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# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

During the six months that separate us from the riotous and ineffectual meeting of the Indian National Council in December of last year events in India have gone from bad to worse. Seditious speeches and writings have become more widespread; in spite of the measures of the Government, gross misbehaviour in schools and colleges has gone unpunished; instances of riot have been followed by attacks on prominent officials; and, worst of all, it would seem that a systematic conspiracy of violence is afoot which includes in its armory all the resources of the most vindictive and unscrupulous European agitation. Such methods have been hitherto unknown in India, and they indicate clearly enough how vastly the conditions of government have changed during the last fifty years. As Lord Minto said the other day, the Indian races are impressionable and imitative; we might add that in argument they tend to leap a stage or two beyond the just conclusion. It is a quality that has prompted them to abuse the political education of the last few decades and to confound the cause of freedom with that of anarchy. Meanwhile the attitude of the Government has met with severe criticism at the hands of experts on Indian politics. It has been maintained, notably in the vigorous letter of Sir Bampfylde Fuller in a recent copy of the *Times*, that, to use a happy phrase out of that journal's comments, the action of the Government has been "strangely timorous and apologetic." The native agitators have been construing a cautious policy as a symptom of fear, and have taken courage from the hesitation of their rulers to adopt strong executive measures. Sir Bampfylde Fuller's letter gives ample evidence that his removal from the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam was a mistake; that the firm attitude he took up two years ago against the incipient agitation had the full justification of subsequent events. Since his retirement the Lieutenant-Governor had maintained an almost unbroken silence on Indian affairs, and the present communication was only made at the request of his friends at a time when public opinion seems to be veering round completely to his own standpoint. But, apart from its importance as a personal document, the letter displays a grasp of means and ends such as only springs from close intimacy with the political character of a people. There are pertinent phrases in which he sums up the specific requirements of Indian policy. "A people harassed by picketing and counter-picketing does not appreciate a spirit of philosophic detachment in its rulers. . . ." Or again, "Words count for little in the East; merely awaken speculations as to what they are intended to conceal." Sir Bampfylde Fuller maintains unreservedly that the Government has not been firm, and that therefore the agitators are encouraged to believe that the Government is afraid of them and too weak to put them down.

The gloomy impression left by Sir Bampfylde Fuller's letter is not removed by the grave apprehension evident in the speeches in the Viceregal Council at Simla, which was held last Monday and at which two Bills, dealing with the disaffected state of the dependency, were introduced and passed. But if the authorities in India are impressed by the seriousness of the danger, the new measures are the best guarantee that at last something is to be attempted adequate in its scope to the new situation. It has been found that the present penal code has failed to meet many cases of violence and sedition, and it has been resolved to introduce machinery which should dispose expeditiously of all attempts to use explosives as a means of enforcing political aspirations and of all newspapers and pamphlets advocating violence. The measure dealing with explosives is straightforward, and is based on a similar measure, which is now a part of the law of England, introduced in the House of Commons in 1883. It has the full approval of the three native members of the Council, and it should prove of great assistance in deterring the manufacture of explosives and the financing of agents by wealthy agitators behind the scenes. With regard to the second measure, the Newspaper Bill, the native members complain that at least a month should have been given for its consideration before it be-

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came law. To this objection, however, Lord Minto replied that the necessity of prompt action was imperative, and that the fact of the Government's having chosen to act by legislation, when it was open to it to act by ordinance, was in itself a concession. He admitted that this legislation was somewhat more hasty, somewhat more summary than was usual under normal conditions, but he pointed out that the Government had resorted to legislation rather than to an ordinance because it desired to explain its conduct and to make it clear that the guiding motive was one of justice rather than of intimidation. The British *raj* had been built up on justice, and on that basis they intended to maintain it.

The Newspaper Bill does not touch the right of free speech in the press; on the contrary, the power of journalists to express themselves in any terms short of incitement to violence is left untouched except by the existing law. When, however, expressions such as the Bill is intended to combat have been judged to have been employed, the magistrate has the right without procedure in a Court of law to confiscate the offending issue, to prohibit further issues, and to confiscate the press. If the owner of the confiscated press thinks that the matter complained of does not bear the construction placed upon it by the magistrate an appeal lies to the High Court within fifteen days. Hitherto it has been difficult, if not impossible, to apprehend individuals ultimately responsible for publishing seditious. Thus, Sir Harvey Adamson pointed out in introducing the measure, during the last year the *Yugantar* had been prosecuted five times for sedition, a fresh publisher and printer being registered on each occasion. The new measure will render the repetition of such an abuse impossible. This, however, does not in any sense partake of the nature of a general Press Act, nor, according to Lord Minto, does the Government intend to tie its hands with reference to the introduction of more stringent measures. For the present, the policy of allowing the Press as much freedom as is practicable will be continued. The Indian Administration does not yet intend abandoning altogether the attempt of sanctioning generous opportunities for political emancipation; but, as the Viceroy said in reference to seditious publications, "no exaggerated respect for the principles of English freedom, totally unadapted to Indian surroundings, can justify us in allowing such poison to work its will."

### A CHANGE FOR SUFFRAGETTES.

In 1670 the following remarkable Act of Parliament was passed in England:—"That all women of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, whether virgins, maids or widows, that shall from after the passing of this Act impose upon, seduce, and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's male subjects, by scents, paints, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the laws now in force against witchcraft, sorcery, and such like misdemeanours, and that the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand null and void." The suffragettes ought to inquire whether the Act is still on the Statute book.

### A DANTE MEMORIAL.

The Italian Chamber has under consideration a Bill brought in by Signor Alfredo Baccelli seeking a million lire—about £40,000—to raise a monument in honour of Dante, the grandeur of which shall be in its simplicity. The *Tribuna* and the *Secolo* suggest that the monument should be set up on Mont Mario, on the right bank of the Tiber.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### THE REVAL ENTREVUE.

#### THE KING'S RETURN.

King Edward bade the Czar farewell on board the "Victoria and Albert" on Wednesday night. The Royal yacht weighed anchor early on Thursday morning and sailed for Holtenuau.

#### AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

The *St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency* publishes the following *communiqué*: The meeting of the rulers of Russia and England at Reval had for its object the strengthening of the friendly relations of the two governments which were introduced by the agreements of last year. In the course of the conferences which M. Isvolski, the Foreign Minister, had with Sir Charles Hardinge it was established that these agreements have exercised the happiest influence on the peaceable development of several questions treated therein. Complete harmony of opinions reigns, now as before, between Russia and England with regard to the situation in Persia and Afghanistan. As regards Persia, the Russian and British governments are as determined as ever to maintain the integrity and independence of this country. The negotiations which have been pending for some time between the two governments with regard to the situation in Macedonia may be taken to have arrived at a point where complete agreement will be reached, and it only remains to draw up a formal agreement. M. Isvolski and Sir Charles Hardinge could also convince themselves of the mutual wish of the two countries to maintain the best of relations with all other Powers and to give no cause for anxiety about their object. This applies equally to the agreements made between the two countries and to their general policy, and cannot help but contribute to the maintenance and furtherance of the cause of peace.

#### THE CZAR IN DANGER.

The *Standard* reports from Reval that, two days before the arrival of the Czar, a female teacher committed suicide by throwing herself in front of an approaching train, because she would not carry out an order of the Terrorist organisation with reference to the arrival of the Imperial family.

#### RUSSIAN MINISTERS INTERVIEWED.

The special correspondent of the *Matin* at Reval was received by the Russian Ministers MM. Stolypin and Isvolski, who authorised him to publish statements which correspond in the main with the *communiqué* already issued on the subject of the meeting of the monarchs. The following sentence in M. Stolypin's statement deserves to be emphasized. "Our alliance with France remains the fundamental principle of our general policy. Our friendship with England coincides with the peaceable objects of that alliance. The Anglo-Russian friendship is essential for the balance of power in Europe, which I am convinced no one would wish to disturb. By the side of our friendship with England our traditional friendship with Germany remains unchanged, since it in no wise suffers through our agreement with England. This agreement refers to Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet, countries in which England and Russia are endeavouring to defend their own interests."

#### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

##### MR. HALDANE'S ARMY CRITICISED.

Dr. T. Miller Maguire, in the course of a second article in the *World*, headed "The Haldane Fiasco," says:—"There is no question in the mind of any critic that the Territorial Artillery scheme is a preposterous absurdity, and that the reduction of the batteries of the Regular Artillery is a 'gamble' of a very risky nature, so risky as to call forth indignant protests from all parties, in spite of fantastic speeches in its defence by politicians *pour rire* like Lord Tweedmouth.

"The hundred and eighty batteries of the Territorial Force will be produced with much difficulty, and, if produced, will be very bad indeed. Gen. Grant found that too many guns, even if well managed, were a serious incumbrance in many cases, and sent batteries to the rear wholesale in May, 1864. But badly handled artillery are worse than no artillery.

(Continued on page 2).

# BERLIN

Mr. and Mrs. Tower left Berlin last Thursday. Shortly before the departure of the Paris express at one o'clock a small but select company gathered at the Potsdamer Bahnhof to bid them a last farewell. The German Foreign Office was represented by Baron v. Schön, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Baron von dem Busche-Haddenhausen; the British Embassy had sent Colonel Trench, who appeared in full uniform with cocked hat and plumes, Count Salis and others; the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and the Danish Minister, Baron Hegermann, appeared in person. The American colony was represented by Consul-General Thackara and his ladies, Mr. Garrett, the present Chargé d'Affaires, Captain and Mrs. Belknap, Secretary Miles—who, by the way, had come on crutches, as he had suffered a severe fall—and others. Besides, there were many ladies present, armed with big bunches of flowers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tower took an affectionate farewell from many dear old friends.

That Mr. Tower was hardly able to part from Berlin, was shown by a little incident, which caused great merriment. He had not noticed that the stationmaster had warned the passengers to board the train, and he was still shaking hands on the platform, when the train slowly got in motion. Only with the assistance of helping hands was he able to climb up and board the train, amid the shouts of his friends. Waving handkerchiefs conveyed a last salute to the party bound for Paris.

Dr. Hill, the new Ambassador of the United States to the Court of Berlin arrived in the capital yesterday. He has engaged a suit of rooms in the Hotel Adlon.

Madame Gadeski (Frau v. Tauscher), the famous singer, and her husband entertained at luncheon an interesting party last Thursday, in honour of another famous singer, Madame Marcella Sembrich, and her husband, Dr. Stengel, in her apartment on Kurfürstendamm. Among the guests were Mr. Dippel, the tenor and one of the managers of the Metropolitan Operahouse in New York, Mrs. Burg, a well-known New York actress, Miss Kerr and others belonging either to the stage or to the profession of critics.

In the Hotel Kaiserhof there is at present a collection of apparatus for the sterilisation of milk open for all visitors. The well-known New York philanthropist Nathan Strauss, Ex-Commissioner of Health of the City of New York, is giving Berlin authorities and private persons interested in the matter this object lesson of his methods. Mr. Strauss is in Langenschwalbach, whence he is expected in Berlin in a few days.

A full description of this interesting exhibition will appear in one of our next issues.

Herr Friedrich Lieban was appointed Königl. Preuss. Kammersänger on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his becoming a member of the Royal Opera company.

The IV. Musikpädagogische Kongress is sitting in the building of the Reichstag. At the opening sitting Professor Xaver Scharwenka welcomed the official representatives and delegates, and the business commenced with the consideration of the teaching of singing in training schools. At the second sitting, which took place at the Blüthner Saal, the chief item on the order of the day was the question: "What amount of importance for the musical education of our German youth does the method of Jaques Dalcroza possess?" At the third sitting Dr. Max Burkhardt, of Berlin, spoke on the subject of the history of music in the higher schools, and the discussion was continued by Dr. A. Schering, of Leipzig, Herr R. Kaden, of Dresden, and Dr. Münich, of Berlin. At the fourth sitting Professor Kulenkampff, of Berlin, presented a report on the social question, on which Fräulein Dr. Olga Stieglitz read a paper with the title: "How is the position of teachers of music to be improved with justice to the whole community?" M. O.

The Cross of the Wasa Order I. Class has been conferred by the King of Sweden on Hofkapellmeister Leo Blech.

We beg to draw especial attention to the auctions to be held next week at the Art Auction Rooms of Rudolph Lepke, Koch Strasse 28/29, which are announced in the advertisement on this page. Sufficient interest for buyers should attach to the sale of articles belonging to Frau Rosa Sucher, who has broken up her household in Berlin. This auction will be followed by that of the well-stocked library of Herr M. V. Weimar, which contains a large number of English and American books of value.

## 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).  
Fridays: 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
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.

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A. Pergande, Maassen Strasse 20.

**Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory, Luckenwalde b. Berlin.**  
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## Furniture and Art Auction

on account of the breaking up of her household by the Kgl. preuss. Kammersängerin Frau Rosa Sucher, Berlin. Drawing-, dining- and bedrooms, library. Persian carpets, china, miniatures, Hummelum from P. Titz, (silver and decorative articles of various kinds. Catalogue 1518 gratis.) On exhibition: Sunday and Monday, June 14th and 15th, 10-2 o'clock. Auction: Tuesday, 16th inst. and following days, from 10 a. m. daily.

**Library** belonging to Herr M. V. Weimar. Works on the science of art, music, literature &c. (Catalogue 1519 gratis). Auction: Friday and Saturday, June 19th and 20th, from 10 a. m.

## Rudolph Lepke's Kunst-Auctions-Haus.

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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Manon	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Rabensteinerin	7.30
Comic Opera	Die Fledermaus	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der ungläubige Thomas	" 8
Laisa Theatre	Die Stimme des Blutes	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Cowboy	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 8
Lesing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabrierinnen	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Company of the New Schauspiel-house: Raffles	" 8
New Theatre	Liebe Unter der Guillotine	" 8
Kleines Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Hoch im Ohr	" 8
Trianon Theatre	Vionn. Ensemble: Frau Baronin	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwits Opera: Die Regimentstochter	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Ohne Gefährt	" 8
Deutsches Theatre	Sári Fedák: Breittgrüßin (Kammerspiele) Tugendwächter	" 8
"	Unterseeboot	" 8
Leustspielhouse	Die blaue Maus	" 8
Urania Theatre	Im Lande der Mitternachtsonne	" 8
Theatre des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	at 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Selbstmörder-Klub	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Die süßen Griseiten. Spezialitäten	" 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
New Schauspielhouse	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

"Lord Roberts was doing the country a service a fortnight ago when he protested that the hundred and eighty Haldanic batteries would be a positive curse to the nation; and every intelligent critic contemplates with scorn the reduction of the regular artillery by 33 batteries. It is mere madness to throw away so great and so important a military asset as 33 batteries of regular artillery."

### THE "GLADIATOR" COLLISION.

A court-martial for the trial of Capt. Walter Lumsden, who commanded the "Gladiator" at the time of the collision with the liner "St. Paul" off the Isle of Wight on April 25th, was opened on board the "Victory" at Portsmouth last Wednesday.

The charge against Capt. Lumsden was that of hazarding his ship. Rear-Admiral A. S. Lowry was the president, and the other members constituting the court were Capt. Douglas A. Gamble, M. V. O., "Vernon"; Capt. A. H. Limpus, "Albion"; Capt. H. L. Tottenham, "Victory"; Capt. Reginald G. O. Tupper, "Excellent"; Capt. C. E. Anson, M. V. O., "Vengeance"; Capt. C. E. Tower, "Illustrious"; Capt. E. Hyde-Smith, "Fisgard"; Capt. A. J. Henniker Hughan, "Exmouth." Capt. Laurence E. Power, of the "Dryad," acted as the prosecutor, and Fleet Paymaster O. M. Luckham officiated as Deputy Judge-Advocate.

The circumstantial letter set forth briefly the general circumstances of the accident, describing how the "Gladiator," while on a voyage from Portland to Portsmouth early in the afternoon of April 25th, collided with the "St. Paul" after entering the Solent.

The first visit called was Lieut. Mainguy, who was the navigating officer of the "Gladiator" at the time of the collision.

### THE GERMAN WORKMEN'S VISIT.

A festivity took place on the terrace of the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon in honour of the German workmen from Düsseldorf and Duisburg.

### A NEW SHIP IN VIEW.

The Daily Telegraph reports from Portsmouth that, after the launch of the battleship "St. Vincent" in September next, a new ship of the "Dreadnought" type will be laid down, of still greater displacement and heavier armament. The said new ship will cost 2 1/4 millions sterling, displace 21,000 tons, and be propelled by gas engines, thereby avoiding smoke and the necessity of funnels. The main armament will consist of ten 13-inch guns. Thirteen months will be allowed from the laying of the keel for the completion of the ship, ready for sea.

### LORD MORLEY ON INDIA.

Lord Morley, the Secretary of State for India, speaking at a dinner at the Indian Civil Service Club, said that 50 years had now passed since the Crown assumed the government of India. At present the conditions there were somewhat critical, but he did not believe that the discovery of a secret organisation portended the approach of serious convulsions. He had a firm conviction of England's preparedness in the event of a crisis occurring.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### DEATH OF MR. O. H. P. BELMONT.

Reuter reports the death of Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, which took place at New York on Wednesday.

Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont was a brother of Mr. August Belmont, the owner of Norman III, the favourite in the recent Derby, and a member of the banking firm of August Belmont and Co., the

American representatives of Rothschilds, the great European bankers. He was also known as a politician.

### FLOODS IN MONTANA.

The recent heavy rains have caused terrible floods in Montana, and hundreds of square miles are under water. Seven thousand people are homeless, and many are in danger of starvation, having lost their all. Seven bodies have been recovered in one district alone, and the loss of life is reported to be very great.

### MR. TAFT'S CHANCES.

The Sun reports from Chicago that Mr. Taft has already secured the votes of 491 delegates to the National Convention, so that his nomination for the Presidency is assured.

### NEWS FROM GERMANY.

**THE ACCIDENT TO THE N.G.L. STEAMER.**  
Bösmann's Telegraph Bureau rectifies the report of the encounter of the North German Lloyd steamer "Kronprinz Wilhelm" with icebergs, which we published in our edition of yesterday. The truth seems to be that the steamer arrived at New York only a little after her scheduled time, having lost a blade of her port screw on the 6th instant. On the following day she passed two large icebergs at a distance of ten miles. The report of her having come into collision with an iceberg is untrue.

**THE NAVY LEAGUE GENERAL MEETING.**  
The members of the Deutscher Flottenverein arrived at Danzig in the course of Thursday from all parts of Germany to take part in the general meeting. The ceremony of welcoming the visitors took place at the "Artushof" at 8 o'clock in the evening, Regierungspräsident v. Jagow being present. The whole Executive Committee met yesterday morning at the Schützenhaus. (Continued on page 3.)

# DRESDEN

Grand Art Exhibition Dresden 1908. In the *Kunstgewerbe* section, under Professor Karl Gross, the centrepiece belonging to the Municipality of Dresden is perhaps the most striking of the exhibits. This centrepiece was designed by Professor Karl Gross and executed by the jewellers Ehrenlechner, Heinze, and Berger; it is masterly in design, and in its thoroughly independent character it shows the artistic power of its designer in an eminent degree; the base forms a golden fruit dish. The eight sides of the dish represent some of the most prominent buildings of Dresden in ivory: the new Rathaus, the large pavilion of the Zwinger, the new Parliament House, the Academy of Arts, the steps of the Brühl'sche Terrasse, the Kreuzkirche, the Belvedere, and the Roman Catholic Court church. On the eight shafts of the silver-gilt dish sit or stand eight charming little figures in silver, representing types of the working classes: a chair-bearer, a fisherman, a flower-woman, an iceman, a coalheaver, &c. In the middle of the dish rises a tree-like stem, with branches bearing fruit-like capsules; attached to the capsules are rings from which memorial medals of any kind may be hung. The capsules, which open on the removal of a pin, contain tiny figures or groups in ivory, representing Art, Science, Education, Handiwork, Industry, Commerce, Nursing, Religion, Engineering, &c., in fact, all the branches of human work with which the Municipal authorities of the city have to do. The whole is crowned by the figure Dresden with her children. The small figures in ivory were designed by the deceased sculptor August Hudler and executed by the ivory carver Weissenfels. The castings were done by the firm Pirner und Franz. The work as a whole is a masterpiece, uniform in design and general effect, while the numerous details display careful study of Nature as well as a pronounced feeling for style.

The amateur performance which was given so successfully in the "Residenz Theater" on June 2nd for the benefit of the *Dresdner Ferienkolonie* will be repeated by special request on Monday 15th inst. at 7.30. The *Ferienkolonie* provides a short holiday for children who are otherwise not able to leave the town and see the fresh country even once in the year.

Tickets are now to be had at the booking-office in the Residenz Theater and at the Invalidendank, See Strasse.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service at the Kreuzkirche, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, will be as follows:

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Bed-  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's

## LINEN

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RICHARD WEHSENER.

(1) Organ prelude. (2) Johann Eccard: "Der heilig' Geist vom Himmel kam," six-part chorus from "Proussische Festlieder." (3) G. Fr. Händel: "O hätt' ich Jubals Harf," Aria for soprano from the "Josuah." (4) Joh. Seb. Bach: Largo and Moderato from the G-minor concerto for violin. (5) Johann Eccard: "Das geistlich Kirchlein," five-part chorus. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Kantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by: Fräulein Elfriede Baldamus, violin-virtuosa, and Fräulein Elisabeth Förster, concert-singer (soprano). Organist: Herr Alfred Sittard.

The programme for this evening's Belvedere concert is as follows: (1) "Mussinau," march, Carl. (2) Overture: "Die weisse Dame," Bolldieu. (3) Minnelied, R. Becker. (4) Schmiedelieder from "Siegfried," Wagner. (5) Overture: "Patrie," Bizet. (6) Andante from violin concerto, Mendelssohn. (7) Suite from "Frauenlob," R. Becker. (8) Fragmento from "Der fidele Bauer," Leo Fall. (9) "En Patiment," Ambrosio. (10) Kaiser valse, Strauss. (11) Altdeutscher Marsch, Kämpfert.

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.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.15

Marie, Die Tochter des Regiments.  
(The daughter of the regiment.)

Comic Opera in two acts. Music by Gaetano Donizetti.

#### Cast:

The Duchess of Craquitordi . . . . .	Frau Lehmann.
The Marchesa di Maggiorivoglio . . . . .	Fräul. Kuntze a. G.
Marie . . . . .	Frau Wedekind.
Sulpice, sergeant major . . . . .	Herr Nebuschka.
Tonio, a Tyrolean . . . . .	Herr Jäger.
Hortensio, steward . . . . .	Herr Erl.
A corporal . . . . .	Herr Büssel.
A notary . . . . .	Herr Markgraf.
A servant . . . . .	Herr Ernst.
A Tyrolean peasant . . . . .	Herr Wolf I.

PLOT. Marie has been found and educated by a French sergeant, Sulpice, and the whole of his regiment worship her. Her lover Tonio is about to be hung as a spy, but Marie intervenes, telling how Tonio saved her life; they relent and Tonio joins their ranks. The Marchesa di Maggiorivoglio appears, and claims Marie as her niece, and refusing to hear of her marrying a common soldier, carries her away to her castle, where she is surrounded by instructors in singing, dancing &c.—but her heart is with her soldiers. To her delight they arrive, with Tonio, who has been made an officer, at their head. The Marchesa still refuses to consent to their marriage, and confides to Marie that she is really her mother. A great festival is arranged to celebrate Marie's betrothal with a young Duke, when the soldiers appear and Sulpice tells the story of Marie's life. The Marchesa relents, Tonio and Marie are united, and the high-born guests retire disgusted.

Composer: Donizetti, born 1797, died 1848.

Sunday night . . . . .	Margarethe . . . . .	at 7
Monday night . . . . .	Mignon . . . . .	" 7.30

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . .	Vater und Sohn . . . . .	at 7.30
Sunday night . . . . .	Mein Leopold . . . . .	" 7.30
Monday night . . . . .	Rose Bernd . . . . .	" 7.30

### Residenz Theatre.

Tonight . . . . .	Ein Walzertraum . . . . .	at 7.30
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### Central Theatre.

Tonight . . . . .	Der Hausfreund . . . . .	at 8
Sunday afternoon . . . . .	Der Dieb . . . . .	" 3.30
Sunday night . . . . .	Der Hausfreund . . . . .	" 8

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## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

### THE PRINZ HEINRICH COMPETITION.

The start from Kiel for the journey to Flensburg-Husum-Hamburg (distance 332.8 kilometres—208 miles) began soon after 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The number of automobiles starting was 127, and the interval between the starts was one minute. The last motor got away at 7.30. Two non-competing cars also started to make the tour. The first speed trials were to be made near Nienjahn over six miles of level road. No. 110, which broke an axle between Kiel and Stettin, arrived at Kiel late on Thursday evening.

### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

#### ANOTHER FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Tournai, June 11.

A passenger train which left Mons at 12 today derailed near Maffle; the luggage-van fell on top of the locomotive and the whole train caught fire. There are said to be 4 or 5 killed and many injured. The train was completely burnt. The Fire-brigade from Chièvres did good work.

### NEWS FROM PORTUGAL.

#### PRECAUTION ASKED OF THE CONSULAR CORPS.

A Lisbon telegram of yesterday states that the rumours current with regard to the arrests made there a short time ago are entirely without foundation; but it is true that the police magistrate has requested the foreign Consuls to keep a watchful eye on the persons who apply to them for support.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE CZAR'S DEPARTURE FROM REVAL.

The Imperial yacht "Standart" with the Czar and Czarina and the Imperial family on board put to sea at 10.25 yesterday morning. The yacht "Poljarnaja Swesda," with the Empress Maria Fedorowna, and the Grand Duchess Olga and her husband on board, had started earlier in the morning. The Russian ships at anchor in the roads left at the same time with the "Standart."

### MORE DEATH SENTENCES.

The Court Martial at Warsaw again sentenced seven people to death.

### CHINA AND JAPAN.

The *St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency* reports from Peking: China and Japan are at present revising the temporary regulations issued in 1907 for the carrying of the Japanese mail by the Japanese and South-Manchurian railways connected with the Chinese railways. Japan insists on retaining the right of carrying the mail from Peking to Inkau in mail-bags of her own. China, however, will not concede to this. Negotiations with regard to the carrying of the Chinese mail by the South-Manchurian railways have not begun yet.

### PERSIA MAKES COMPENSATIONS.

Tiflis, June 11.

The Persian consul-general handed 50,000 roubles to the Russian authorities, having received that amount from Täbris as compensation for the attack near Beljasuvar. The families of the officer and men who were killed on that occasion are to be paid 30,000 roubles out of this amount.

## MORE ROBBERY AND MURDER.

The cash office of the Custom House at Tiflis was entered at noon on Thursday by ten men, who robbed the safe of all the money it contained. The head of the department, four of his men, and one other person were killed by the robbers. In the pursuit that followed two police officials were wounded, but three of the escaping gang were killed and one wounded, while six got clear away with a booty amounting to 24,000 roubles.

### THE AERIAL THREE-DECKER.

M. Delagrance, who with his aeroplane beat all records, a few weeks ago, in the presence of the King of Italy, has informed his friends in Rome that it is his intention to construct in Paris another aeroplane, in which he will embody a new principle, suggested by the results of his experiments in Rome.

The new apparatus will have three "decks," and M. Delagrance believes it will be able to defy even a violent wind. He will name it "Delagrance IV."

### THE TROUBLES IN SAMOS.

#### REPORT DENIED.

According to official information from Constantinople the rumour of a detachment of 20 Russians having been set ashore at Samos in order to protect the Russian consulate is absurd, since there is no Russian consulate at Samos. All reports derogatory to the behaviour of the Turks are likewise said to be without foundation. On the contrary, it is maintained that according to the testimony of the foreign consuls the Turkish troops have behaved themselves remarkably well. (Continued on page 4.)

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

## THE SITUATION GLOOMY.

An *Agence Havas* telegram from Athens dated Thursday states that M. Sofoulis, the President of the Senate at Samos, has addressed an urgent memorial to the protecting Powers, protesting against the excesses by the Turkish troops, against Prince Kopassis Effendi for going beyond his instructions and authority, and against the meeting which he has called at Karlovassi, to supply a legal basis for his proceedings.

News received at Athens by responsible persons is to the effect that the situation at Samos is gloomy, and that the provisional authorities are behaving in an arbitrary manner. The British Consul is said to have made a long report to his superiors on the subject.

## PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

## UNWONTED ENERGY OF THE SHAH.

The *Novoë Vremya*, which reported a strong anti-Russian feeling from Täbris on Wednesday, published in its issue of Thursday that a sudden change has overcome the population since the Shah had sent the following telegram to the Endshumen (political club) at Täbris: "Latterly unreliable people have committed arbitrary acts and spread anarchy in the country under the protection of the Medshlaess. Having decided to put an end to this mischief I have punished severely several guilty men. I shall continue to do so, but shall adhere strictly to the constitution."

This energetic language is said to have intimidated the Endshumen, who had already decided to dethrone the Shah. It has certainly gained many friends among the clergy and has killed the anti-Russian feeling.

## MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

A report from Fez dated Thursday reached Paris on that day, as follows: "An order was issued yesterday by criers that the shops were to be closed and decorated with flags in honour of Mulai Hafid. The streets were lined with soldiers. Mulai Hafid arrived attended by his suite, which was not numerous, and paid a visit to the sanctuary of Mulai Idris. A rumour is current that Mulai Hafid has authorised four Moroccans who reside in Manchester to endeavour to secure his recognition."

According to an *Agence Havas* report from Tangier, also dated Thursday, no impression had been made there by Mulai Hafid's entry into Fez. The garrison of Rabat had been reinforced by 500 men.

## THE REAL AMERICA.

The following interesting review of one of the best books published of late on the people and country of the United States, viz Mr. A. Maurice Low's "America at Home" (George Newnes), in which the author gives a very clear and unbiased account of the politics and customs of the American people, appeared in a London contemporary.

In the old days, the days some years behind us, when to Englishmen America was an undiscovered country, before British peers had contracted the habit of marrying American girls, when the American invasion had not swept over Europe, when American goods were not seen in every European shop, and Americans, men and women, were not the mainstay of hotel-keepers, dressmakers, and dealers in works of art—in those days it used to be said that when an adventurous Englishman landed in New York, before even he left the gangway and set his foot on American soil, he was captured by a horde of ravenous reporters, who, with wide-open note-books and pencils poised in the air waiting for his answer to the inevitable question, asked him for his "Impressions of the United States": for be it understood once and for all that no true American ever talks about his country as America. It is always the United States.

In the United States manhood suffrage exists. Practically every citizen of the United States, whether native born or naturalised, is entitled to vote for the candidate for the Presidency, members of Congress, and State and municipal officers. The exceptions are to be found in some of the Southern States, where, to deprive the negroes of the right of suffrage, certain educational qualifications have been imposed, which the negroes, being illiterate, are unable to meet.

Each State is sovereign within its own borders. Each State makes its own constitution and can adopt such form of constitution as it pleases, provided only that it is a Republican form of government—as under the fourth article of the federal constitution the United States is pledged "to guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of government"—and is not in derogation of any of the inhibitions of the federal constitution. For example, the constitution prohibits the granting of any title of nobility in the United States, or the passage of any bill of attainder or ex post

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## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.**  
Saturday, June 13th. *Ember Day.* 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
Sunday, June 14th. *Trinity-Sunday.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m. d. (Choral) Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.  
Wednesday, June 17th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, June 18th. *Corpus Christi Day.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, June 19th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

**THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5,** at the head of Reichs Strasse.  
Sunday, June 14th. *Trinity-Sunday.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.  
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,** at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann 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.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
Westerly wind, more cloudy, cool, no heavy showers.

facto law. The constitution of a State that should contain provisions recognising titles of nobility or sanctioning attainder, would be null and void because un-republican in form and essence.

Among Americans, politics occupy a larger share of the attention of a large number of men than in any other country in the world. The reason, or, to be exact, the reasons—because there are two—are obvious. In America politics is a profession; it is a means whereby thousands, in the aggregate hundreds of thousands, of men earn a living. It is a business like any other.

There are not only politics as the term is understood in England—the government of the Empire and a seat in Parliament—but every State (and there are forty-six) is, so far as its domestic concerns are concerned, a separate principality with all the machinery of government. In national politics there are Presidents and Vice-Presidents, members of the Cabinet and judges, members of Congress and members of the diplomatic corps, office holders of high and low degree; in the States there are governors, judges, members of the Legislature, and an army of State officials. And nobody, from the President down, works for glory. Every man is paid. Politics is a recognised profession; the "party" is the fairy godmother whose magic wand turns the desert into pleasant places where the faithful find rest after the heat and labour of a strenuous campaign. In England an election affects the fortunes of only a very few persons; in America it is of direct interest to thousands, which is the reason why American politics are always so intense; why an American electoral campaign arouses such enthusiasm and passion, why an American takes to politics as naturally as a duck does to water, and why the "boss" is an institution.

It is the boast of the American that neither classes nor caste exist in the United States; that the restricted and painful influence of class does not make itself felt in his country; and when he refers to the Declaration of Independence, and repeats the sonorous phrase of that majestic document, that all men are born free and equal, he really imagines that real words have made class distinction impossible.

Only hypocrisy would close its eyes to the fact that there are social divisions in the United States. Every year the lines are more tightly drawn, and it must be admitted that wealth makes classes. Money exercises a baneful influence in the United States, because, to a very large extent, money is the foundation on which an aristocracy is being erected. It is not, of course, an aristocracy in the European sense of the word, not an aristocracy such as is known in England; it does not owe its existence to hereditary titles or nobiliary creations; and yet it is an aristocracy, a class apart from the great masses of the people, a class that arrogates to itself certain things and owes its prominence simply to the fact that it has great riches.

The United States is really two countries, the East and the West. In all things that go to make a nation the two sections are, of course, one. There is as much patriotism in the East as there is in the West, but it takes a different form. The people of the East believe as fully in the destiny of their country and the future greatness of the Imperial Republic as do the people of the West; but in habit of thought, in manner of life, they are in so many things dissimilar that they might almost be two nations.

The man of the West is by environment and natural conditions a man of a large and free life. He is still today in certain sections a pioneer. In other places he is the son of a pioneer whose father only a few short years ago, as the progress of society is measured, carved his way out of the wilderness and brought Nature under his subjection. The West is still in a primitive stage. Civilisation is there, it is true, but it is a civilisation which has not yet taken on all the refinements and the niceties of life, which come from years of the practice of social amenities. It is a rather rough, boisterous, and joyous state of being. The men who make the West are men of an intense vitality and sturdy physique, men who have got whatever they possess by the force of courage and intelligence and the determination to succeed. They have won because they deserved to win.

To anyone who has not been to the United States and wishes to get a thorough knowledge of the country and people we can strongly recommend this book, as it is delightful reading and not at all heavy.

## WAGERS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Betting offers are not confined to the House of Commons. It will be remembered that in the Licensing Bill debate Mr. George Whiteley, the Chief Government Whip, offered to make a wager with Mr. Faber as to the facts of a certain brewery sale, and again we had Lord Tweedmouth in the Lords "prepared to lay odds" on the success of Mr. Haldane's Territorial Army Scheme. "I don't deny," said he, "that the whole business is a gamble, and I am prepared to lay odds on its success." What a naïve admission to make for Mr. Haldane's scientific army scheme.