrifice, they have still a

legitimate claim on London in the demand for amusements. Many excellent people, who are quite eager to go to church or chapel, would also be quite ready to share the day between devotion and enjoyment. In that direction some compromise should be possible. Theatres, if not music-halls, might be open. The censor would find a congenial task in deciding which plays might be played on Sundays and which might not; or the new arrangement would stimulate him in choosing for all days only such plays as would also not infringe the propriety of the Sunday. The Zoo, instead of being open only to privileged ticket-holders, might be open to the world at large. By public cricket-matches and other sports one might recognize openly the harmlessness of Sunday games, and thus give heart to the bold stockbrokers and others who play golf on Sundays. Seriously, the Puritan conception of Sunday is so discredited with the majority of the nation, although, as we believe, the meaning of the day is not obscured or its appeal weakened, that there can be only a gain in admitting the fact by removing unnecessary restraints on one's choice of action. A great city must in so many respects swerve from the strait and narrow path which is ideally proper that a few more outlets here and there, in addition to the few distractions already existing, can scarcely prove an immoral influence. On the contrary, it might well be maintained that outlets of some kind are a necessity in the promotion of good conduct. London is far from being puritanical in its life. On Sundays, as on other days, the largest city of the world displays temptations with an abundance proportioned to its size. Evils such as prevail in London in common with Paris or Chicago, Berlin or St. Petersburg, are not to be eradicated by a quiescence that is boring without becoming salutary to the large majority of people. This is an anomaly which cannot help striking Continental visitors, and which is probably at the root of much criticism. Unfortunately, it is only too likely that Parisians will see in the London Sunday a piece of vast hypocrisy, and will think London not morally better (for it is not) but infinitely duller than Paris.

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

The French armoured cruiser "Léon Gambetta," with President Fallières on board, arrived at Dover shortly after midday on Monday, heralded by salutes fired from the British warships. Upon disembarking at the pier M. Fallières was greeted by Prince Arthur of Connaught, and members of the Dover corporation, who presented him with an address expressing the desire for the continuance of friendship between the two peoples. Shortly after the President left for London, which was reached at 4.15 p. m. A brilliant assemblage was present at the railway station, including King Edward, the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Dukes of Argyll and Fife, and several members of the Cabinet. Hearty greetings were exchanged when the President stepped from the train, and after a few minutes' conversation the company left the station in carriages for St. James' Palace, the "Marseillaise" and the English National Anthem being played by the band. The drive was made through streets lined with cheering spectators, including a large number of French visitors to the Exhibition, whose acclamations took the form of "Vive roi Edouard!" "Vive le Président!" Not to be outdone, the London

citizens replied with "Vive la France!" "Vive Fallières!"

Shortly after 5 p. m. President Fallières and M. Pichon left St. James' Palace, again saluted by the crowds in the streets, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace. Here they were conducted in ceremony to King Edward, who introduced the visitors to the Queen and Princess Victoria, after which tea was served. The President and M. Pichon later paid a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, whence they returned to St. James' Palace.

A State banquet took place at Buckingham Palace on Monday evening in honour of President Fallières, who occupied a seat between King Edward and Queen Alexandra. His Majesty, speaking in French, welcomed M. Fallières in the name of the Queen and of himself, and expressed the desire that from this, his first visit to England, the President should carry away with him the most agreeable impressions. Referring to the Franco-British Exhibition the King said that it was the outcome of the *entente cordiale* between the two nations, and that he wished to see the *entente* continue in the interest of the happiness and welfare of France and Great Britain and for the maintenance of peace. He raised his glass to the health of the President and the prosperity of France. M. Fallières, replying to the toast, returned thanks for the brilliant reception accorded him. France, he said, considered these visits exchanged between the high representatives of both nations as a confirmation of the cordial understanding, an understanding which he was convinced would continue to develop in the future and exercise its beneficent influence upon the prosperity of the two countries and the peace of the world. He drank to the health of King Edward and the Royal family, and to the growth of friendship between Great Britain and France.

The English Press is unanimous in extending a hearty welcome to President Fallières, and the following extract from an article in the *Daily Graphic* may be regarded as typical. "The *entente*," says that journal, "has helped to heal the wounds caused by the recently ended conflict between Russia and Japan; it has removed the long and bitter rivalry of England and Russia in Asia; it has almost resulted in the reestablishment of the old friendship between the Wilhelm Strasse and Downing Street; and it has rendered possible friendly intercourse between Berlin and Paris, such as existed not since the Jules Ferry administration. After five years of hard and devoted work it is no mere phrase, but literal truth when it is said: *l'entente, c'est la paix.*"

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Bowerman (Lab., Deptford), after stating that the Armour Company and other firms forming the American Beef Trust had acquired some stalls in the Smithfield Market with the object of selling by retail American meat only, asked the Government if it would not be advisable, in order to oppose the extension of the Meat Trust, to consider the question of suspending the regulations which limit the importation of live cattle from the Continent and other countries for immediate slaughter.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Winston Churchill, in a written answer, said: "I have communicated with the Armour Company and am informed that they are not concerned in any such plan as is referred to in the question. I learn that the Board of Agriculture does not propose to alter the existing regulations for the importation of live cattle." (Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

The King and Queen of Sweden are due to arrive in Berlin on Sunday next at 5.22 p. m. They will be met at the Lehrter Bahnhof by the Emperor and Empress, and all the Princes present at the time in Potsdam and Berlin, together with the military Staff. The reception will be of a military character; a guard of honour will be posted at the railway station, and the royal carriage escorted to the palace by a squadron of cavalry. The King of Sweden will be officially welcomed by the municipality of Berlin at the Brandenburg Tor.

The date of the dinner in honour of Mr. Tower has been changed from Saturday, May 30th, to Friday, May 29th. The Imperial Chancellor Prince Bülow has replied to the invitation that, much to his regret, pressing business prevents him from appearing in person, but that he will be properly represented. Admiral v. Tirpitz, Minister of Finance Baron v. Rheinbaben, Secretary of the Treasury Dr. Sydow, Kultusminister Holle, Assistant-Secretary of Foreign Affairs Dr. Stemrich, Under-Secretary of State Chief of the Chancellery Dr. v. Loebell, and many other distinguished persons have accepted invitations.

As we have previously reported, tickets at 25 marks each, including wine, are to be had on application to the Secretary of the American Association of Commerce and Trade: Mr. Atwood, Friedrich Strasse 59/60.

Mrs. Goldsmith invited some of her friends to meet at tea Mrs. Sarah Passmore and Mrs. Harrison, of Minneapolis, who are travelling to Russia.

Mr. Barnard Goldsmith has arrived in England from America, and intends to stay a short while on business. After his sojourn in England he goes to France for a couple of weeks, and will then come on to Berlin to join his family.

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution

Meininger Strasse 6, IV, 1.

About 130 German clergymen left Bremerhaven yesterday morning on their visit to England, conducted by Oberhofprediger Dr. Dryander. It is exceedingly satisfactory to learn that certain difficulties which had arisen through the excessive zeal of some people have been overcome, and that some leading Catholic priests have joined the party, at the head of them being the highest member of the Berlin clergy, Dr. Kleinadam. Among the laity who have applied to accompany the party are ex-Minister v. Studt, Count von der Recke-Vollmerstein, Baron v. Alvensleben and others.

London reports are to the effect that the successor to Sir Frank Lascelles in Berlin has not yet been selected. Sir Gerald A. Lowther, who at first was mentioned as the next British Ambassador in the German capital, will go as Ambassador to Constantinople.

According to Washington reports President Roosevelt a short while ago received Mr. Adlon of Berlin, proprietor of the well-known Hiller Restaurant on Unter den Linden, and told his visitor that next March he intends to travel in Europe, and will pay a visit to Berlin.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

In the course of the general discussion on the finance policy of the Government the President of the Board of Trade remarked that the resources of free trade were by no means exhausted; he then spoke of the diminution of the expenditure on the Army. He admitted that the competition in armaments was a very serious matter, with regard to which England's responsibility was as great as that of any other country. England had thought that Germany was meditating an attack on her territory, while Germany had feared an attack from England. The Press of both countries had done its best to increase those fears. The Minister said further that the wealth of the country was great and rapidly growing, so that taxation of property might well be introduced, in order to alleviate the lot of the poor.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER CAMPAIGN.

Reuter reports that during Sunday a battle occurred between the troops under General Willecocks' command and 3,000 rebel tribesmen in the Mohmand country. The rebels suffered a severe defeat, losing some 100 men, but the losses on the British side were insignificant.

THE SHIPBUILDING STRIKE.

The negotiations in course of progress at London respecting the shipbuilding dispute resulted on Monday in a resolution being passed by a small majority in favour of adjusting the wages dispute.

Professor Gustav Adolf Papendick, one of the most eminent teachers of music in Berlin, succumbed to heart failure on the night of Sunday-Monday last. Professor Papendick, who underwent his musical education in Dresden, had reached his seventieth year, and will be mourned by many of those who received piano tuition from him and valued him highly, not solely on account of his teaching ability, but also by reason of his charming personality.

The "Captain of Köpenick," alias Wilhelm Voigt, cobbler, who is serving a sentence of imprisonment for impersonating a military officer for purposes of fraud at Köpenick, has occupied his time in gaol by writing his autobiography, which was purchased by the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*. The narrative was, however, reproduced by a newspaper at Königs-hütte, in Silesia, and Voigt consequently claims some 26,000 marks for infringement of copyright, at the same time expressing his regret that a legal technicality prevents the prosecution of the said newspaper.

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11 a. m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).
6 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a. m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

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Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a. m. Regular Service.
4.0 p. m. Song Service.

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GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. PAUL V. SCHWABACH. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

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NEWS FROM AMERICA.

GERMAN ART EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK.

Thanks to the efforts of Consul General Bünz and Mr. Hugo Reisinger, a local patron of art, permission has been obtained for holding a German Art Exhibition in the rooms of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. For years endeavours have been made to hold such an exhibition, but without success, owing to various reasons of which want of suitable space was one. The Director of the Museum has now placed seven fine rooms, in the upper gallery of the newly built wing of the Museum, at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee. The Exhibition will comprise from 125 to 150 pictures by German masters, besides small pieces of sculpture and a few bronzes. The number must be limited to suit the available space, but modern German art will be represented. The scheme is to open the Exhibition on December 15. The exhibition will last for some months and possibly be repeated in Boston and Chicago. There is no connection between this exhibition and the exhibition of Architecture and Sculpture which Professor Schott is endeavouring to arrange.

DESTRUCTIVE CLOUD-BURSTS.

A telegram from New York states that floods caused by cloud-bursts have devastated the State of Oklahoma. Many towns, including the capital Guthrie, have suffered severely from inundation, part of Guthrie lying completely under water. Traffic and business are at a standstill. It is feared that many people have lost their lives, and in the Cottonwood river, which has flooded its banks for

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Pfalzburger Str. 73, part.

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Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory, Luckenwalde b. Berlin.
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Martha Melzer, Manicure, Potsdamer Str. 106A, II.

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Fruit and Vegetables. August Knöpfel, Speyerer Str. 24.

Residenz Buffet Rendez-vous for Americans 64, Kronen Strasse.

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Prop. Fritz Kiel. Rendezvous of the Art World. Kurfürstendamm 235.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

	This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Faust	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	König Heinrich V.	" 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Company of the Russian Imperial Opera; Pique Dame	" 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Romeo and Juliet	" 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen	" 8
Comic Opera	Imperial Russian Court Ballet	" 8
Lesing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	" 8
New Theatre	Die ersten Menschen	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Der verlorene Sohn	" 8
Kleines Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr	" 8
Trianon Theatre	Seine erste Frau	" 8
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig	" 8
Laissen Theatre	Im Hause der Sünde	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Hans Hucklebein	" 8
"	Charlotte	" 8
"	Ohne Gelaut	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Im weissen Rössl	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Selbstmörder-Klub	" 8
Theatre des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Cowboy	" 8
Berliner Theatre	All-Heidelberg	" 7.30
Hebbel Theatre	Cyprionis	" 8
Lastspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8

Every evening until further notice.

Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	at 8
Folies Caprice	Parisiana. Das rubige Heim	" 8
Carl Havorland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten. Dr. Rückle	" 8
Casino Theatre	Der Brandstifter	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Apello Theatre	Die sieben Grisetten. Spezialitäten	" 8
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 8

25 miles, several corpses have already been seen floating past.

Despatches from Dallas (Texas) indicate that several districts of that State are flooded. A Texas-Pacific railroad bridge near Dallas collapsed on Monday, causing the death of six people.

Later: The Texas newspapers report that damage in the State caused by the flood amounts to two million dollars. An outbreak of fire occurred in Dallas on Monday evening, threatening to destroy the town. Many buildings had to be blown up by dynamite in order to prevent the conflagration spreading. A grim contrast is supplied by the seven feet of water in several streets, rendering traffic impossible.

CAR CATASTROPHE IN PHILADELPHIA.

It is reported from Philadelphia that on Monday night the motorman of a street-car lost control of his car, which dashed down a steep decline and crashed into five other cars, all crowded with passengers. Several people were hurled into the street by the force of the impact, others being pinned down by the debris. These were extricated suffering from severe injuries. Four passengers were killed and seventy badly hurt.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS DRAMATIST.

Professor Adolf L'Arronge, the famous German dramatist and playwright, died on Monday morning in the Bellevue Sanatorium at Kreuzlingen, near Constance.

(Continued on page 4.)

Professor Saxton... land at... August, to health. 7... reported son... it appears... of influen... still suffer... the Prince... Theology... be hoped... gain his f... leaves mu...

On the King Fri... a pardon... offences.

It is an Wales wi... Grand Du... who resid... Princess... time in A... four weeks

In hon... rich Aug... the Kaiser... Monday e... Berlin sat... present we... Envoy Ex... Freiherr v... Attaché; I... General v... rat Dr. v... v. Tischen... his Excell... and Reich... the portra... bust of K... rounded b... the Ulan... dinner. Sc... v. Eckstä... Emperor V... then welco... that it in... and Saxo... had found... theless, cel... year. "Ou... the opport... laurels in... science, bu... have secur... the conclu... were given

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DRESDEN

Professor Geheimrat Fiedler, physician to the Saxon Court, recently went to Freiburg in Switzerland at the request of His Majesty King Friedrich August, to report on the condition of Prince Max's health. The serious illness of the Prince we reported some time ago. From the physician's report it appears that Prince Max had an alarming attack of influenza, from the after effects of which he is still suffering. Although very emaciated and weak, the Prince still continues his duties as Professor of Theology at the University, and it is sincerely to be hoped that with proper care he will soon regain his full strength, as his present state of health leaves much to be desired.

On the occasion of his birthday, His Majesty King Friedrich August has been pleased to grant a pardon to thirty prisoners convicted of various offences.

It is anticipated that this year the Princess of Wales will pay another visit to her aunt, the Grand Duchess Auguste of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who resides at Schloss Kepp, near Dresden. The Princess is expected to arrive in Dresden some time in August, and will probably make a stay of four weeks.

In honour of the birthday of King Friedrich August of Saxony a banquet was held in the Kaiser Saal of the Hotel Adlon, in Berlin, on Monday evening, to which 132 Saxons residing in Berlin sat down. Among the distinguished company present were: Graf Vitzthum v. Eckstädt, the Saxon Envoy Extraordinary in Berlin; Oberst and A.D.C. Freiherr v. Salza und Lichtenau, the Saxon Military Attaché; Lieut. General Freiherr v. Lyncker, Major General v. Werlhof, Major General Sturm, Legationsrat Dr. Eckhardt, Geh. Oberregierungsrat Dr. v. Tischendorf, Geh. Oberregierungsrat v. Gersdorff, his Excellency Dr. Fischer, Geh. Finanzrat Haertig, and Reichsmilitärgerichtsrat Duckardt. Opposite the portrait of Emperor Wilhelm was a marble bust of King Friedrich August of Saxony, surrounded by laurels and other plants. The band of the Ulan regiment of the Guard played during dinner. Soon after the repast began, Graf Vitzthum v. Eckstädt rose and called for three cheers for Emperor Wilhelm, which were heartily given; he then welcomed the assembled company, remarking that it included, not only Imperial State officials and Saxon officers but many private persons who had found a new home in Berlin, but who, nevertheless, celebrated the birthday of their King every year. "Our King," said the speaker, "has not had the opportunities that his ancestors had of winning laurels in war or a leading position in art and science, but his sense of duty and conscientiousness have secured to him the love of his people." At the conclusion of the speech enthusiastic cheers were given for His Majesty.

Lawn Tennis. Though the weather was by no means propitious on Monday, the few preliminary games arranged for that day were all completed. The courts were naturally a little damp, but surprisingly good considering the amount of rain that has fallen recently.

Only single events were attempted, and in these the results were, on the whole, not surprising. A close game between Miss Virgin and Miss Anderson in the Handicap Singles resulted in the defeat of the former, and Miss E. Callender had some difficulty in accounting for Miss Anson in the Open Singles. It is to be hoped that the weather will be more genial during the rest of the week, as Monday's was pleasant neither for playing nor watching.

The Grand Art Exhibition Dresden 1908. The festivity arranged for the King's Birthday was unfortunately frustrated by the weather. Even the performance of the band of the Infantry Regiment von Courbière No. 19, which was brought from Görlitz with no little trouble, was marred, although Herr Böhme's trumpet solos were loudly applauded. The grand illumination of the park and the display of fireworks are now fixed for Friday, weather permitting. The Görlitz military band will play on Tuesday and Wednesday next, Herr Böhme until Sunday next, inclusive.

An exhibition of sporting dogs will be held tomorrow (Ascension Day) in the Dresden Zoological Gardens, and promises to be of great interest.



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DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10
Fidelio.
Opera in two acts. Music by Ludwig van Beethoven.

Cast:
Don Fernando, Minister Herr Wachter.
Don Pizarro, Governor of a State-prison Herr Perron.
Florestan, a prisoner Herr v. Bary.
Leonore, his wife, under the name Fidelio Frau Wittich.
Rocco, gaoler Herr Puttlitz.
Marcelline, his daughter Fräul. Seebe.
Jaquino, porter Herr Rüdiger.
First prisoner Herr Engelhardt.
Second prisoner Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Florestan has incurred the enmity of Pizarro, governor of the prison, by whom he has been thrown into a dungeon. His faithful wife, Leonore, disguised as a man, with the name Fidelio, takes service with the gaoler Rocco, whose daughter Marcelline falls in love with her, believing her to be a man. Leonore fails to find her husband among the prisoners. Pizarro, hearing of the advent of the Minister, Florestan's friend, orders Rocco to kill him and on Rocco's refusal determines to murder him himself. Rocco is ordered to dig a grave and confides in Fido, who gets permission to help him and is horrified to see the emaciated condition of her husband. She decides to see the emaciated Pizarro attempting the murderous deed, she flings herself in the way and frustrates him; the Minister's opportune arrival turns the tables on Pizarro who is imprisoned in Florestan's place.
Composer: L. van Beethoven, born 1770, died 1827.

Thursday night	Tiefend	at 7.30
Friday night	Figaros Hochzeit	" 7
Saturday night	Maurer und Schlosser	" 7.20
Sunday night	Oberon	" 7.30
Monday night	Tannhäuser	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Tonight Das alte Heim at 7.30
Thursday night Don Carlos " 6.30
Friday night Flachsmann als Erzieher " 7.30
Saturday night Zweimal zwei ist fünf " 7.30
Sunday night Wallensteins Lager. Die Piccolomini " 7
Monday night Gyges und sein Ring " 7.30

Residenz Theatre.
Tonight Ein tolles Mädel. Pepi Glöckner at 7.30
Thursday night Ein tolles Mädel. Pepi Glöckner " 7.30
Friday night Ein tolles Mädel. Pepi Glöckner " 7.30
Saturday night Ein tolles Mädel. Pepi Glöckner " 7.30

Central Theatre.
Tonight Panne at 8
Thursday afternoon Sherlock Holmes " 3.30
Thursday night Panne " 8
Friday night Die Frau vom Meere Gastspiele des " 8
Saturday night Nora Berlin " 8
Sunday afternoon Rosmersholm Lessing " 3.30
Sunday night Die Stützen der Gesellschaft Theaters " 8

Victoria Saloon Cabaret "Roland" from Berlin at 8.

We hear from Vienna that Princess Amalie zu Fürstenburg, daughter of Prince Egon zu Fürstenburg, who died at Vienna in 1889 and left a huge fortune to his daughter, disappeared on Saturday last from her Viennese palace and went to London, there to be married to an ex-officer in the Austrian cavalry, named Koczian. The Princess made his acquaintance at Carlsbad last year.

The English Church at Leipzig was the scene of a robbery on Monday. The thieves did not make a big haul, however, though they conscientiously pilfered all the collection boxes.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows: (1) March, Blon. (2) Overture, "Die Regimentstochter," Donizetti. (3) Minuet, Offenbach. (4) Waltz, Ziehrer. (5) Introduction to act 3, "Lohengrin," Wagner. (6) Aria, "La Favorita," Bellini. (7) Ballet Music, "Henry VIII," Saint-Saëns. (8) Overture, "Lysistrata," Linke. (9) a. Hungarian Dance Brahms; b. Slav Dance, Dvorák. (10) Liebeslied, Seidl. (11) Quadrille, Strauss.

At the Central Theatre today, *Panne*, a comedy in three acts by Rich. Skowronnek, will be given for the last time but one. Tomorrow afternoon, at 3.30, *Sherlock Holmes*, will be repeated, at half-prices, and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, *Panne* for the last time, at ordinary prices.

On Friday the cycle of Ibsen plays, by the entire company of the Berlin Lessing Theatre, will begin with *Die Frau vom Meere*, which will be followed on Saturday by *Nora*, with the following cast: *Robert Helmer*, Albert Bassermann; *Nora*, Irene Triesch; *Rank*, Willy Grunwald; *Frau Linden*, Mathilde Sussin; and *Günther*, Adolph Kurth. The cycle will conclude on Sunday, with *Rosmersholm* at 3.30 p. m., and *Die Stützen der Gesellschaft* at 8 p. m.

On Monday June 1 *Der Tote Punkt*, a farce in three acts by Franz Wolff, will be produced for the first time.

The enterprising cracksmen who stole a valuable platinum tank at Freiberg last week do not appear to have received much benefit from their strenuous exertions. On Sunday afternoon a half-section of the tank was found hidden in the woods by some passers-by, and a further search on Monday revealed the other section near the same spot.

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

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, boas, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:
for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;
for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and at the Hauptbahnhof.

HORSES AND MEN.
Recent statistics show that the number of horses in the Argentine is greater than in any other country. It is estimated that there are there 4,762,340 horses, or about 112 for every 100 persons. Siberia follows with 85 per 100 people. Next comes the United States, where the proportion is 62. In England it is 13, in France 7, and in Germany 5. For some time it has been a matter of concern for France that the best races of horses are deteriorating through the purchases by foreign countries.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

RIOTS AT CARLSBAD.

The Nationalists held a meeting at Carlsbad on Sunday, in which the establishment of Tschechisch as the official language of Carlsbad was advocated. The German element held a meeting to protest against this, whereupon a savage fight ensued between the two parties. The manager of the Carlsbad firm of Mattoni was dangerously wounded by a knife-thrust in the stomach. Volleys of stones were exchanged, and subsequently the police dispersed the combatants with drawn swords. The riots were renewed during the evening.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

ATTACK ON A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

About a dozen anarchists who were annoyed at the non-publication by the Paris *Humanité* of a document they had sent in relating to the election of the General Council, forced their way into the offices of the newspaper on Monday and destroyed part of the furniture.

M. Jaurès writes in the *Humanité* of yesterday: "In the Moroccan difficulties, which may suddenly grow worse, France must have right on her side in the clearest and most definite manner. She ought at once to desist from the senseless policy which is leading her into violent conflict with all Morocco that is flocking to Mulai Hafid's standard. France must return to a real and exact observance of the Act of Algeiras. The Clemenceau Government has brought France to a crisis perhaps more serious than that which she passed through in M. Delcassé's time. And the country indifferently and ignorantly lets the Government alone, and Parliament no longer even reads the disquieting despatches which announce the worst complications."

RUSSIAN NEWS.

DARING PRISON ESCAPE AT TIFLIS.

On Sunday evening eighteen prisoners in Tiflis prison escaped, aided by an unknown man who shot the warden dead. Simultaneously the two guards on duty at the door were also shot, and a bomb was thrown into the guard-room. The escaped prisoners fled to an adjacent monastery, where confederates awaited them and gave assistance, hurling two more bombs at the pursuers. It appears from the despatch that the men got clear away, and that the casualties among the prison staff were numerous.

INCENDIARISM BY BOYS.

A telegram from Christiania reports that the newly built large barn and stabling belonging to the Tostesgave Institution, on the island of Sees Mjossen, was burnt to the ground on Sunday. A hundred horses and cows perished in the flames. The institution was used for the education of homeless boys. An enquiry revealed a plot to destroy the institution, and two boys who confessed their guilt are in custody for setting fire to the buildings.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(From our New York correspondent.)

New York, May 17.

LADY STUMP ORATORS.

The interesting spectacle of two ladies, as well-known as they are charming—Mrs. Alice Longworth, the daughter of the President, and the Countess of Warwick, the lady leader of the Socialists in England—posing as political stump-orators, will soon be witnessed in the State of Ohio. In one of the Congress electoral divisions there a Democrat, a Socialist named Wharton, and a Republican named Cole are standing as candidates for Congress. The Countess of Warwick, who is now in New York, offered a short time ago to try the powers of her persuasive eloquence in the interest of the Socialist candidate and to go on the stump for him—in other words, to make speeches in public places in order to win votes for him. The President's son-in-law, Mr. Longworth, who represents one of the Ohio Electoral divisions in Congress and plays a leading part in the Republican political world of the State, especially since he married the President's daughter, has informed the Republican candidate that he and Mrs. Longworth will make speeches in his, Cole's, division in support of his candidature. Mrs. Longworth takes great interest in political affairs. Political campaigns in America are always highly interesting, but the active participation of the two ladies above-named gives the Ohio campaign a special spice of excitement. The Democratic candidate is now looking round for an attractive female supporter and speaker. The stump speeches of the President's daughter and the Countess, but above all the outcome of the election, are looked forward to with keen anticipation.

STOP PRESS NEWS.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN GALICIA.

Lemberg, May 26. At Czernikow, in the district of Tarnopol, an investigation into the abuse of rented fishery rights gave rise to an encounter between the peasants who were accused of the offence and some gendarmes. Five of the peasants were killed and several wounded. A magistrate and six gendarmes left here this morning to enquire into the affair.

RUSSIAN MURDERED AT GENEVA.

Geneva, May 26. Yesterday evening Boris Naidoff, a Russian who claimed to be the correspondent of a Russian newspaper and who lived here for some months, was murdered in a house in Freiburger Strasse by some unknown person. The victim appeared to be possessed of means, and often received substantial remittances from his mother. To judge from his speech he might have belonged to the revolutionary party, and the impression gains ground that the murderer was the agent of a secret society.

STRANGE INCIDENT AT WINCHESTER.

Winchester, May 26. The removal by order of the town authorities of the iron railings round a Russian gun, which has long been there as a trophy, gave rise last night to a rather serious disturbance, in the course of which many windows and street lamps were broken. Military were held in readiness to turn out if required, but the Mayor himself restored order by promising the people that the railings should be replaced.

RAT WAR IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A war against rats is a very expensive process, as the City at the Golden Gate has learnt by experience. Following the catastrophe of the earthquake, San Francisco last year had a visitation of bubonic plague, which was imported from Asia and spread rapidly. It was ascertained that the plague germs were carried to all parts of the city by rats, and that the stamping-out of the disease could not be effected without the extermination of those germ-distributors. A war against rats was therefore declared, and commenced under the direction of the sanitary authorities. The cost of the "war" hitherto has been 575,000 dollars, but the sanitary work is not nearly finished. To bring that work to a successful conclusion 540,000 dollars more will be required. The money allotted by the City Council for sanitary purposes is expended chiefly in the purchase of rat poison and traps, for disinfection, and as rewards to rat-catchers. The work of sanitation hitherto completed includes: the disinfection of 139,235 dwellings and 1,433 open spaces, 258 houses removed, 83 buildings condemned and pulled down, 31,544 public nuisances abated, 87,703 rats killed or found dead, 33,788 dead rats examined for disease germs, and 947,645 poisoned baits laid out. This year 150,000 rats have already been destroyed.

A KRUPP FACTORY IN MEXICO.

A report from Mexico runs: "At a Cabinet Council on the 9th of May President Diaz announced that a large factory for rifles is to be erected in the Mexican capital by the firm of Krupp."

THE UNDERTAKERS PROTEST AGAINST BURIALS AT SEA.

It is reported from Washington that the National Funeral Directors Association have addressed a memorial to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, praying him to move Congress to pass a law prohibiting the "inhuman practice" of burial at sea.

FORESTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York State has adopted a rational system of forestry. It is stated that, for the re-afforestation of the State forest reserve in the Adirondacks, 450,000 two-year old and 500,000 three-year old plants will be imported from Germany. Of three-year old plants 600,000 have already been planted, so that the number this year is twice what it was before.

A POLYGLOT POPULATION.

No strip of territory can boast of so many nationalities as the canal zone of Panama. In the month of March there were 586 people arrested in the territory, who represented 43 different nationalities.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south-westerly winds, less cloudy, no heavy showers, warmer.

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse. 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.

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. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.

Rev. John Lamond, Minister of Greenside Parish, Edinburgh.

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