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# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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DRESDEN AND BERLIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1908.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Our Territorial Army (says an English correspondent) is no longer a name to conjure with. Mr. Haldane's cherished offspring, in spite of its auspicious birth and the encouragement given it from all sides, is not growing as it should. The hopes that have centred round what appeared to many people as our last barrier against conscription seem doomed to be disappointed. Volunteers are showing no eagerness to become "Territorials," and unless there is a very great change in the situation during the next few weeks, Mr. Haldane's scheme will have to be admitted a failure, and consigned to the oblivion which shelters all the other Army schemes of the last decade. The great reliance which Mr. Haldane placed on the public spirit and influence of county gentlemen has seemed to most from the first to be a serious blemish. His plans were well laid, his proposals simple, and the prospects he held out positively fascinating, but there was something about his methods, an undemocratic something that foreshadowed failure in this democratic age. Nevertheless we are sorry that it has come. Shortly we may expect to be faced with a situation which we would fain have avoided. By the failure of the Territorial Army we shall be compelled to choose a new policy. We shall be left with an armed force manifestly insufficient for the needs of National Defence, and we shall have to find some means of increasing that force. There are three courses open to us. First, we may retain the voluntary professional system by giving better pay and so attracting more men into the service. Second, we may adopt conscription. Or third, we may adopt the plan which is known as the Citizen Army, whereby every able-bodied male in the community is required to undergo a systematic training in the use of arms without being removed from civil employment. Of these the first plan would give us the wrong sort of army at an appalling cost, and although it might please a large proportion of the existing military authorities, no party politician is likely to care to stand sponsor for it. The second would be cheap enough, but public opinion is so strongly against it that it is not worth discussing. Hence if we are to find a solution at all it seems to lie in some sort of citizen army, probably on lines similar to Mr. Haldane's Territorial scheme, but compulsory instead of voluntary.

#### THE REVIVAL OF THE "CAT."

The question of flogging in England was raised again in the House of Commons last week. In reply to Mr. MacNeill, the Home Secretary stated that he had seen no reason for interfering with the fourteen sentences passed recently at the Cardiff Assizes. When he sat down Mr. Maclean, one of the Liberal Members for Bath, rose and asked "whether it was not the case that since the assizes inflicted the sentences in question not a single case of robbery had occurred." "That is the fact," replied Mr. Gladstone amid cheers.

It goes without saying that a number of ultra-humanitarian journals in England are devoting much space and expending torrents of righteous wrath in discussing this subject, but we have not read one single argument that tends in any way to refute the reasons we advanced in a recent leading article advocating the employment of the lash for certain particularly heinous offences. The example of Cardiff, whose population includes a strong alien criminal element, might be followed

with advantage by London and other cities where such crimes as robbery with violence, murderous assaults upon women, and so forth, occupy a great deal of the magistrates' attention. Over and over again it has been proved beyond doubt that dread of the lash acts as an effectual deterrent to the perpetration of wilful outrage. Under these circumstances it is hard to be reasonable with the cranks who cry out against laying the rod upon the back of a brute to whom imprisonment is a farce. We are glad, however, to note that the Home Secretary has been strong enough to uphold the dictates of commonsense in the face of considerable opposition from those members of his party to whom every species of silly crankdom is as the breath of life.

#### DEATH OF A FAMOUS SOLDIER.

We regret to announce the death of General Sir Redvers Buller, which occurred yesterday. General Buller was one of the most widely known soldiers of his day, chiefly on account of his having commanded the British forces in South Africa during the early stages of the Boer campaign. His operations in that war were the subject of severe criticism at home and abroad, but nobody ever doubted the supreme courage and resourcefulness of this veteran fighter. Indeed, his recall from South Africa was the occasion for public demonstrations in his favour in all parts of Great Britain, thus conveying the impression that the public at large in no wise concurred in the decision of the military authorities.

#### HERR DERNBURG IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We are advised from Cape Town that the German Colonial Secretary, Herr Dernburg, arrived there yesterday, and was met by Mr. Merriman, the Prime Minister of the Colony. During his sojourn at the Cape Herr Dernburg will be the guest of the Governor.

#### THE GERMAN CLERICAL VISIT.

The German clergymen visiting London were entertained at breakfast in the King's Hall, Holborn, on Monday, Mr. Allen Baker, M. P. being chairman. Many notabilities were present, including Lord Kinnaird, Lord Courtney, Herr von Stumm, Counsellor to the German Embassy, and several members of the Embassy staff, Mr. R. W. Pearks, M. P. and a large number of clerical and other dignitaries. The healths of King Edward and the German Emperor were proposed by the chairman, who eulogised the two monarchs as true princes of peace. Mr. Pearks followed with a speech, in which he greeted the guests and said that their greatest mission was the defence of peace. After the breakfast a conference was held in the King's Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Allen Baker, who emphasised his belief that the interests of the entire world were irrevocably bound up in the maintenance of peace. If England and Germany realised this fundamental truth, said the speaker, the peace of the world would be assured. Lord Kinnaird proposed a resolution to the effect that the German clergymen were heartily welcome, and that this latest international visit would prove of the greatest benefit to the improvement of relations between the two countries.

Later in the day a great meeting of clergymen was held at the Albert Hall in honour of the visitors. A letter from the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, was read, extending a cordial welcome to the German guests and asserting that the British public had decided to do all in its power to maintain an attitude of sympathetic understanding and good comradeship with Germany. The German

Ambassador also wrote a letter of greeting, couched in the most cordial terms.

#### THE SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE.

It is reported from Glasgow that the men employed in the dockyards affected by the wage dispute have refused to resume work until Thursday, despite the fact that an agreement had been arrived at between the representatives of the men and the employers. In consequence, the employers issued a notice to the effect that if work was not resumed yesterday all the men employed in yards on the north-east coast will be locked out indefinitely. Members of the workers' unions were endeavouring to persuade the men to resume work at the appointed time, thereby averting the privations resultant upon a sustained lock-out.

#### THE BREMEN-FELIXSTOWE YACHT RACE.

A banquet was held at the Royal Harwich Yacht Club on Monday evening, in honour of the participants in the yacht race from Bremen to Felixstowe. Sir Cuthbert Quilter, who presided, read a telegram from the German Emperor expressing his satisfaction at the victory of the "Iduna," and assuring the Club that it would afford him great pleasure to see the colours of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club flying during yacht races in German waters. A letter from the Prince of Wales was also read, in which he regretted his inability to be present at the banquet owing to other engagements, and said that it would afford him great pleasure to donate a Cup to be contested for by yachts of class A, which include the German racers. At the conclusion, Sir Cuthbert Quilter announced that the following telegram had been despatched to the German Empress: "The Felixstowe Yacht Club congratulates Your Majesty upon the victory of your yacht."

#### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

##### THE CHILIAN PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

The Chilean Parliament was opened at Santiago on Monday, and President Menz delivered his message, congratulating the nation on the very friendly relations which existed between Chili and the neighbouring South American States. The Government, runs the message, is engaged upon several important tasks, viz. the re-establishment of fast steamship communication with the Argentine and Europe, the promotion of immigration, and the creation of opportunities for settlers of means to acquire land and work. Any surplus of revenue above the amount of 15 million piastres in gold and 155 million piastres in paper currency and copper, will be devoted to the improvement of Valparaiso harbour. A loan of 20 millions is necessary to balance the income and expenditure for the year 1908, but the Republic possesses ample security to meet its foreign obligations. According to a previous estimate, the revenue for 1909 will exceed the national expenditure. During 1908 the external debt was decreased by 20,737,000 pounds sterling, but in consequence of the issue of paper currency the internal debt was increased by 179 millions.

##### AMERICAN TROOPS AT PANAMA ELECTIONS.

A Washington cable states that in consequence of the revolutionary symptoms displayed in connection with the Presidential election in Panama, five hundred of the American Marines stationed at the Isthmus have been despatched to various points in the election districts to ensure that the polling is conducted in accordance with the legal regulations.

(Continued on page 2.)



# BERLIN

Accompanied by King Gustaf of Sweden, the Emperor yesterday morning performed the opening ceremony of the shipbuilding exhibition in the Zoological Garden. The Empress, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden were also present, together with Admiral von Tirpitz, State Secretary of the Navy, Ministers von Einem, von Rheinbaben, von Moltke, &c., and a numerous company of high military and naval officials. A unique touch of colour was added to the spectacle by the presence of the Chinese Ambassador and several Moroccans. After having declared the Exhibition open, His Majesty proceeded to view the exhibits, escorted by gentlemen of the committee. Among the exhibitors are the Emperor, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and Prince Henry of Prussia. The royal party afterwards returned to the palace, whence the King of Sweden went to the Swedish Embassy for breakfast, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden to the Baden Embassy for a like purpose.

"Dubrovsky," an opera in three acts by Napravnik, produced for the first time in Germany.—Modest Tschalkowsky, the librettist of the "Pique Dame" and of "Onegin," compiled the text of this opera also from Puschkin's tale, and in so doing has again displayed want of ability and of taste. *Dubrovsky* père, in consequence of a legal suit with a rich neighbour, leaves his estate and dies of passion. His son sets fire to the paternal mansion and places himself at the head of a band of robbers. In the forest he falls in with *Mascha*, the daughter of the litigant neighbour, and is at once attracted by her. With the help of testimonials borrowed from the papers of a French private tutor captured by the robbers, he obtains an engagement with *Mascha's* parents as her singing master, makes love to her and, as often happens in such cases, has his love returned. But *Mascha's* father intends that she shall marry an elderly Prince, with whom she herself will have nothing to do. The young people are married and, as they are sitting together after the ceremony, the police appear. The bridegroom takes to flight, and is shot dead. That is the whole plot. This robber story may be very interesting when read in Puschkin's novel but it is quite ineffective on a stage lacking, as it does, all connection and dramatic force. The music, by Ed. Napravnik, who has for years held the post of chief conductor of the Imperial Opera at St. Petersburg, is conventional in character, not in an unfavourable sense. M. Napravnik, of course, is not to be compared to Peter Tschaikowsky or Rubinstein, but he has written much that is attractive and good; e.g. *Dubrovsky's* song in the second act, and in the last act the orchestral Intermezzo that leads to the love duet. The music of the ballet in the third act is not bad. The composer avoids any approach to musical drama; it may be said, indeed, that the Russian opera has no musical drama as it is known in Germany. The performance again showed that the Russian company is rich in good vocal material, but that they attach little importance to ensemble. As on the first evening, the greatest success was attained by Mdme. Kousnetzosa, whose ringing soprano was used with wonderfully fine effect. M. Bolshehoff, as the young *Dubrovsky*, sang with great taste, and he has a charming tenor voice; his execution, however, is very unequal. MM. Vaviagin, Tartakoff, and Servkeff, were excellent; the last-named, as the elderly Prince, made a great impression with his rich bass voice.

The ballet was not so striking as on the previous occasion, as it was more a set scene than a dance. Encores were not wanting. *Mascha's* song and the pianoforte duet had to be repeated. The soloists were all heartily applauded, and the performance, taken as a whole, must be set down as another success for the company. M. O.

Herr Julius Liebau, of the Royal Opera, celebrates the 25th anniversary of his service on the 9th instant.

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

**S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.**  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.  
Sundays: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
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.

**AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.**  
Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 11.30 a. m. Regular Service.  
4.0 p. m. Song Service.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

**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.

**THE U. S. OF AMERICA:** Ambassador, CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, Esq. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-1.

**Eugen Bachmann** Master of German elocution  
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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	Die Regimentstochter. Die Puppenfee	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Jungfrau von Orleans	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Die Räuber (Kammerspiele) Lysistrata	7.30
Comie Opera	Carmen. (José F. Navai)	8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	8
Schiller Theatre O.	The Taming of the Shrew	8
Charlottenburg	Hans Huckebein	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Im weissen Riesel	8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	8
Berliner Theatre	Hofenraths Erben	8
New Theatre	Liebe. Unter der Guillotine	8
Kleine Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr	8
Trianon Theatre	Vienn. Ensemble: Frau Baronin	8
Hebbel Theatre	Frau Warren's Gewerbe	8
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Cowboy	8
Laisse Theatre	Im Goldland	8

**Every evening until further notice.**

Metropole Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	at 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Selbstmörder-Klub	8
Theatre des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	8
New Operette Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	8
Casino Theatre	Der Brandstifter	8
Apello Theatre	Die süßen Grisetten. Spezialitäten	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten. Dr. Rucke	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

### NEW ENGLAND COTTON SPINNERS.

By a recent decision of the proprietors of cotton-spinning mills in New England, the working day suffered a reduction, and some 35,000 workers were affected by the shortage. On Monday, at the conclusion of a conference between the mill-owners, it was announced that full time would be resumed from that day.

### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

#### INTERNATIONAL SPINNING CONGRESS.

M. Cruppi, Minister of Commerce, presided yesterday over the first sitting of the International Cotton-Spinning and Weaving Congress at Paris. In his address of welcome to the delegates, who represented every country in Europe, America, and Asia, M. Cruppi explained the objects of the conference, whose proceedings, he said, would be followed with the greatest interest by the French Government.

In the evening the delegates were entertained at a banquet given by the French Minister.

### NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

#### THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN FAMILY.

The Imperial Russian family went into summer residence at Peterhof on Monday. According to present arrangements, the Czar and Czarina will

go for a cruise in Finnish waters after the meeting with King Edward at Reval.

#### ST. PETERSBURG—MOSCOW AUTO RACE.

Thirty-two cars started on Monday in the automobile race from St. Petersburg to Moscow. A telegram from Moscow announces that the winner was the French chauffeur M. Hommer, in a Benz (German) car, which covered the distance in eight hours thirty-two minutes. A Darraq car, driven by M. Demongeau, came in second, only seven minutes behind M. Hommer.

#### THE TROUBLE AT SAMOS.

The Constantinople newspapers publish an official despatch from the Prince of Samos, in which it is announced that until the arrival of Turkish warships the Government buildings were besieged by the insurgents, whose repeated attacks were, however, repulsed, and the troops pursued them. The insurgent leader Sofulis exhorts the populace to unite against the Government. Among the rebels are included the entire gendarmerie force, including the officers, the police, and several officials.

#### BRIGANDAGE IN THE NEAR EAST.

A telegram from Constantinople reports an attack upon the Bulgarian village of Ruzenev by a band of Greek brigands 100 strong. A detachment of troops encamped in the neighbourhood succeeded, with the help of some gendarmes, in driving off

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Rendezvous of Americans **Café Speyer** Martin Luther Strasse 13  
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**Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory, Luckenwalde b. Berlin.**  
Show rooms: Berlin SW., Anhalt Str. 15.

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

**Steinert & Hansen, First class Wine Restaurant**  
Prop. Fritz Kiel. Rendezvous of the Art World. Kurfürstendamm 235.

**Adolph Alberti, Delicatessen.** 10, Martin Luther Strasse.

**Martha Melzer, Manicure,** Potsdamer Str. 106 A. II.

**Best Bakery** in the American Quarter.  
Franz Kalweit, 31, Hohenstaufen Str.

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

## LATEST ARRIVALS IN BERLIN

up to the 2nd of June, 1908.

**HOTEL BRISTOL.**  
Mr. Mrs. and Misses Estelle and Elise Asiel, New York.  
Mr. J. J. Adams, New York. Mr. David Aron, New York.  
Mr. David Bloom, San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Brinton, San Francisco. Mr. J. E. Bach, Chicago. Mr. Henry Blitz, New York. Mr. Gerh. A. Cocks, New York. Miss Chisholm, Scotland. Mr. U. Chamberlain, New York. Mr. Joseph S. Devine, New York. Mr. C. G. Ewing, New York. Mr. W. F. Ettington, New York. Mr. E. J. Goldsmith, Mr. Ferd. Hengesch, Chicago. Mr. C. J. Kiernau, London. Mr. Lloyd, and family, London. Mr. Maguire and family, New York. Mr. M. Oettinger, and family, New York. Mr. J. B. Percival, and family, New York. Miss Rindds, New York. Mr. and Mrs. R. Sadowsky, New York. Mr. A. L. Simon, New York. Mr. H. W. Schrader, Chicago. Mr. Ed. Thomass, New York. Mr. S. N. Wolbach, U.S.A. Mr. S. Woolner, New York. Mr. S. Weimer, New York. Mr. Alb. S. Waitzfelder, New York. Mr. S. W. Wechsler, London.

the marauders, but not until they had burnt twenty buildings and killed seven and wounded two of the villagers. Near the village of Tekali, not far from Saloniki, fifty Bulgarian peasants who were loading up their hay-crop, were fired upon by Greek brigands from a wood. Seven of the peasants were killed. The brigands were pursued, but escaped scot-free.

#### A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

One of our young society women has a very good-looking husband, of whom she is most proud. Having noticed that this gentleman was paying marked attention to a lady in her own set, she kept a careful watch, and was fortunate enough to discover among her husband's papers a quantity of letters written by the said lady. She then reflected as to what course she should pursue. She thought long, and at last hit upon a strange plan. From among the above-mentioned correspondence the lady selected four letters, pasted them on the back of her fan, and then accompanied her husband to a dinner, where she knew she would meet her rival. It was not long before the fan attracted the attention of the guests, who asked to be allowed to look at it. The fan then passed from hand to hand, and when it reached the rival she turned crimson, and under the pretext of a sudden indisposition withdrew hastily.

H. M. King Princes, tog Imperial Lav and were re Freiherr vo visitors th listened fo espionage proceeded t of twenty-fi and drove were introd Prince Joh of the 107th

The Berl cluded their Theatre on "Die Stütze of the comp ness in the structure, w tions, an ex scene its p spectators f at a play. closely on t often finds pieces that aggerated, s the sham m tions are r scoffs; he smiles at t manner ref tion; while to display t the convent the strong, This the Be avoid the t the three cha and Johann of freedom ness was cl drama of te conditions a Herr Alb Berwick in on Sunday a wonderfu and touched such consum justice in t but later, an Bassermann, affecting ex nobility of Tönnesen o Herr Fuchs best kind; land of He Herr Grünw a good ave in no way stage manag not the sm Crusius, Su Teuber, Kur deserving of

The Lehr graphie, C vüre at Mu institution f tion process ninth annual The complet a student in and all the Indies have people who talent are s the daily inst courses" and the Royal t total number The maximu mitted is lim institution, v sent gratis the institut Strasse 13.

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# DRESDEN

H. M. King Friedrich August and the two Princes, together with the Royal suite, drove to the Imperial Law Courts at Leipzig yesterday afternoon, and were received at the entrance by the President, Freiherr von Seckendorff, who escorted the exalted visitors through the great building. His Majesty listened for ten minutes to the proceedings in the espionage case against Herr Schiwara, and then proceeded to the President's house. After a stay of twenty-five minutes the King left the Courts, and drove to the University, where the Princes were introduced to the Rector and other dignitaries. Prince Johann Georg took breakfast with the officers of the 107th Regiment yesterday morning.

The Berlin Lessing Theatre Company concluded their remarkable engagement at the Central Theatre on Sunday evening with Ibsen's drama "Die Stützen der Gesellschaft". The special merits of the company were again emphasized: viz. clearness in the connection of the parts of the dramatic structure, wonderful elaboration of the chief situations, an extraordinary power of imparting to each scene its particular character, and of making the spectators forget that they were looking on only at a play. "Die Stützen der Gesellschaft" borders closely on the class of problem plays, and one too often finds in second-rate performances of such pieces that the features of the "problem" are exaggerated, and that a point is made of scoffing at the sham morality of society. But such interpretations are not in the Ibsen spirit. Ibsen never scoffs; he knows the weak points in society and smiles at them, but always with dignity and in a manner refined and purified by the fire of affliction; while his great dramatic power enables him to display the tragedy of the contradiction between the conventionality and unreality of society and the strong, direct, genuine striving after freedom. This the Berlin company know, and therefore they avoid the temptation of cheap outward effect. In the three characters, *Consul Berwick*, *Lona Hessel*, and *Johann Tønnesen*, the tragedy of the conflict of freedom and truth with hypocritical untruthfulness was clearly and fully presented, and a soul-drama of terrible force was created out of external conditions and circumstances.

Herr Albert Bassermann has played *Consul Berwick* in Dresden before, but never better than on Sunday. Criticism is dumb in presence of such a wonderful performance; profoundly impressed and touched, one can only express gratitude for such consummate art. Else Lehmann did herself injustice in the first act by excessive brusqueness; but later, and particularly in the scenes with Herr Bassermann, she rose to the occasions and gave affecting expression to truly great womanliness, nobility of soul, and energetic will. The *Johann Tønnesen* of Herr Marr and the rough *Aune* of Herr Fuchs were splendid performances of the very best kind; and not less admirable were the *Rörund* of Herr Marx and the *Hilma Tønnesen* of Herr Grünwaldt. The other parts were not above a good average dramatic rendering, but the play in no way suffered in consequence, as the able stage manager, Herr Emil Lessing, took care that not the smallest detail was omitted. Mesdames Crusius, Sussin, and Clara Gernod, and Herren Teuber, Kurth, Pauli, and Hellweger are therefore deserving of praise.

The Lehr- und Versuchsanstalt für Photographie, Chemigraphie, Lichtdruck und Gravüre at Munich. This instructive and experimental institution for photography and all the reproduction processes dependent on it, will commence its ninth annual course on the 15th of September next. The complete course of two years fully qualifies a student in the technical work of photography and all the uses to which it is applied. Since 1906 ladies have been admitted as students. Young people who can draw and are gifted with artistic talent are specially fitted for the course. Besides the daily instruction, the institution provides "master courses" and high-school courses for students of the Royal technical high school of Munich; the total number of students in the last year was 260. The maximum number of students who can be admitted is limited. The prospectus and rules of the institution, with all necessary information, will be sent gratis to any one applying to the Kanzlei of the institution, title as above, Munich, Rennbahn Strasse 13.

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By appointment to the Saxon Court.  
Depot: Slazenger, Jaques, Bussey, Prosser, Mass (Paris).

**Pupil Concert.** A concert was given at the Europäischer Hof Hotel on Sunday morning last by the pupils of Fräulein Parron, at which a number of good voices were heard. Fräulein Parron herself is a pupil of M<sup>me</sup>. Orgeni, and has learnt from that great teacher how to treat voices with intelligence and care. Consequently, the performances of nearly all the ladies were very gratifying, although all showed the defects of unfinished study. The head notes were remarkably well produced, and the endeavour to allow the tone to flow purely and easily and free from throatiness was evident throughout. In all the performances, however, a want of rhythmical accuracy was noticeable, and in some cases the vocalisation was less clear than it should have been. Fräulein Gabriele Albers made an exceedingly good impression with her true and powerful alto voice; her middle and high notes are already very effective, but the low register requires further development. In no less degree Fräulein Zschucke, Fräulein Birsch, and Fräulein Bockenhagen gratified their hearers by the beauty of their voices. When they have acquired the power of giving more colour to their tone and more individuality to their interpretations, it will be a pleasure to hear them again in the concert hall. M. N.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows: (1) March, Blon. (2) Overture, "Ruy Blas," Mendelssohn. (3) Polish Dances, Scharwenka. (4) Norwegian Artists' Carnival, Svendsen. (5) Overture, "Fra Diavolo," Auber. (6) Impromptu, Schubert. (7) Tonbilder, "Carmen," Bizet. (8) Overture, Girolé, Girolé, Lecoq. (9) Waltz, Strauss. (10) Hiawatha, Moret. (11) Champagne Gallop, Trenkler.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. 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, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droshkies, 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.



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## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**Royal Opera House.**  
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 9.30  
**Sizilianische Bauernehre.**  
(Cavalleria rusticana.)  
Opera in one act. Music by Pietro Mascagni.

**Cast:**  
Santuzza, a young country-woman . . . Frau v. Falken.  
Turiddu, a young peasant . . . Herr Jäger.  
Lucia, his mother . . . Frau Bender-Schäfer  
Alfio, a waggoner . . . Herr Kless.  
Lola, his wife . . . Fräul. v. d. Osten.  
**PLOT.** Turiddu a Sicilian on return from military service finds his former sweetheart Lola engaged to the rich Alfio. He consoles himself with Santuzza who adores him. Lola flirts with Turiddu, rousing Santuzza's jealousy. She appeals to Turiddu in vain and then denounces him and Lola to Alfio, who after challenging him to a duel in the Sicilian fashion by biting his ear, kills him. Santuzza falls fainting to the ground.  
Composer: Pietro Mascagni, born 1888.

**Zierpuppen.**  
Musical comedy in one act. Music by Anselm Götzl.  
**Cast:**  
Georges, proprietor . . . Herr Puttlitz.  
Jeanette, } his daughters . . . (Frau Wedekind.  
Babette, }  
Pitou, }  
Duval, } wooers . . . (Fräul. v. d. Osten.  
Herr Grosch.  
Maskarill, Pitou's servant . . . Herr Plaschke.  
Jodelot, Duval's servant . . . Herr Nebuschka.  
Kathrine, maid-servant by Georges Fräul. Eibenschütz.

Thursday night	Das Rheingold	at 7.30
Friday night	Der Freischütz	" 7.30
Saturday night	Die Walküre	" 8
Sunday night	Der Evangelimann	" 7.30
Monday night	Maurer und Schlosser. — Zierpuppen	" 7.30

Tonight	The Importance of being Earnest	at 7.30
Thursday night	Wallensteins Tod	" 7
Friday night	Kriemhilds Rache	" 7.30
Saturday night	Mein Leopold	" 7.30
Sunday night	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 7.30
Monday night	Kriemhilds Rache	" 7.30

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

Tonight	Der tote Punkt	at 8
Thursday night	Der tote Punkt	" 8
Friday night	Der tote Punkt	" 8
Saturday night	Der Hausfreund	" 8

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## POLITICS AND HISTORY.

(From an English correspondent.)

Apart from the history of the last forty or fifty years, it is really a matter of speculation how far the politician is indebted for practical political knowledge and efficient theoretical guidance to the records of past ages. Willingly let us concede that your ideal politician should be well grounded in History; but then he should also be well grounded in Latin and Greek, in French and German, in economics, in the rudiments of military and civil engineering, in the principles of finance: and if in these things, why not also in logic and grammar (it were not superfluous) and elocution? Put this highly trained creature on a platform, on the floor of the House, on a local Committee for the abolition of slum conditions, on a Commission of Inquiry into betting abuses; above all, bring him face to face with men, in his constituency and in Parliament, and let him, if he can, apply his knowledge and training. If he is a man of ability, if he is, politically speaking, suited to his position, such knowledge may help to illustrate his conclusions but it can have little share in accelerating him to form them; nor can it, should his fighting marrow be slender or not at all, help to stiffen his backbone for the fray. For, after all, modern politics is less an intellectual career than a downright fight, in which every weapon short of the absolute language of abuse, is justifiably employed. The politician, approaching his business in the academic and leisurely spirit engendered of historical researches, is nowadays as much out of place as the member who insists on quoting Shakespeare and Jeremiah in moving the adjournment. It is, of course, generally conceded that a Parliament of cultured men is preferable to one of half-cultured or uncultured representatives (that danger has been sufficiently emphasized in every quarter); but the point is actually this, that a Parliament of politically efficient men is something radically different from, though not necessarily inconsistent with, a Parliament of cultured men. With the statesman, as distinct from the politician, we shall deal presently; the inquiry as to how far History is mere culture, and not professional political training, must first be met.

The question is best answered by considering the character politics has lately tended to assume. (It will save misunderstanding to deprecate at once the inclusion of foreign policy as a branch of ordinary politics. No practical politician can so consider it; the Foreign Office is under the guidance of diplomatic officials with whom alone rests the maintenance of the stability of foreign relations). An impartial observer, comparing the spirit of politics today with what it was thirty or forty years ago, must be struck by a remarkable change in the attitude of parties to one another and to the country. Whig and Tory, almost from their inception, were parties, and almost communities, into which one was born and which it would have been dishonourable to give up. The end of the eighteenth century saw the whole system undermined among the people, and crumbling away among the ruling class. The old stiff-necked Whig, who differed in few general characteristics from the equally stiff-necked Tory, gradually made room for the enlightened and enthusiastic Whigs of the *Edinburgh Review* type, and, somewhere in the middle of the nineteenth century, Liberalism began to usurp the ideals of the new Whiggery. From that time onward party principles assumed an ever-narrowing significance: indeed, the cleavage of principle began rapidly to close with the healing of social ruptures and the advance of the middle class. Liberalism began to assume a respectability and high credit akin to the old pride of the Whigs. In the absence of deep social or political discrepancies, the questions that arose were mainly on points of immediate utility, so that, in one sense, the strongest measures, such as those of Home Rule or Tariff Reform, forced a temporary cleavage of principle (or in other words re-adjusted party divisions) where no permanent cleavage of general policy could exist. This *rapprochement* of parties is assisted by the increasing education of voters, whose political beliefs are, generally speaking, much less violent than in the past. In short, though politics now comprises certain elementary principles familiar to the ordinary voter, it does not comprise more than the broadest principles. Problems of precedent and tradition arise on technicalities of procedure, but can scarcely be said to touch the political problems before the country. No contemporary political speech appeals to History, except by way of heretical flourish; nor is the collation of historical instances beyond the last century or so, bearing on topics of immediate political interest, at all usual in the daily or weekly press or in the reviews.

It may quite properly be argued that Government today is more by Cabinet than by Parliament; and it would naturally on that score be assumed that several members of a Cabinet at least must rank above mere politicians and deserve the designation of statesmen. This may, or may not, be so; the line

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### YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Barbarossa," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremer-  
haven June 1st.  
"Prinzess Irene," from Genoa for New York, left Gibraltar  
June 1st.  
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, left  
Cherbourg, June 1st.  
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Hamburg, left  
Ymuiden June 1st.

dividing politics from statesmanship, though wide  
in theory, is treacherously thin in practice; and,  
in any case, it does not follow that a knowledge  
of History can necessarily convert bad states-  
manship into a good. Here again, it is a matter  
of the broadest principles, and it suffices that  
the present age flatters itself by assuming  
statesmanship to be enlightened. That the Secretary  
for War should know what was in the Treaty of  
Berlin, or that the Secretary for Home Affairs  
should know something of the Bill of Rights is a  
matter of course; but it is no more than an extra-  
official adornment for either or both to know why  
Innocent III. was important to the history of  
Germany or how the death of Charles of Burgundy  
affected the development of Franco-German rela-  
tions. Statesmen, no less than politicians, are  
today men of business quite strictly tied to their  
particular office and function. No sane man would  
deny that it is essential for Ministers also to be  
men of wide and sympathetic culture; but it is a  
very different thing to insist that a knowledge (not  
a smattering) of History is essential (not merely  
helpful) to the modern statesman. So far from  
being a plausible ideal, the conception of the  
theorist in office is as dangerous as the conception  
of the philosopher on the throne; though probably  
there will be no Marcus Aurelius among the  
historians.

### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.\*

A carefully-written, earnest narrative is the im-  
pression we receive of Sir Gilbert Parker's latest  
work, a work which we have no hesitation in stat-  
ing excels anything he has previously produced.  
The novel deals with a period of Egyptian history  
but little known to European readers; it gives us  
an insight into the devious byways of court in-  
trigue which, prior to the British occupation, threat-  
ened to stifle the onward march of progress in  
the land of the Pharaohs. *David Claridge* is ob-  
viously drawn from the characters of such men as  
Baker Pasha and General Gordon, the pioneers  
of civilisation in the arid Soudan, the ruthless  
enemies of Mahdism and all that dreaded name  
formerly implied. It would indeed be hard to  
conceive a more picturesque *milieu* for a roman-  
ce than this very Egypt, but unfortunately  
the author has not taken such advantage of his  
exceptional opportunity as might have been anti-  
cipated of such an experienced writer. But while  
one may regret the brevity with which the de-  
scription of David Claridge's adventures and ad-  
ministration in that grim, sun-baked wilderness is  
treated, the reader is compensated by the skilful  
delineation of half a dozen characters of more than  
ordinary impressiveness. The Under Secretary of  
State for Foreign Affairs is a veritable masterpiece  
of characterisation, and there is a vague sugges-  
tion that Lord Eglinton is a dexterous paraphrase  
of a living model, one in fact with whom Sir Gilbert  
Parker has frequently crossed swords in the House  
of Commons in his capacity as Member for Graves-  
end. But that is by the way. *The Weavers* should  
be accorded an honoured place on the book-shelves  
of those who appreciate a novel of weight and  
distinctive merit.

Mrs. Desmond Humphreys, or "Rita," as she has  
become known to the reader of light fiction, has  
added another volume to the long series for which  
she is responsible. Her style has achieved con-  
siderable popularity, though it has never given  
the least indication of true originality or genius.  
The present group of short stories in no way de-  
tracts from her reputation, and they may be re-  
commended as eminently suitable for holiday read-  
ing, warranted not to produce mental strain or  
headache.

\* *The Weavers*, by Gilbert Parker. Tauchnitz Edition.  
II Vols.  
\* *The Millionaire Girl*, by "Rita." Tauchnitz Edition.  
I Vol.

### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.  
Wednesday, June 3rd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, June 4th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, June 5th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Saturday, June 6th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
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### NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz edition, to appear June 11th.  
"The Grey Knight" by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture.  
Author of "The Lonely Lady of Grosvenor  
Square." 1 vol.

### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
Light north-easterly breezes, bright and very warm,  
with tendency to thunder-storms.