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# The Daily Record

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## THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN MEETING.

The state of public feeling on the projected meeting between the monarchs of Russia and England must have been appreciably modelled by the important debate in the House of Commons last Thursday. It was inevitable from the outset that the sympathy, almost universally extended to those who are fighting for liberty in Russia, would carry a number of high-minded people somewhat beyond the bounds of reasonable disapproval. In a word, it was to be anticipated that many would find it difficult to bestow a conscientious sanction on a meeting which appeared to ignore the grave and manifold abuses prevailing in the Russian system of government. The tone of several of the speeches emanating from the Labour benches was certainly tactless, hasty, ill-considered, and even unwarrantably abusive; but nobody can question their obvious sincerity. They were the heartfelt utterances of a free people to a people who are fighting for a similar freedom, and as such they must be regarded with tolerance. In effect such speeches might be mischievous; without a touch of malice they might be incalculably harmful. It was due to the masterly handling of a singularly complex problem by Sir Edward Grey that the real dangers of such well-intentioned comment were exposed. The Foreign Secretary appears to have spoken with great earnestness and simplicity, and certainly with an effectiveness that found full expression in the subsequent division. He amplified a point made by Mr. Hilaire Belloc by comparing the state of feeling towards England at the time of the South African War, and the effect which any official boycotting would have had on English opinion. Had the Kaiser, for example, sanctioned the hard things that were said against British policy at that time by withdrawing from all personal connection with the English Royal family, the action would have been interpreted in England in a spirit of extreme resentment. By the force of political argument and example Sir Edward Grey demonstrated the futility of attempting to influence the internal affairs of a State by complicating its external relations. He drew a just distinction between the internal affairs of a largely homogeneous and entirely independent State like Russia and the smaller nationalities which England has assisted in the struggle for liberty; and he left the impression that all the objections that are raised against the meeting of the sovereigns might with equal, and greater, relevancy have been raised against the Anglo-Russian Convention. He insisted with much earnestness that the good relations subsisting between the two countries made for peace, and that the refusal of the House of Commons to sanction the present visit would not only be a hint to the guilty reactionary party but would also be regarded by the mass of the Russian people in a spirit which their sympathisers in England had never intended to arouse. That, indeed, is a most vital point. There is no historical parallel to the Russian revolution; and, like those who are governing Russia today, those who are struggling for the power of government, though they are grateful for outside sympathy, are reluctant to avail themselves of outside advice, because they feel that it is not possible for anyone except the Russians themselves to realize the needs of the nation and the manner in which they are to be achieved. Not so much to secure the internal government of Russia by direct interference as to ensure the maintenance of a peace sufficiently tranquil to allow the right forces to work to the surface should be the aim of British statesmanship.

One of the most gratifying features of the debate was the tribute paid even by the most extreme section of the dissentients to the personal share of King Edward in the work of peace. It is something when iconoclasm, so often wild in its application of principles to facts, makes an exception of royalty itself and indeed expressly maintains that, in spite of his crown, a monarch may advance the cause of liberty and peace. The attempt, however, to raise a constitutional issue by inquiring into the actual initiation of the visit was entirely ill-advised. As Sir Edward Grey pointed out, in this affair of State, as in any other affair of State, the King acts on the advice of his Ministers, who are responsible for the monarch. "The King can do no wrong" is an axiom of the common law which has for long been capable of the only political interpretation that the advisers of the King are held in full responsibility for any acts of State whatsoever. It is completely irrelevant to inquire whether the monarch has influenced the Cabinet or the Cabinet the monarch, so long as we are sure that the final step has the approval of the nation as expressed through its representatives. This does not quite dispose of the more relevant inquiry as to what may be the Constitutional limits of the King's interference in foreign policy. The personal influence of the monarch has its widest scope here; nominally he has the full power of making all treaties that do not involve any tax or payment; although actually his interference in foreign politics is conditioned by the degree of his personal popularity at home and abroad. A monarch possessing this essential qualification, may, without encroaching on any difficult Constitutional ground, extend his influence to the point of actual treaty-making, and leave to the House of Commons its undoubted privilege of general supervision. King Edward has already exercised his opportunities with such tact and success that there is ample reason to be sanguine about what is perhaps one of his most delicate missions. The course of events is bound to show whether the suggestion of the dissentient members that the real object of the meeting is to rehabilitate Russian credit is well-founded; and, further, should that be the case, whether the greater prosperity of the Russian Administration will imply of necessity the stimulation of reactionary methods and an illiberal form of government.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### KING EDWARD'S JOURNEY TO REVAL.

The British cruisers "Minotaur" and "Achilles" anchored in Kiel harbour on Saturday in expectation of the arrival of the Royal yacht which went through the Kaiser Wilhelm Kanal.

The Royal yacht "Alexandra" which preceded the "Victoria and Albert" on her passage through the canal, collided with a wall and broke the blades of one of her screws. She continued her way to Kiel and Reval under her own steam with but one screw.

At Kiel on Sunday the German warships in harbour were dressed, with the British ensign at the main, in honour of King Edward and Queen Alexandra who were to pass on their way to Reval through the Kaiser Wilhelm Kanal. Soon after half-past two in the afternoon the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" arrived at Holtenu, where Prince and Princess Heinrich and Prince Sigismund were waiting, and a guard of honour of Marines with band and colours was drawn up. Their Royal

Highnesses at once went on board, where they were cordially received by the King and Queen and Princess Victoria, and remained for three quarters of an hour. The Royal yacht then resumed its voyage, preceded as far as Friedrichsort by Prince and Princess Heinrich in the Admiral's barge, and escorted by nine German torpedo boats. As soon as the Royal ensign was perceived from the harbour the fleet there moored fired a Royal salute, the crews parading and giving three rounds of cheers. Prince and Princess Heinrich were saluted on their return by the British ships. The Royal yacht proceeded to sea escorted by the cruisers "Achilles" and "Minotaur," and four torpedo boats, and was soon out of sight.

The Czar's mother, the Queen of Greece, the Grand-duchess Olga Alexandrovna and Grand-duke Michael Alexandrovich, accompanied by Count Benckendorf, Russian Ambassador in London, left Gatchina on a special train on Monday at 9 p. m. for Reval.

The programme for the Czar's journey was altered in the last moment and the Imperial train consequently did not arrive until yesterday morning, when the Czar went on board his yacht at once. King Edward arrived at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### LORD TWEEDMOUTH.

With reference to the reports, says the *Aberdeen Free Press*, regarding Lord Tweedmouth's condition, we are informed on the best authority that he has been ordered to take a rest cure in the country, owing to a sudden nervous breakdown. Meanwhile arrangements have been made whereby during his absence the ordinary official duties of Lord President of the Council will be carried on under commission, so that no public inconvenience may be occasioned.

#### ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL VISIT.

The German workmen from Düsseldorf and Duisburg now on a visit in London have been invited by the City authorities to inspect the Central Criminal Court and the Mansion House, and to luncheon at the Guildhall, on Friday next.

#### THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

The *Iron and Steel Trades Journal* in London announces on good authority that President Fallières and M. Clémenceau will pay an unofficial visit to the Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush late in August or early in September.

#### DEPRESSION IN THE COTTON TRADE.

The cottonspinners in Ashton under Lyne, Lancashire, have closed the works for a week, in some cases for ten days, on account of the depression in the cotton trade. Usually Whit Sunday and Monday are only closed.

#### RAILWAY COMBINE. OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Saturday afternoon the Great Central Railway Company announced that the directors of the Great Northern, Great Central, and Great Eastern companies had decided "to seek Parliamentary powers with the view of entering into a working agreement based upon the arrangements recently approved by the shareholders of the Great Central and Great Northern companies. The three companies have already made arrangements for co-operation in connection with the movement of their traffic, which will tend towards economy in work-

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

Mr. and Mrs. Tower, by special appointment, went to Potsdam last Monday, where Mr. Tower was received by the Emperor in formal audience to deliver his letter of recall. His Majesty, in the presence of Secretary of Foreign Affairs Baron von Schön and the Court Functionary whose business the formal introduction of Foreign Ambassadors is, Baron von dem Knesebeck, accepted the letter and in a short but formal speech expressed to the departing Ambassador of the United States his gratitude and acknowledgment for his constant and very successful efforts to foster the happily existing friendly relations between the two countries. Then he thanked both Mr. and Mrs. Tower for the hospitable manner in which they had fulfilled the social duties at the American Embassy, and wished them farewell.

Mr. and Mrs. Tower had been invited to stay for luncheon, and there they had occasion to say good-bye to the Empress, who also was very kind to them, and to the Crown Prince and the Princess, who had come over to attend the annual "Schrippenfest"—so called because according to an old custom each soldier finds at his place a genuine "Berliner Schrippe," a large roll of a kind which formerly used to be a specialty of Berlin and Potsdam bakeries—to which Mr. and Mrs. Tower also were invited. This is the anniversary of the foundation of the "Infanterie-Lehrbataillon," the model infantry battalion of the whole German army, which is composed of specially selected men of all infantry troops in Germany. The soldiers, in tents erected at the "Communs," a gallery connecting their barracks with the Emperor's Palace, are dined, while the Emperor, the Empress, the Crown Prince and all the Princes and Princesses of the Royal house are present and chat with them. It is a very unique and picturesque affair, hardly equalled by anything similar in any other army.

After the "Fest," at which the Royal personages moved among their guests and the soldiers in a very informal manner, Mr. and Mrs. Tower took a cordial leave from their Majesties and returned to Berlin.

Last Sunday Mr. Tower was entertained at a formal farewell dinner by Secretary Baron v. Schön; on Saturday, at noon, he had been received by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince v. Bülow.

Tuesday and Wednesday will be used by Mr. and Mrs. Tower to make farewell calls, and on Thursday they will leave for Paris, as already reported by the *Daily Record*.

It is highly gratifying and to the great credit of all concerned that Mr. Tower has been able to conclude his official life as Ambassador of the United States with an achievement which will connect his name with the history of friendly relations between Germany and the United States for ever. It will be remembered that about two or three months ago a report to the effect that Germany had declined to conclude an arbitration treaty with the United States made a stir in the political and diplomatic world. In fact, after the U. S. Government had succeeded in concluding such treaties with all other important European Powers, they found some difficulties in coming to similar agreement with Germany. This caused some anxiety in Washington, and Ambassador Tower was instructed by the State Department to give the matter his earnest attention. This Mr. Tower did and the result of his efforts is, that Germany now formally announces her readiness to conclude such a treaty on the same basis as the other Powers. Only some formal legal points, which are at present being considered by the legal advisers of both governments, but which are of minor importance, remain to be settled. The official announcement of this act was the contents of the last official cablegram of Mr. Tower to his Government as Ambassador.

This is certainly a most worthy conclusion to the official activity of Mr. Tower's six years as the American Ambassador in Berlin.

## Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution

Meininger Strasse 6, IV., I.

Baron Suteimi Chinda, hitherto Vice-minister in the Foreign ministry at Tokio, has been appointed Japanese ambassador in Berlin.

A reception of those about to start in the Prince Heinrich Automobile Competition was held at the Imperial Auto-Club on Monday evening. Prince Heinrich sent the following message by wire: "Once more I exhort all who take part in the competition to be orderly and careful, and I wish you success and an enjoyable trip."

129 of the 144 cars entered passed the scales from 7 a.m. until 3 p.m. the same day. Of the 144 automobiles which had been entered for this tour, 128 started from the Tempelhof, Berlin, yesterday morning; the first at 6 o'clock, the rest at precise intervals of thirty seconds, so that the last left at 7.4 a.m. There was a great crowd to witness the starts. Automobile No. 50, belonging to Herr Dorndorf, Breslau, ran against a balk of timber in Unter den Linden, and was disabled.

Fire in church during service. A fire broke out during divine service last Monday in the Paulskirche at Moabit which was happily controlled before doing great damage. The congregation fled in a panic.

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Madame Butterfly	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Journalisten	7.30
Comic Opera	Die Fledermaus	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Ohne Geläut	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Im wei-ßen Rösel	8
Laisen Theatre	Im Goldland	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Cowboy	8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	8
Lessing Theatre	Nora	8
Berliner Theatre	All-Heidelberg	7.30
New Theatre	Liebe. Unter der Guillotine	8
Kleines Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr	8
Trianon Theatre	Vienn. Ensemble: Frau Baronin	8
Schiller Theatre Char-	Das letzte Mittel	8
lottenburg	Sári Fedák: Brettgräfin	8
Deutsches Theatre	(Kammerspiele) Tugendwächter.	8
"	Unterseeboot	8
Lustspielhause	Die blaue Maus	8
Urania Theatre	Von der Zugs Spitze zum Watz-	8
	mann	8

Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	at 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Selbstmörder-Klub	8
Theatre des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Apollo Theatre	Die süßen Grisetten. Spezialitäten	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8

## 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.

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing." No mention was made of the Midland Company, which opposed the previous arrangement between the Great Central and Great Northern companies, and which, rumour had it earlier in the week, might be included in the scheme now formulated. When the news became known in the railway market there was no little excitement, and the stocks of the companies concerned were considerably advanced.

"This announcement," said Lord Allerton (according to a *Daily Graphic* interview), merely follows on the lines of the previous agreement between the Great Northern and the Great Central Railway Companies. By that agreement, which was promulgated under the old Act of 1858, the Great Eastern could not be included, but the inclusion of the Great Eastern has been contemplated from the first. You have only to look at the map and see the geographical position of the three railways to understand why that should be so."

"Do you think it will be better from every point of view?"

"I don't only think it," replied Lord Allerton emphatically, "I am sure it will be better all round—better for the general public; better for the three companies and their shareholders, and better for the men. The service of trains will be improved everywhere."

"Will the fares be increased?"  
"No, of course not; there is no reason whatever for such a suggestion. But the new agreement will mean that we shall run fuller trains. We want an approximation to the flexibility which marks the running of tramways—to run as many trains as the public require, and at the same time to eliminate wasteful duplication, and thus to secure full loads. That is really the art of transport, and that is the idea underlying the whole proposal."

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE EXPLOSION IN THE CRUISER "TENNESSEE."

The explosion in the U.S. cruiser "Tennessee" occurred on Friday morning. The vessel was steaming at a speed of 19 knots when a steam pipe in the starboard engine-room burst under a pressure of 235lbs., a moment after Admiral Sebree and other

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officers had concluded an inspection of the room. Fourteen half-naked men in the compartment were enveloped in a torrent of steam and hot water, and two of them perished at their posts, while two others managed to crawl into another compartment before they succumbed.

The survivors, all of whom were injured, courageously aided one another to escape, but two of them are so badly hurt that they will probably not recover. The Admiral says the accident is one of those for which it is impossible to account.

### CYCLONE IN NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

A devastating cyclone raged on Friday last in South Nebraska and North Kansas. An extensive tract of country is laid waste; 21 people were killed. In Byron, Geneva, and other towns 75 houses are in ruins, and homeless farmers have fled there in terror, seeking refuge. In Gladstone, Colorado, the number of killed is estimated at 23. At the Gold King mine, after an explosion of firedamp, 34 miners descended the shaft to rescue three comrades who were missing. Only 14 of the 34 returned; the rest are believed to have succumbed to the noxious gas, and to have lost their lives.

(Continued on page 3.)

# DRESDEN

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## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

### Der Trompeter von Säckingen.

Opera in three acts, with an introductory scene. Music by Victor E. Nessler.

#### Cast of the introductory scene:

Werner Kirchhofer, student of law	Herr Scheidemantel.
Konradin, the trumpeter of an Imperial recruiting party	Herr Erwin.
Chamberlain to the Elector	Herr Engelhardt.
The Rector magnificus of Heidelberg University	Herr Wachter.
A student	Herr Piehler.

#### Cast of the Opera:

Baron von Schönau	Herr Nebuschka.
Maria, his daughter	Fräul. Seebe.
Count von Wildenstein	Herr Büssel.
His divorced wife, sister-in-law to the Baron	Fräul. Schläger a.G.
Damian, the Count's son of his second marriage	Herr Erl.
Werner Kirchhofer	Herr Scheidemantel.
Konradin	Herr Erwin.
Heralds	Herr Hafner.
	Herr Pust.
	Herr Geisenhofer.
	Herr Ernst.
Boatmen	Herr Wolf I.
	Herr Seifert.

PILOT. The Heidelberg students, among them Werner, the adopted son of a professor, are making a great noise after a drinking bout, at which Werner wins applause by a trumpet solo. For their disorderly conduct they are dismissed from the University. Werner enlists as trumpeter. The Baroness Maria, who is present at a festival, is insulted by the peasants, and Werner protects her. He wins the admiration of Maria, and also of her aunt, Countess of Wildenstein, who is reminded, by his appearance, of her lost son, who had been stolen by gipsies. Her divorced husband, Count of Wildenstein, has married again. He proposes to Maria's father that she should marry Damian, his son of his second marriage. The proposal is gladly accepted. Maria, however, is in love with Werner, who is engaged as Castle Trumpeter. Their love for each other is discovered by Maria's aunt, who tells her father. Werner is dismissed. Damian arrives at the castle. The castle is besieged by the peasants. Damian proves a coward, and it is Werner who comes to the rescue. He proves to be the son of the Countess, and is rewarded by the hand of Maria. Composer: Victor E. Nessler, born 1841, died 1890.

Thursday night	Die Fledermaus	at 7.30
Friday night	Götterdämmerung	" 6
Saturday night	Die Regimentstochter	" 7.30
Sunday night	Margarethe	" 7
Monday night	Der fliegende Holländer	" 7.30

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Vom anderen Ufer	at 7.30
Thursday night	Maria Stuart	" 7
Friday night	The Importance of being Earnest	" 7.30
Saturday night	Vater und Sohn	" 7.30
Sunday night	Mein Leopold	" 7.30
Monday night	Rose Bernd	" 7.30

### Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Ein Walzertraum	at 7.30
Thursday night	Orpheus in der Unterwelt	" 7.30
Friday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30
Saturday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30

### Central Theatre.

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

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Prince and Princess Johann Georg were among the first visitors to the exhibition of paintings by the "Society of 25 English painters," at the art-gallery of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse, where their Royal Highnesses also inspected the other pictures exhibited: by E. Müller-Müller, Dresden; F. Steiniger, Dresden; A. Schneider, Chemnitz; and F. Overbeck, Worpsswede.

The Royal Opera. As Herr Perron had not recovered from his hoarseness, Herr Soomer, from Leipzig, sang *Wotan* in the "Walküre" on Saturday. What was said in praise of him in "Rheingold" holds good here. The voice sounded fresh and full and, though much of its beauty was lost for want of perfect resonance, powerful and of good tone quality; it is least effective in the deep bass register, and in the dialogue with *Brünnhilde* in the second act Herr Soomer had recourse to pressed declamation. That would have been a small matter, if the Leipzig artist had only disappointed us of a few sonorous bass notes. But in that dialogue, where the most affecting expression possible should be found for the growing tragic force, so as to strike the fundamental chord for the development of the whole *Wotan* drama, Herr Soomer failed painfully. His tone was rather that of the honest citizen wrangling querulously with his landlord about his rent than of the exalted and mighty hero who, finding himself powerless against fate, seeks deliverance in the surrender of his free-will and in the renunciation of the wish to live. As Herr Soomer sang the words "Nur eines will ich, das Ende!", I also longed only for the end of the opera. But when that came, I was again pleased with Herr Soomer, in the departure from *Brünnhilde* scene. Here Herr Soomer struck a chord of plaintive emotion which was genuine and affecting, and, as his voice also sounded wonderfully fresh, this was the climax of his performance. Herr Soomer has been engaged for the Dresden Opera from 1912. If he uses the time until then to acquire the art of representing depth of feeling, much good may be expected of him; As he now represents it, he does not show fitness for the highest posts; Herr Perron's grandeur would eclipse him. The cast otherwise was the usual one: with Frau Wittich's splendid impersonation of *Brünnhilde*, Dr. v. Bary's excellent *Siegfried*, the very admirable *Sieglinde* of Frau Krull, and the imposing *Fricka* of Fräulein v. Chavanne. It is a pity that the part of *Hunding* should have been assigned to Herr Puttlitz, as he is not equal to it. Herr v. Schuch conducted with his usual spirit, and compensated one through the ear for pain that had been inflicted on the eye by very poor scenery. If a notice were hung up recommending that opera glasses should be left in the cloak-rooms, the impression of the great work on very many of those who go to hear it would be less marred than it is now. M. N.

As the result of a complaint on the part of one of the active members of the *Rudergesellschaft Dresden*, whose boat was rammed by the steamer "Schwan," orders will be issued by the Wasserstrassen-Bauamt I. that all such ferry steamers must give a signal by bell or whistle, before pulling out. Further, a safety grating must be put on the up-stream end of the Naumann bath house raft; and all the poles and blocks anchored to the bottom of the river, and which now are sometimes submerged and sometimes above water,

must be given length enough or chain enough to be always visible above water.

## The International Pharmacy Reichs-Apotheke

Grande Pharmacie Internationale THE LEADING PHARMACY FOR FOREIGNERS Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10.

At the Central Theatre today *Der Hausfreund*, a comedy in three acts by F. de Flers and G. de Caillavet, translated by B. Jacobson, will be given for the 5th time.

The next novelty at this theatre will be *Der Teufel*, a piece in three acts by Franz Molner, which was played more than a hundred times last winter at the Deutsches Theatre in Vienna to crowded houses, and which met with great success at the Lessing Theatre, Berlin, with Herr Bassermann in the title-rôle. Here that rôle will be taken by Herr A. Bozenhard of the Thalia Theatre in Hamburg. The Management of the Central Theatre has provided entirely new scenery for the piece, so that it may be sure to have in Dresden the same success that it has never failed to secure elsewhere.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:—(1) March, Fucik. (2) Overture, "Der verlorne Sohn," Auber. (3) Heimwärts, Grieg-Clark. (4) Bilder aus dem Süden, Nicodé. (5) Vorspiel, "Heinrich der Löwe," Kretschmer. (6) Minuet, Wagner. (7) Grand Fantasia, "Les Huguenots," Meyerbeer. (8) Overture, "Prinz Methusalem," Strauss. (9) Schlummerlied, Ersfeld. (10) Waltz, Keler. Béla. (11) Marche espagnole, Vollpahl.

Another terrible crime was committed in Dresden yesterday morning. A mechanic named Janett, of Sebnitzer Strasse 50 in Neustadt, fatally injured his wife and two children with blows from a hammer on the head, and then hung himself. The terrible tragedy took place about 7 a.m. while the family was having breakfast, and was discovered by the man's father-in-law who lives in the same house. Janett is described as a good-for-nothing who was addicted to drink. The two little children died soon after they were taken to hospital. The wife is not expected to live.

### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse. Wednesday, June 10th. *Ember Day*. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Thursday, June 11th. *S. Barnabas, A. and M.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Friday, June 12th. *Ember Day*. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Saturday, June 13th. *Ember Day*. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.C.L.

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.

### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

South-westerly winds, changeable weather, warmer, no heavy rain.

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

## THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

The battleships "Maine" and "Alabama" sailed from San Francisco on Monday for Hampton Roads via the Suez canal. Mr. James R. Garfield, Secretary of Interior, is proceeding on board of one of the ships to Honolulu, in order to study the immigration and the labour question.

## NEW LINE TO HUDSON'S BAY.

It is announced that the Dominion Government has decided to grant a cash subsidy to, and to guarantee bonds of, the Canadian Northern Railway, for the construction of a line to Hudson's Bay, the Government retaining the control of the rates. The intention some time ago was to build a line from the proceeds of the sale of lands.

## THE RACE PROBLEM.

In a fight between niggers and white men at Clearspring Oklahoma, 13 niggers and 6 white men were killed.

## HAYDN MONUMENT UNVEILED.

The ceremony of unveiling a bust of Haydn in Fairmont Park in Philadelphia took place on Saturday in the presence of representatives of the Municipal body, the German Consul, and the officers and men of the German cruiser "Bremen." A choir of 1,000 singers did the musical honours.

## SEIZURE OF A RAILWAY.

The Supreme Court of the United States has appointed an official Receiver for the Wheeling Lake Erie Railway Company, which is indebted to the American Car Wheel Company to an amount, it is supposed, of 28 millions of dollars.

## NEWS FROM GERMANY.

## COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

The clapper of the Kaiser-bell on the Cologne Cathedral broke, and fell on to the street on Saturday evening, without injuring anybody. It had only just been welded together after having broken before.

## THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S TOUR.

Herr Dernburg, the German Secretary of State for the Colonies, received several German members of society in Cape Town on Whit Sunday, and took the opportunity of expressing his views as to the importance of the national development of the outposts of the Empire. He spoke with appreciation of the friendly reciprocal action of the British and Cape Governments, and pointed out the necessity for Germans in South Africa working with the British for the development of the country.

Herr Dernburg left Cape Town for Port Elisabeth on Sunday.

## NEWS FROM AUSTRIA.

## CURIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

It is reported from Lindau that a rock fell on the last car of a railway train near Bregenz, and knocked it and the three running in front of it into the Ach river. Twenty people were injured and two are not accounted for.

## A CELLULOID-DUST EXPLOSION.

A disastrous explosion which took place in a celluloid factory in the district Ottakring at Vienna, on Saturday last caused the death of 17 factory hands. Four men are not accounted for but there is a possibility that these having saved themselves. The subsequent fire destroyed the buildings completely.—The explosion occurred at 10.30 a. m.; among the victims is a sister of the owners of the establishment, in which 55 hands were employed, many of which are now in hospital.

## NEWS FROM ITALY.

## A TERRIBLE RAILWAY COLLISION.

A passenger train collided with a goods train at Rocca Pietra near Varallo on Monday afternoon. Nine people were killed and sixty-five injured. The passengers were pilgrims on their way from Varallo where they had visited the Church of the Crowned Virgin. The train had had to be held over at the station Rocca Pietra on account of a defect to its engine. The goods train came on from behind and telescoped several cars. Three of the injured people are not expected to live. A train with two companies of soldiers and doctors went to the scene of the disaster. The victims are all Italians.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

## MILITARY DRILL FOR SCHOOLBOYS.

The Under-Secretary of State for War introduced a Bill into the Chamber whereby all able-bodied young Frenchmen shall prepare themselves for military service prior to their entering the army or navy. This preparation is to be obtained in schools and institutions licensed by the Government. Certain advantages are to be accorded to

those who obtain a certificate of successful preparation.

## FRENCH OFFICER KILLED IN CHINA.

Agence Havas reports from Saigon that on June 3rd the French lieutenant Weigand, with a reconnoitring detachment, disarmed a number of Reformists in the vicinity of Phalong; while thus occupied he and his party were fired on by Chinese regular troops. The lieutenant and six of his men, Tonkinese, were killed, and four men wounded. Exemplary punishment of the guilty parties has been demanded by the French.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

## NAVAL PROGRAMME REJECTED BY THE DUMA.

The Duma rejected the Bill providing for an outlay of eleven million roubles for the construction of battleships, with 194 against 78 votes.

Addressing the House on the subject, M. Stolypin said that it was with a feeling of hopelessness that he approached the difficult task of rescuing the millions for the ships; he was, in fact, pleading in a lost cause. But the Government could not share the opinion of the majority in the House. As the Commander-in-Chief of an army rallies his beaten and scattered forces after the loss of a battle, so the Government, after the reverse which has been sustained, must not give way to feelings of indignation and seek victims, but must rebuild what has been destroyed. The Committee of the Duma had expressed the opinion that the first thing to be done was to decide questions respecting the land defences of the country, and that then the Navy department must be reorganized before proceeding to build ships. "I am ready," the Premier continued, "to subscribe to all that. I even go farther; I am convinced that those responsible to the Czar for the fleet will not contest the truth of it. But the conclusions which those representative and responsible persons must draw are not so simple. Your first task is to solve the question how to begin with the remains of what the enemy destroyed; your second, to be clear in your minds as to how that department should be reorganised which was not equal to the occasion; your third, to consider and decide in what way the naval forces should be organised in connection with the land forces. It is hopeless to expect an immediate solution of these general questions. The general question of the defence of the country touches the interests of all the departments; it has become a question of extraordinary importance to the State, and has been examined by the Imperial Council on the general plan of defence the Czar appended the following note: 'The general plan of defence must be clear and concise and designed for completion in one or two decades.'" M. Stolypin then detailed a number of reforms that had been carried out in the Navy department, remarking that much remained to be done and much would be done, but that no magic hand existed by a wave of which a whole department could be reorganised in a moment. If a definitive reorganisation of the department was to be waited for, they must reconcile themselves to a long delay in order that the remains of the fleet might be put in order. Every retrograde step in that department would affect the whole question. The Minister then urged the necessity of avoiding any stoppage of work at the building yards, and pointed out how requisite it was that the men of the Navy should be trained on board ships of the same type. Was Russia to be left for a number of years in a helpless condition with respect to naval defence? In spite of Russia's love for peace, such a condition would not be worthy of her place among the nations. The majority of the Duma apparently desired to cure the Navy department of its malady by a surgical operation. Their criticisms and their disclosures had done a great service to the fleet as well as to the Empire. He was convinced that, under the eye of the Duma, such malpractices as had occurred before would no longer be possible. (Continued cheering.) "I believe," said M. Stolypin in conclusion, "that your decision, whatever it be, will be dictated by your consciences and by pure patriotism. Do not complain if the Government has given you its opinion frankly and fairly. For the renewal of our naval forces there is but one word—'Forward'."

## THE SAMOS DISTURBANCES.

M. Sofulis, the President of the Senate of Samos, had a long interview on the present situation with the British Minister at Athens on Sunday. The newspapers report an increase in the emigration from the island.

## REMARKABLE APPOINTMENT IN PEKING.

According to reports published in London, Sir Walter Hillier, former British Consul-General in Corea, and a well-known authority on Far-Eastern affairs, has been nominated adviser to the Chinese Government, and will take up his duties immediately.

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## YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"König Albert," from New York for Bremen, left New York  
June 6th.  
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived  
Aden June 7th.  
"Roon," from Sydney for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven  
June 7th.  
"Neckar," from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived Bremer-  
haven June 8th.  
"Derfflinger," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremer-  
haven June 7th.  
"Bülow," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Singapore  
June 7th.  
"York," from Japan for Bremen, left Gibraltar June 7th.  
"Rhein," from Bremen for China, arrived Tsintau June 7th.  
"Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Shanghai  
June 8th.  
"Scharnhorst," from Bremen for Japan, left Antwerp  
June 8th.  
"Prinz Heinrich," from Yokohama for Hamburg, arrived  
Hogo June 7th.  
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York,  
on her first voyage passed Lizard June 8th.  
"Friedrich der Grosse," from Genoa for New York, left  
Gibraltar June 8th.  
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen,  
left Cherbourg June 8th.  
"Prinz Ludwig," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Suez  
June 8th.