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# The Daily Record

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## AN ANTI-SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

The fact that an organization, holding every promise of strength, has been formed to combat the movement for woman suffrage, will perhaps be accepted by the reforming party as a tribute to the effectiveness of their demands. That may well be the case: one does not think it worth while to combat a weak adversary simply in order to accelerate his extinction. We must accept the belief that the woman suffrage movement has gained some support and promises to gain more. This success, however, cannot be adduced as a proof that the movement is just or that it is bound to prove ultimately successful in a fuller sense. On the contrary, it is largely through experience that mankind, and womankind too, discovers its errors. We are just as likely to spend enthusiasm on a false idea before we recognize a just one as we are to embrace without misgiving the reasonable course when it is presented to us. Political agitation, moreover, attains results which are as transitory as they are rapid. The guiding motive of political opinion is formed by diverse considerations dependent on time, on environment, on interest. Today there may seem to be a consensus of opinion on the desirability of women's votes; tomorrow there may be nothing but hesitation; and on another day there may be nothing but opposition. Public opinion, even on burning questions, is fickle; it is formed by incessant forces which are not always right; and it is destroyed by forces which are not necessarily more just because they are more insistent. Hitherto a widespread agitation, well-organized and prosecuted with unflinching vigour, has been allowed to approach the public almost unopposed. Everyone can form some idea of what would be likely to happen if one political party only were to place its views unchallenged before the country; one can imagine what monstrous ideas would be promulgated, and at what a disadvantage the electorate would be placed in having to find for itself the counter-arguments in any question. Advocacy without the reply of an opponent is the deliberate warping of the listener's mind; we cannot pass judgment until we have heard the utmost that can be said on both sides. Self-sufficient politicians must sooner or later find that they cannot get away from nostrums and superstitions; and the public that listens to them long enough soon becomes infected with the same ideas. In the case of woman suffrage, it is not as though the demand for women's votes is a self-evident proposition which has only to be stated in order to be accepted. There are weighty reasons to be adduced against it, on grounds of justice as well as on those of expediency.

The new organization is supported by a number of ladies prominent on account of their high station, their distinction in various pursuits, and their political influence; and by a number of gentlemen of similar qualifications. Probably the name that is likely to carry most weight with the majority of women is that of Mrs. Humphry Ward, whose knowledge of politics and whose popularity as an author of brilliance will ensure for her opinions at least a favourable hearing if not undivided support. A number of arguments have already been put forward by the organization. These deal principally with such topics as the fostering of sex antagonism, the democratic nature of the franchise, the anomaly of women having the right to make laws without having the power of enforcing them, and the disintegration of the family. These are difficult points which must be discussed separately and at appropriate length; but they are at any rate suggestive of the ground on which the or-

ganization is taking its stand. Another point on which a decided attitude has been taken up is the right of women to vote in municipal elections and to sit on town and county councils. Here it is laid down that the municipal and national functions involve a difference of character not a difference of degree; that it is one thing to take part in municipal business, dealing with problems of an educational and social nature, and quite another to take part in national business in which women have not hitherto taken any share or displayed much interest. The National Women's Anti-Suffrage Association will not deprecate the participation of women in municipal matters, but it will certainly fight the idea that the one is necessarily the corollary of the other. The Association will lay down as its basic principle the belief that the respective spheres of men and women are neither antagonistic nor identical, but supplementary.

The process of completing the machinery of this movement is now on foot, and it is expected that before the next general election a wide organization will have been completed, and will perhaps have already proved effective in checking the influence of the militant suffragist. The arrangements are to be on a large scale such as will adequately counteract the work of the suffrage societies all over the country. There can be no doubt that there is going to be much stimulating discussion and possibly a certain amount of not unnatural acrimony. There will, however, be this great gain to the community, that a reform which is held by its advocates to be of paramount importance to the State will, at last, be considered in the full light of intelligent criticism.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

**THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**  
At the sitting on Monday, Mr. Myer (*Lib.*, Lambeth) asked the President of the Board of Trade if his attention had been called to a report of a Union of steel manufacturers which is to include the leading firms of England, Germany, Russia, and the United States; and whether the Government, in the interests of British trade, intended to find some means of legislating in restraint of such unions.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied, that he had read the reports in question in the newspapers, but had received no information confirming those reports. The Government did not propose to legislate against unions of capital.

The House then proceeded with the second reading of the Old Age Pensions Bill, referred to by the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, in his Budget speech of the 7th of May.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, explained and defended the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Bill which, he said it should be borne in mind, was necessarily incomplete and to be regarded as a tentative measure. The system of contributions was not practicable in England. The Minister laid stress on the magnanimity of the Government Bill, and pointed out that the highest sum estimated as likely to be required under its provisions in the current year was 7½ millions sterling.

Mr. Cox (*Lib.*, Preston) moved an amendment in favour of a system of contribution, and warmly commended the German and Austrian systems.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

**GOETHE-SCHILLER MONUMENT AT MILWAUKEE.**  
*Milwaukee*, June 15.  
In the presence of a large assembly the Goethe-Schiller monument was unveiled in Washington

Park today. The Mayor, on behalf of the city, accepted the monument as a gift of the Germans.

### VENEZUELAN COAST GUARDS SEIZE DUTCH SHIPS.

*New York*, June 15.  
A telegram from Willemstad reports that a Venezuelan coast-guard ship stopped two Dutch ships, the "Marion" and "Carmita," plying between Aruba and Baracoa, off La Vela de Coro and forced them to put into Coro. There the ships were detained for two days and all mails that were not in closed bags were seized.

### THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

The Duke of Cumberland arrived at Munich from Vienna late on Monday evening, accompanied by his youngest son, Prince Ernst August, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg.

### THE GERMAN COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Secretary of State Dernburg arrived at Durban on Monday, and will be the guest of the Governor during his stay in Natal. He was entertained at luncheon by the civil authorities, inspected the harbour in the afternoon, and started in the evening for Pietermaritzburg.

### THE PRINCE HENRY AUTO COMPETITION.

Saturday was a day of rest for the participants in the above competition, and their cars were exhibited at the Velodrom in Hamburg, where thousands thronged to see the powerful machines just as they had come in from the road.

On Sunday morning an early start, 6 a.m., was made on the fourth stage: Hamburg—Bremen—Hanover, a distance of 313.6 kilometres—196 miles. As far as Bremen the roads were very bad. The first cars arrived there at 8.30, a fresh start being made at 11. The roads were much better and the first cars arrived in Hanover at 3.20. 125 cars had started in the morning and they all arrived safe.

On Monday morning at 6 o'clock 120 cars started on the fifth stage: Hanover—Cologne, a distance of 331.2 kilometres—207 miles. Up to 7 o'clock all had reached Cologne. Director Bräuning, of the Dunlop Company, who is driving an Adler car, slipped down an embankment 6 yards high into the river Agger. None of the 4 occupants of the car were hurt and the car itself could proceed on its way.

Yesterday at 8 a.m. a start was made on the shortest stage: Cologne—Trier, a distance of 254.6 kilometres—159 miles. 119 cars started; the weather was magnificent.

### NEWS FROM AUSTRIA.

**THE VETERAN EMPEROR'S HEALTH.**  
The Emperor's proposed journey to Prague has been abandoned on the advice of his physicians who do not wish him to attend any more Jubilee festivities.

King Edward will tender his congratulations to the veteran monarch on August 14th or 15th at Ischl, on his return from Marienbad.

### THE STUDENTS' STRIKE.

*Vienna*, June 15.  
The "Rektor" of the Viennese University has issued a proclamation in which he says that the heads of all Austrian universities, now assembled at Vienna, had gained the conviction that the Minister of Education will observe the freedom of  
(Continued on page 4.)

# BERLIN

The ladies managing the affairs of the American Women's Club have concocted a great scheme to bring money into the treasury vaults of the club, which at present are rather empty, as rumour has it. They have bought the output of a whole strawberry bed in a large gardener's establishment. As soon as this man gives the word that the fruit is ripe, a great strawberry festival will be held in the clubrooms, with strawberry shortcakes, American Icecream, cake &c. The date for this affair can not yet be fixed as it depends on the weather. But the sale of tickets—which is the salient point—is to begin in a few days. So if in the near future an American gentleman should meet a compatriote of the fairer sex smiling even sweeter than usual, then he will know what he is up against: buying tickets for the strawberry festival!

A few days ago the performance of a theatrical play called "Der Cowboy," in one of the smaller Berlin theatres was suddenly stopped. And there was a strong reason for it, as the following story will show. One of the most successful American plays of the last few years was "A Squawman" by Milton Royles, in which Faversham starred in New York as well as on the road. Lew Wallace, of London, bought the European rights of the play and it has been performed with equal success in England under the title: "A White Man." Some months ago a German author applied to him for permission to translate it and bring it out on the German stage, but Mr. Wallace refused. About six weeks ago the "Theater an der Spree," in Köpenicker Strasse, the former "Deutsch-amerikanische Theater," brought out a new play entitled "Der Cowboy" and described as a German-American play of the wild west. From there it was transferred to the Bernhard Rose Theater, on the Weinbergsweg, and drew full houses. Mr. Wallace, whose attention was called to it, quietly secured legal assistance, sent some expert stenographers to that theatre and had the whole piece taken down in shorthand, proving to him and to his lawyers that it was nothing but a verbal translation of the original of the "Squawman." So his attorneys went to the court and they secured an injunction forbidding the Bernhard Rose Theater, by a fine of 1,500 marks for each case, to give that play without the permission of Mr. Wallace. Another suit for damages and back royalties, of course, will follow. Since the end of last week the advertisement of that theatre announcing "Der Cowboy, von Karl Matull," has disappeared from the Berlin papers.

On Saturday morning last the annual General Meeting of the Goethe-Gesellschaft took place in the hall of the Stahl-Armbrust-Schützengesellschaft at Weimar. The Patron of the Goethe Society, the hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, was present and conversed with many of the members after the official proceedings were concluded. The Chairman of the Goethe Society, Professor Dr. Erich Schmidt, of Berlin, opened the meeting with an eloquent speech dedicated to the memory of the members who had died during the year, and particularly of the honorary members Kuno Fischer, Karl Ruland, and the late Grand Duke of Baden.

The annual Address was delivered by Professor Dr. Albert Köster, of Leipzig, on "Goethe and his public." The Professor showed how Goethe's relations to his public had gradually changed in the course of decades. In his youth, when Goethe's impetuous spirit set him against the rationalists and utilitarians of that enlightened time, Herder was his ideal public. At that period Goethe did not want many readers, but rather a few who understood him thoroughly, felt with him, and believed in him. When Goethe returned from Italy, he had become another man. He wanted then to instruct the public at large, to show it the way out of formless Germany into Italy, with her wealth of form. But none of his former followers—neither Herder, nor Wieland, nor Frau v. Stein—understood him any more, until at last, in 1794, he found a reader and listener in Schiller, who was at once a poet and an artist. For years Goethe regarded Schiller as the apex of his public. When Schiller died in 1805, Goethe obviously rejuvenated himself, through the relations which attached him to the new and rising generation of artists. He became youthful again in those ten happy years to 1815, when he found a willing public in Christiane and the merry folk of Weimar. A fourth period began with Christiane's death in 1816. This was a period of growing isolation; Goethe no longer wrote for the living, for his contemporaries. The coming generation, the whole of mankind in the future, Goethe now regarded as his community.

Loud and long continued applause marked the close of the Professor's address. With reference to the business of the meeting, it should be stated that the Goethe-Gesellschaft has appropriated 20,000 marks to the publication of a popular edition of the poet's works, which is to be brought out in six volumes next year by the Insel publishing firm, and will be distributed for the most part gratis.

The banquet was held in the festival hall of the Stahl-Armbrust-Schützengesellschaft, and passed off in a most spirited manner. The festival performance, at the Hoftheater, of "Faust" (Parts 1 and 2) in four sections, each lasting three hours, shall be noticed in a further report. Dr. A. S.

## Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution

Meininger Strasse 6, IV., I.

The holidays of the Lessing Theater company have been postponed to the 1st of July, and the performances will continue for another fortnight. The *Raub der Sabinerinnen* will be given daily.

A very interesting female portrait by Franz v. Lenbach, painted in 1860 during the artist's stay in Weimar, has just been hung in the picture gallery of the Grand Art Exhibition Berlin. The painting has hitherto been in private hands, and is now exhibited to the public for the first time.

The International Congress for Historical Science will hold meetings in Berlin from the 6th to the 12th of August next. The sittings will probably be held in the Herrenhaus, the Abgeordnetenhaus, and the Philharmonie. A festive reception at the Rathaus is talked of, to cost ten thousand marks; but this is subject to a vote of the Municipal council, which has not as yet considered the matter.

The programme of the performances at this year's Wagner and Mozart Festival at Munich has been completed and published. The performances will be as follows: on August 1, *Figaro's Hochzeit*; August 3, *Don Giovanni*; August 4, *Entführung aus dem Serail*; August 6, *Figaro's Hochzeit*; August 8, *Don Giovanni*; August 9, *Cosi fan tutte*; August 11, *Die Meistersinger*; August 13, *Tristan und Isolde*; August 15, *Tannhäuser*; August 17, *Das Rheingold*; August 18, *Die Walküre*; August 20, *Siegfried*; August 22, *Götterdämmerung*; August 24, *Die Meistersinger*; August 26, *Tristan und Isolde*; August 28, *Das Rheingold*; August 29, *Die Walküre*; August 31, *Siegfried*; September 2, *Götterdämmerung*; September 4, *Tannhäuser*; September 5, *Die Meistersinger*; September 7, *Tristan und Isolde*; September 9, *Das Rheingold*; September 10, *Die Walküre*; September 12, *Siegfried*; September 14, *Götterdämmerung*.

On August 25, a concert, conducted by Herr Felix Mottl, will be given, with the assistance of eminent singers, on the stage of the festival theatre, when the following works of Richard Wagner will be performed: "Huldigungs Marsch, Sr. Majestät König Ludwig II. von Bayern gewidmet"; Symphony in C; "Fünf Gedichte für eine Frauenstimme und Orchester"; "Gralserzählung" in its original form; and the "Polonia" Overture. M. O.

### PASTEURIZATION OF MILK.

Since the opening day the exhibition of Mr. Nathan Strauss' milk sterilizing apparatus has attracted great attention among scientific men as well as among municipal and government officers, and the general public. The sanitary department of the City of Berlin has sent officers to inspect this institution closely, and almost daily representatives of the Imperial health office (Reichs-Gesundheitsamt) and similar bodies are among the visitors.

In a little booklet Mr. Strauss himself discusses the development and the advantages of his public institutions, their efficiency in fighting mortality of children, in a most lively and interesting manner. We give here some extracts of it, to show what he strives at and what he has accomplished, quoting him directly:

"At a time when the question of a pure milk supply is engaging public attention everywhere, it is of interest to note what fruit a similar agitation has borne in the United States. I have the satisfaction of knowing that it was owing in a great measure to my efforts, that the interest of our government was aroused in a pure milk supply. Sixteen years ago I started my work in New York city and extended it gradually to other places. The results which followed wherever I introduced pasteurized milk were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department of the United States; and the very extensive report just published, "Milk and its Relation to Public Health," is the outcome of my agitation. In the meanwhile I had sent to Mayors of cities and Presidents of Health Boards letters, urging them to take up the question, which my experience had taught me to be such a vital one. I demonstrated practically by the distribution of pasteurized milk the great need and the great results that can be attained. Coincident with this distribution the infantile death rate of New York city steadily decreased from 96.2 per 1,000 in 1892 to 55 per 1,000 in 1906. (I have no official figures for last year.) Similar good results followed wherever pasteurized milk was introduced. . . .

"I suppose it is well known by this time that the germs of disease can be carried in milk, and that epidemic outbreaks are often traceable to that source. Typhoid, scarlet fever, and diphtheria are the diseases most frequently spread in this way, but we learn from the Bulletin that Asiatic cholera (p. 241), dysentery (p. 603), and Malta fever are also communicable through milk. One special subject for inquiry by the American investigators was the frequency of these "milk-epidemics" as they are called. An enormous amount of statistical material relating to the last fifty years has accordingly been collected and sifted. Here you will find summarised the essential details of 317 outbreaks of typhoid, 125 of scarlet fever, and 51 of diphtheria, all owing their origin to infected milk, though it is admitted that not all the statistics available from foreign sources have been included. . . .

(To be continued tomorrow.)

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

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

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

**Excellent bakery. Albert Sehnert, Martin Luther Strasse 9a.**

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Die Walküre . . . . . at 7
Royal Theatre	Goldfische . . . . . 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Sári Fedák; Brettgräfin . . . . . 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Tugendwächter. . . . . 8
"	Unterseeboot . . . . . 8
Comic Opera	Der Maskenball . . . . . 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der ungläubige Thomas . . . . . 8
Luisen Theatre	Die Stimme des Blutes . . . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Am Altar . . . . . 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen . . . . . 8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen . . . . . 8
Neues Theater	Nächte i. Hampton-Klub. Schöps . . . . . 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . . . 8
Residenz Theatre	(closed).
Trianon Theatre	Vienn. Ensemble: Frau Baronin . . . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Der Freischütz . . . . . 8
"	„ Charlotten- . . . . . 8
Lustspielhaus	Ohne Geläut . . . . . 8
Theater des Westens	Die blaue Maus . . . . . 8
Urania Theatre	Ein Walzertraum . . . . . 8
"	Die Kruppschen Werke . . . . . 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 Grisetten. Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Passage Theatre	Berlin i. Stimmung. Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin . . . . . 8
Berliner Theater	Company of the New Schauspielhaus: Raffles . . . . . 8
Berliner Prater Theater	Die Welt ein Paradies . . . . . 7

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# DRESDEN

The Mezzofantibund (a German foreign language society). The second general meeting of this society took place at Whitsuntide at the Kurhaus in Wiesbaden. The members present included delegates and representatives from Augsburg, Berlin, Breslau, Chemnitz, Dresden, Erfurt, Leipzig, Görlitz, Munich, Weimar, Wiesbaden, Vienna, and Innsbruck, as well as from the two foreign societies: the Polyglott Club, London; and the Gerole Polyglott Club, Brussels.

The general meeting discussed the following subjects: the organisation of foreign language societies in Germany; the organ of the Foreign Language Union, "Weltwarte"; the attitude of the Union with regard to Esperanto, and all the arrangements for promoting the study of languages, such as "Austausch" lectures, and vacation courses. The voting for the officers of the society resulted in the election of Herr Meger, of the Munich Sprachverein, as Chairman; of Herr Eismann, of Weimar, as Vice-chairman; of Herr Morgenstern, of Wiesbaden, as General Secretary; of Herr Mirz, of Wiesbaden, as cashier; and of Herr Adler, of Chemnitz, as Assistant Secretary. The Executive Committee is assisted by an advisory committee of twelve members chosen from the members of the Union at large. When the business of the meeting was concluded, the members made an excursion to the Neroberg and by steamer to St. Goar and the Niederwald monument. The organisation for general purposes is permanently assured by the settlement of the rules. The next general meeting of the Mezzofantibund will be held at Leipzig 1909.

Grand Art Exhibition Dresden 1908. In order to make the art treasures of the Exhibition as generally accessible to the public as possible, the Management has decided to issue tickets of admission for Societies at 50 pfennigs each person, under conditions which are set forth in a circular that has been forwarded to Societies. Under the same conditions tickets will henceforth be issued to children under 12 years at 25 pfennigs each. The programme of amusements for the next few weeks will include a number of special arrangements, the most important of which will be a Japanese fête lasting three days; this will be held early in July. —On Wednesday the music will be provided by the Dresdner Vereins-Orchester, conducted by Kapellmeister Büttner-Tartier. The fireworks, supplied and carried out by Herr Leibnitz, of the Kreuzdrogerie, will include, besides the usual show pieces, a giant waterfall, brilliant lake "glories," and Chinese turbines. There will be an extensive illumination as well. In the model theatre, the Fairy Garden from the opera "Oberon" is being shown. The programme of the exhibition cinematograph is very attractive. The balloon Autodrom is also well patronized, with its aerial and automobile rides.

The silhouette artist Bräuer is kept fully occupied. —To meet the wishes of visitors to the Exhibition the Management has decided to give another display of fireworks today, which will include some beautiful designs. The number of visitors on Sunday was very large, and the "Vergnügungspark" was thronged.

The programme for this evening's concert at the Belvedere is as follows:  
(1) American life, March, Rost. (2) Overture: "Rosamunde," Schubert. (3) Réverie, Vieuxtemps. (4) "Künstlerleben," walse, Strauss. (5) Finale, from: "Ariele die Tochter der Luft," Bach. (6) Souvenir de Moskou, for violin and orchestra, Wieniawsky. (7) Tonbilder from: "Das Rheingold," Wagner. (8) Overture: "Mignon," Thomas. (9) "Schlummerlied," for two violins and orchestra, Ersfeld. (10) Monte Christo, walse, Cotlar. (11) Quadrille Suisse, Litt.

At the Central Theatre today, *Der Hausfreund*, a comedy in three acts by R. de Flers and G. de Caillavet, German by B. Jacobson, will be given for the last time but two.

On Saturday next Herr Albert Bozenhard, of the Hamburg Thalia-Theater, will begin his this year's engagement by playing the title-rôle in *Der Teufel*, a piece in three acts by Franz Molnar, which has been for some time under rehearsal. The sale of tickets in advance, at the usual prices, takes place daily at the office in the theatre from 10 a. m.

Maiden trip of a North German Lloyd Liner: The new large passenger steamship of the North German Lloyd "Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm" of 18,000 tons which left Bremen for New York via Southampton and Cherbourg June 6th, arrived after a remarkably speedy trip June 15th at 2 a. m., thus covering the whole distance in 8 days 20 hours including the stops in Southampton and Cherbourg.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.40 p. m. at the Schloss Platz.

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## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6.30, ending about 10.30

### Lohengrin.

Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

#### Cast:

Heinrich der Vogler, German King . . . . .	Herr Rains.
Lohengrin . . . . .	Herr Burrian.
Elsa von Brabant . . . . .	Fräul. van Dresser.
Herzog Gottfried, her brother . . . . .	—
Friedrich von Telramund, Brabantie Count . . . . .	Herr Plaschke.
Ortrud, his wife . . . . .	Frau v. Falken.
A Herald of the King . . . . .	Herr Perron.
	(Herr Erl.
Brabantie nobleman . . . . .	Herr Engelhardt.
	Herr Büssel.
	Herr Nebuschka.
	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Pages . . . . .	Fräul. Kretschmer.
	Frau Scheer.
	Frau Lorenz.

PLOT. Elsa of Brabant is accused by Count Telramund of having murdered her young brother Godfrey. King Henry decides the matter must be left to the arbitration of a duel. Elsa prays that a knight she has seen in a dream, may come to her help, and Lohengrin appears in a boat drawn by a swan. He offers to be Elsa's champion on condition that she will marry him, but never attempt to find out his name or origin. She accepts and Telramund is defeated. He and his wife Ortrud plan vengeance; the latter on plea of repentance, sows mistrust in Elsa's heart and then publicly upbraids her on the church steps for marrying a nameless man. The marriage takes place, but on the very first evening her curiosity overcomes her and she puts the fatal question. Telramund enters to assassinate Lohengrin, but the latter kills him. In front of the assembled host Lohengrin announces that he is the son of Parsifal, and that he had been sent to Elsa's help by the Holy Grail. He takes leave of Elsa. The swan appears, but in answer to Lohengrin's prayer, dives beneath the water and in its stead rises the lost Godfrey, whom Ortrud had by witchcraft turned into a swan. The boat, now drawn by a white dove, glides away with Lohengrin and Elsa sinks senseless to the ground.  
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Thursday night . . . . .	Oberon . . . . .	at 7.30
Friday night . . . . .	Maurer und Schlosser . . . . .	" 7.30
Saturday night . . . . .	La Bohème . . . . .	" 7.30
Sunday night . . . . .	Undine . . . . .	" 7.30
Monday night . . . . .	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg . . . . .	" 6

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . . .	Flachsman als Erzähler . . . . .	at 7.30
Thursday night . . . . .	Die Jungfrau von Orleans . . . . .	" 7
Friday night . . . . .	Rose Bernd . . . . .	" 7.30
Saturday night . . . . .	The Importance of being Earnest . . . . .	" 7.30
Sunday night . . . . .	Die Braut von Messina . . . . .	" 7
Monday night . . . . .	Hedda Gabler . . . . .	" 7.30

### Residenz Theatre.

Tonight . . . . .	Ein Walzertraum (Mila Theren) . . . . .	at 7.30
Thursday night . . . . .	Ein Walzertraum (Mila Theren) . . . . .	" 7.30
Friday night . . . . .	Ein Walzertraum (Mila Theren) . . . . .	" 7.30
Saturday night . . . . .	Ein Walzertraum (Mila Theren) . . . . .	" 7.30

### Central Theatre.

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

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### THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

By John Bull.

It is impossible to remain blind to the fact that there is a rapidly-growing feeling both in and outside the British Army and Navy that Mr. Haldane allowed himself to be betrayed into a very serious error of judgment when he relegated His Majesty's soldier brother to a distant appointment, which is a pretence and an infinitely absurd one to boot, contrived with the object of providing the Duke of Connaught with a billet sufficiently far away from Whitehall. For it is a matter of common knowledge in service circles that His Royal Highness did not wish to take up the newly-invented post of High Commissioner of the Mediterranean, and King Edward had no desire to see his brother relegated to so distant a sinecure. The Duke of Connaught's place is in England. But then he would be in the way of the faddists, the doctrinaires, and amateur Schnadhorsts and Abraham Lincoln, who are all ready with a surprising remedy for the ailments of the Army. To Mr. Haldane, to Lord Esher, to Mr. Arnold-Forster—whose bark must still be taken into account—the idea of establishing as actual, instead of purely nominal Chief of the Selection Board at Whitehall, a Royal Prince, who is a thoroughly trained soldier, and who, withal, is a strong and fair man, would be anathema. Nevertheless, it will have to be done. And the return of the Duke to headquarters will

mean the ending of an appointment which, besides being a mere farce, involves many complications in the administration of our great fortresses on the road to India, and contains dangerous potentialities in the matter of touching the *amour propre* of friendly nations who do not yet consider that the tideless sea is an English lake.

The newly-invented military satrapship officially designated as "Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and High Commissioner of the Mediterranean," possesses not one single claim in favour of efficiency that could warrant its constitution. On the other hand, its disadvantages to the public service are so many and so self-evident, that its existence for the last five months shows only too clearly that almost any monstrous abuse may be perpetrated at the expense of the British taxpayer. To make the matter plain, the troops controlled by it are the garrisons of our great places of arms—Gibraltar and Malta, the Army of Occupation in Egypt, and the force that holds Cyprus. Now each and every one of those stations has its own Commander-in-Chief, who, until the arrival of the High Commissioner, used to communicate directly with London. For this has been substituted a new system, calculated to effect no other change than that of an aggravating, and, in times of crisis, positively perilous obstacle in the channels of communication between the Secretary of State for War and the commanders of at least two of our most important outposts.

Just as might be supposed, the appointment of the Duke of Connaught is wrapped up in official

mystery. Thus an official communication was published a few weeks past in the Press, which said "that it has not been considered necessary to define the duties of the new Commander-in-Chief of British troops in the Mediterranean by Order in Council" (for the good reason that it was entirely impossible to arrive at such a definition), but adds that "these duties do not in any respect affect the authority or functions of the Naval Commander-in-Chief." All of which goes to show that the new appointment is, as we said before, a mere farce. Furthermore, it is a farce that involves dangerous potentialities from a political point of view. These are not the times to pursue the stupid policy of pin-pricks where our neighbours are concerned. Yet it is no secret at the Foreign Office that the utterly indefensible style and title of High Commissioner of the Mediterranean is much disliked by the Latin Powers as an extremely *gauche* exhibition of stolid British cheek. No other word better expresses how the matter is regarded abroad. High Commissioner of South Africa, or of anywhere else within British frontiers, all well and good; but High Commissioner of a sea which washes the coasts of France, Spain, and Italy would appear to imply that the fleets of those nations were permitted to cruise in the waters of an English lake. Let, then, the coming presence of the Duke of Connaught in England be made the occasion of putting an end to his unprofitable and undesirable exile in the Mediterranean.

**GENERAL NEWS.**

(Continued from page 1.)

teaching and scientific research of all university professors, and will protect the autonomy of the Universities. They therefore exhort the students to bring the strike to end.

**NEWS FROM RUSSIA.****MORE DEATH SENTENCES.**

The Court Martial at Warsaw pronounced six more death sentences on Monday.

**JEWEL ROBBERY IN ST. PETERSBURG.**

*St. Petersburg, June 15.*  
A robbery was committed last night in the Jeweler's shop of Gordon. The value of the stolen goods is more than 300,000 roubles.

**THE FRANCO-SPANISH EXHIBITION.****KING ALFONSO PRESENT.**

On the occasion of the King of Spain's visit to the Exhibition at Saragossa, the Spanish Minister Marquis Figueros, replying to an address of welcome from the French Committee, expressed the warm sympathy of the Spanish Government for the Exhibition, and said it proved that the French and Spanish peoples were brothers now, if in former times they had occasionally been opposed to each other. Marquis Figueros begged M. Cruppi, the Minister of Commerce, to convey to the President, M. Fallières, and the French Government the hearty assurance of Spanish friendship.

**THE TSARINA'S HEALTH.**

*Le Matin* reports that the Tsarina's health is far from satisfactory. Her Majesty is suffering from heart disease and has to lie down for the greater part of the day. She will not take part in the festivities on the occasion of President Fallières' visit at Reval.

**MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.****MULAI HAFID GAINING GROUND.**

According to private despatches from Tangier a mahalla 2,000 strong, which had only lately started for Rabat under Abdul Malik to reinforce the Sultan Abdul Asis' troops, proclaimed Mulai Hafid Sultan in the vicinity of Alkassar. Two Frenchmen, an officer and a sergeant, who had been attached to the commander as instructors, were made prisoners, as was Abdul Malik himself, who is a French protégé; he tried to escape and in doing so was wounded by rifle shots. Fears are entertained for the lives of the Frenchmen and French protégés, among whom there is a consular agent, who are at Alkassar.—Another version has it that several hundred of Mulai Hafid's horsemen from Fez appeared in the camp of Abdul Malik's mahalla and forced them to submit to Mulai Hafid.—*Le Petit Parisien* says that this almost incredible occurrence proved that Mulai Hafid's influence had spread very rapidly throughout the North of Morocco, and that even Tangier seemed to be in danger.

Rogi Bu Hamara has actually started for Fez with his troops, but not, as was reported at first, to join Mulai Hafid but in order to attack him.

*London, June 16.*  
*Morning Post* reports from Tangier that the Kaid of the Anfou has joined Mulai Hafid.

**THE OCCUPATION OF EL KSAR.**

*Tangier, June 15.*  
The report is confirmed from Larrash that Mulai Hafid's mahalla has taken possession of El Ksar. Two natives who were serving with the Algerian tirailleurs, were made prisoners.

Later.  
The two Algerian tirailleurs who were taken captives by Mulai Hafid's mahalla were sergeants. One of them is unhurt and is to be taken to Tangier. Nothing is known of the fate of the other.

The *Matin* published yesterday a report from Elksar dated the 13th and 14th instant, in the following terms: "The two French instructors captured among the adherents of Mulai Hafid were severely beaten with clubs. But for the exertions of the Governor of the town, they would certainly have been killed. One instructor managed to escape, with another Frenchman, the Director of the Compagnie Marocaine Lacrosse de l'Isle. The position of the Europeans in Elksar, and especially of the French, is all the more critical as the communications with the harbour are cut off. At present there are in Elksar six Frenchmen, three Englishmen, two Spaniards, and one Italian. There are no Germans there. The Frenchmen had found shelter in the house Laco, and were prepared to defend themselves with arms in their hands. Abdul Malik, although severely wounded, was taken to Fez in chains."

**NEWS FROM PERSIA.****A MEMORANDUM FOR THE SHAH.**

The Persian Parliament has draughted a memorandum to be sent to the Shah, wherein he is re-

minded of his Royal promises and the many breaches of the Constitution are enumerated. At the end of the memorandum the Shah is asked to co-operate in restoring the confidence of the people.

**THE ANNEXATION OF THE CONGO.**

A correspondence was published at Brussels on Monday which took place between the American, Belgian, and British Governments on the subject of the annexation of the Congo State by Belgium. The first document is a despatch addressed by the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Belgian ambassadors in London and Washington, informing them that, from friendly communications made privately by the representatives of Great Britain, and America, the Belgian Government understood that both those Governments regarded the annexation of the Congo State by Belgium as the best solution of existing difficulties, provided that it were carried out in conformity with treaty stipulations. In an answer to the British and American ambassadors, the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the question would be discussed by the Parliament without prejudice, and that the Belgian Government would fulfil its international obligations. In another despatch, the Minister expressed his fears that the speeches made in the British parliament by Sir Edward Grey and Lord Fitzmaurice would unsettle the national feeling and render the annexation more difficult. A memorandum from Sir Charles Hardinge dated the 30th of March last explained how England understood the obligations imposed by the Congo States treaty. In a Note from Washington dated the 7th of April the hope was expressed that Belgium, in case she took over the Congo State, would act in accordance with the humane provisions of the Berlin and Brussels treaties. In further documents the United States and England maintain their right to acquire land for the missionaries, and explain their views with regard to the imposition of taxes.

**LATER NEWS.****ENGLISH TRAWLER SEIZED.**

*Cuxhaven, June 16.*  
The English steam trawler "Margate," of Grimsby, was found fishing in German waters between Borkum and Norderney this morning, and was brought to Cuxhaven by torpedo boat S. 42. The master, Sheppard, is in custody.

**ROUGH NOTES FOR A DICTIONARY.**

The following rough notes for a dictionary are suggested in the *Grand Magazine*:—

Nuisance.—Anything I detest, and you probably like.

Dyspepsia.—The punishment of prosperity.

Education.—A little rowing and less Greek.

Statesman.—A vestryman in the wrong place.

House.—An instrument of torture invented by builders.

Figures.—Instruments given to us to conceal the state of our affairs.

Detective.—A man who receives three pounds a week and is expected to show intelligence and honesty that would be cheap at twenty.

**COLOUR AND COMPLEXION.**

With the prevailing craze for unusual, and hitherto untried, shades, such as cinnamon, moutarde Français, prunella, canary yellow, and banana, a warning betimes may be welcome as to the necessity for exercising care in the selection. For example, from out the average dark brown hair, cinnamon, brought into proximity, takes every bit of life and brightness, rendering the hair dull by comparison. Banana—the which is the season's offering of the champagne nuance—demands the clearest, freshest complexion, absolutely free of any suggestion of sallowness. Prunella, perhaps, is the safest to exploit.

**CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.**

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,** Wiener Strasse.  
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.  
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**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
Southerly wind, more cloudy, tendency to thunder, cooler.

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**YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.**

"Königin Luise," from New York for Genoa, arrived Genoa June 13th.  
"Roon," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Antwerp June 15th.  
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, left Cherbourg June 15th.  
"York," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Amsterdam June 14th.  
"Barbarossa," from Bremen for New York, passed Lizard June 15th.  
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York June 15th.  
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Naples June 15th.  
"König Albert," from New York for Genoa, left Gibraltar June 15th.