

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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ARSENAL WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION.

Again demonstrating their disapproval of the recent action of the Government, Woolwich Arsenal workmen on Saturday afternoon marched in procession to Trafalgar-square.

The procession was organised on lines similar to those of the demonstration three weeks ago, but it was noticeable that only about 2,000 men, and not 10,000, as was anticipated, undertook the march.

Various local temperance and labour organisations figured in the procession, which was led by the Woolwich Silver Band, whilst a banner bearing the words "Woolwich Arsenal demands a fair share of the nation's work," was carried in the front.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The Under Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Edinburgh on Saturday night, referred to the question of preferential treatment of the Colonies, which came up at the Conference and which was advocated by the Tory party and their press-organs day after day, and said that the Liberal party had slammed and bolted the door leading to taxation on the necessities of life, and would never open it again so long as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was Prime Minister. The Liberals stood like a rock between the hard-working masses of the population and all those who wished to knock out a miserable profit out of the scanty weekly wages of the poorer classes, and would never give a penn'orth of preferential treatment on a single pepper corn. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Churchill appealed to Lord Rosebery to join the Liberals in their struggle with the Lords on the land question.

A NOTED ENGINEER DEAD.

The death is announced of Sir Benjamin Baker, the builder of the Forth Bridge and the great Assuan barrage on the Nile.

LABOUR TROUBLES ON THE RAND.

The Johannesburg *Rand Mail* announces that a meeting of Labour delegates from 27 gold mines has decided to call out on strike all miners employed in mines the property of companies or syndicates belonging to the Chamber of Mines. The last shift was to work on Tuesday. In the resolution in question the Robinson group of mines is excluded from the strike.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

The *Evening Standard* learns from Lahore that the Sikh community has issued an official manifesto, dated from the Golden Temple at Amritsar, expressing contempt for the political agitators, and proclaiming the loyalty of the Sikhs. The manifesto declares that British rule, as compared with all previous rules, has brought peace, wealth, knowledge, and religious liberty, and advises all Sikhs to abstain from participating in or countenancing any political movement embarrassing to the Government.

The loyalty of this, the finest race of warriors in India, would be an invaluable support to the Government, and the genuineness of their declaration cannot be questioned, issued as it was from the great temple of the Sikh faith.

At the same time the Sikhs, at any rate those in the neighbourhood of Lahore, have not had an entirely clean record the last week or so.

That notorious agitator, who is still in hiding, Ajit Singh, imported 500 Jat Sikhs, brawny agriculturists, to Lahore, harangued them on their grievances, and told them that their only chance of redress was to make a demonstration in force. He then sent them back to recruit others, and considerable reinforcements were thus secured. Ajit Singh addressed them once more, saying: "Why come you unarmed? Cannot lathis (bludgeons) be bought for two annas apiece?" The rusties departed, and returned a third time in increased

numbers, each one carrying a lathi. It was on their account, and not on account of the mob of students, that the police called in the aid of the military.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE WAR AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

The Commissioner for Unions has handed President Roosevelt a report as to the position of the Standard Oil Company in the Petroleum market. The report criticises severely the conduct and aims of the Company, pointing out that the production lies in the hands of only a dozen people.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has been found guilty of granting freight rebates on coffee consignments, and condemned to pay a fine of 10,000 dollars.

SERIOUS FIRE AT THE NEW YORK WHARVES.

The pier of the Morgan Line with all the goods lying upon it has been completely destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at 50,000 dollars. The fire took place last Saturday.

THE U. S. AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The Minister of the United States to the Dominican Republic, Mr. Dawson, has reached New York with a copy of the Treaty arrived at between the two States. Since the Treaty was accepted without alteration by the Dominican Congress, it will not be necessary for President Roosevelt to lay it again before the Senate. The Treaty may now be regarded as settled and it will shortly be published.

SERIOUS RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR SCHLANGENBAD.

A train on the light railway between Schlangenbad and Eltville was derailed on Sunday and 32 persons received injuries. The foremost coach of the train left the rails and fell on its side. The coach contained about 50 passengers. A terrible panic ensued; many persons were injured by the broken glass of the windows and oil lamps. Medical aid from Schlangenbad and Eltville was quickly at hand.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes an article from its St. Petersburg correspondent headed: "More light on the Hague Conference". In the article occurs the passage: "The idea had its origin in a proposal of General Kuropatkin's in 1898 that Russia and Austria should agree not to re-arm the Artillery on account of the expense. M. de Witte rejected this proposal and suggested instead that the Czar should invite the Powers to a Conference on the question of the limitation of armaments." The journal comments on this: "We agree with that part of the German Press which represents the views of Prince Bülów that it would, under the circumstances, be foolish to bring the question up at the coming Conference. The debate would be academic and would bring with it provoking charges. Members would call out *tu quoque* to each other and thereby bitterness would be caused and no satisfactory result ensue. Prince Bülów stated clearly that he saw no advantage in discussing the proposal. It is dawning on us that he is perfectly right."

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

HOIST WITH HIS OWN PETARD.

On Sunday evening a young Russian, severely wounded, was brought to the Cochin hospital in the students' quarter in Paris; his companion, also a Russian, informed the surgeon on duty that his countryman, Petroff by name, from Markoff, had dangerously wounded himself when meddling with a revolver. The companion then made off as quickly as he could. Medical examination showed that the alleged Petroff had been severely wounded in the face and hands, obviously by an explosion. The police were informed of the matter, and after a searching cross-examination Petroff admitted that he had been wounded by an explosion when making cartridges in the room of a comrade, one Slepner. Strong evidence of the explosion was found in Slepner's room. A table was smashed and the paper on the walls was torn and burnt.

The wounded man took a room in the Rue Collegiale about 2 months ago. Slepner, who vanished from his room a couple of days ago, is being searched for. The police believe that both Petroff, or Smirnoff, and Slepner are members of the Russian Terrorist party and were trying to make bombs.

A CRUISER AGROUND.

The Ministry of Marine confirms the report that the cruiser "Chansy" has gone aground on the island of Balar. The crew were saved. The cruiser "Alger" has gone to her assistance. The "Chansy" is an armoured cruiser of 4,700 tons, built in 1904; she carries a crew of 375 men.

THE SPANISH ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The Prince of Asturias was baptised with great ceremony at midday on Saturday.

Spanish cardinals attired in their most sumptuous vestments, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and Princess Henry of Battenberg took part in the procession. The galleries leading to the chapel were crowded with distinguished guests, whose brilliant uniforms and decorations added to the splendour of the scene, while a national touch was imparted to the picture by the white and black mantillas worn by the ladies present.

The scene in the chapel was one of the greatest magnificence, the uniforms and decorations appearing all the more dazzling in the dim and subdued light.

At the express desire of Queen Victoria, the chapel was lavishly decorated with white flowers.

The font was placed on a platform covered with a gold-edged canopy.

After the ceremony the Primate of Spain, who officiated, intoned a *Te Deum*.

King Alfonso placed on the Prince of the Asturias the collar of the Golden Fleece, the collar of Carlos III., and the grand cross of Isabella the Catholic.

While the Cardinal was removing his vestments the procession re-formed and returned to the Palace in the same order in which it had arrived.

The procession from the Royal apartments to the chapel was one of medieval splendour; the programme was as follows:—

Its start was heralded by the thunder of artillery. At its head walked noblemen of the household, followed by macebearers, who are grandees of Spain, in rich red and gold garments, and two heralds in their strange medieval "dalmatics."

Quaintest, and at the same time most magnificent of all, was the next part of the procession, seven Spanish nobles, splendidly attired, carrying seven salvers, on which were the insignia of baptism, the salt cellar, and the robe, the cap, basin, ewer, damask cloth, veil, and marchpane.

They were followed by the centre-piece of the whole ceremony, the Royal baby in the arms of the chief lady-in-waiting, who wore a red sash with gold fringes across her breast. On her right hand was the child's godfather, Don Carlos of Bourbon, on her left the godmother, Queen Cristina, and King Alfonso, and behind walked a nurse and the great officials of the Palace.

This gorgeous procession moved slowly along a stone floor covered with rich carpets, down a gangway formed by two lines of the Royal bodyguard, the Alabarderos, in dark blue swallow-tail tunics, the successors of the men who once defeated an attack on the Palace and saved Queen Isabella from the fury of the populace.

The Alabarderos kept at a respectful distance the few spectators fortunate enough to be admitted to see the ceremony; behind the spectators, on the walls of the gallery, were long lines of beautiful tapestries.

On arriving at the chapel door Queen Cristina took the baby, the salvers with their contents were placed on a table by the altar, and the procession approached the font in the middle of the chapel, a marble font plated in silver, picked out with gold. In it was water from the Jordan, which was sprinkled on the child's brow.

In the evening a state banquet took place. The King of Spain thanked the Princely persons in the name of the Spanish people for their attendance; he valued most highly the proof thus given by the Sovereigns of their interest in the christening of the heir of the Spanish throne. People and King saw in the fact that the Sovereigns were thus represented at the christening a new omen for the realisation of the hopes awakened in the hearts of the Spanish people and in his, the King's, heart by the birth of an heir. He drank to the prosperity of the Sovereigns represented and to the welfare of their countries.

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Prince Arthur of Connaught replied in the name of the Princely personages present, and said that the birth of the Prince of the Asturias was hailed with joy by all nations; he drank to the health of the King, the Queen and the Queen Mother, and wished the young Prince a long and illustrious life to the benefit of the Spanish people.

PORTUGAL'S CROWN PRINCE TO TRAVEL.

The Crown Prince of Portugal is shortly to make a three month's tour in Africa. He will land in Cape Town, visit the mining districts of British South Africa, and will then visit Lorenzo Marques, Beira, Mozambique and German East Africa. His return journey will be from Zanzibar via Suez.

THE SPANISH FLEET.

The Minister of Marine has announced that, in order to bring the Navy up to the required strength, a considerable increase in the Naval Estimates will be necessary. The arsenal at Ferrol is to accommodate large ships, those at Cartagena smaller vessels and torpedo boats. Three cruisers of 15,000 tons each are to be built, as well as several submarines.

STROMBOLI'S ACTIVITY.

Stromboli was again extremely active on Sunday. Several vineyards in the district have been damaged by ashes and dirty water, and much excitement prevails among the population.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

At Monday's meeting of the Duma the Government were asked if it was true that a plot had been discovered against the Czar. M. Stolypin said that, while this was not a question the Government felt bound to answer, he would read the report which would be published by the *P. T. A.* The St. Petersburg police learned in February of the existence of a society in the capital, formed to carry out a series of terrorist crimes with the object of overturning the existing regime. Enquiries were set on foot and many arrests were made. Examination of the arrested persons elicited the fact that an attempt was to have been made on the life of the Czar.

The Duma passed a resolution announcing its sincere joy at the escape of the Czar from the danger threatening him, and its detestation of the criminal plot.

The Social Democrats and members of the Labour party had absented themselves from the sitting. The Imperial Council at its sitting passed the following resolution: "The Imperial Council has taken cognisance of the Government statement as to the disgraceful plot directed against the sacred person of Your Majesty and against our Government, and lays at Your Majesty's feet the feelings of great joy which fill it at the failure of the plot. The Imperial Council is deeply moved at the spread of excesses and crimes which do not even shrink from an attempt on the person of the representative of the honour and Majesty of Russia. May the Almighty grant long life to the regenerator of our dear Fatherland!"

The Octobrist Union also at its meeting expressed its horror at the plot and joy at its failure. A scene of great patriotic enthusiasm took place, the national hymn being sung. The meeting expressed its detestation of political crimes and its regret that the Duma had not uttered one word of disapproval.

The attitude of the Social Democrats, the social revolutionaries, and the members of the Labour party who, in order not to have to express disapproval of an attempt on the life of the Czar, absented themselves from the sitting, had a very embittering effect on the further course of the sitting, during which interpellations were discussed relating to a domiciliary visit to the house of a member of the Duma and to illegal treatment of political prisoners in Algaoh prison in Siberia.

THE CRISIS IN MOROCCO.

The Madrid *Heraldo* learns from Manila that the rebels have left Fort Mar-Chica. Shereefian troops are proceeding thither; they have burnt down the sheds of the old factory. The Moroccan steamer "Gaida" has bombarded Mar-Chica.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

The *Times* learns from Peking, that the first six months since the issue of the decree against opium have now elapsed, and the last opium den in Peking was closed on Friday last. Circumstances with regard to the fight against the use of opium are favourable in Peking, Canton, and Quangsi, less favourable in Tschekiang, Nganwei, and Shansi, and unfavourable in Shantung and Shanghai.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Silesien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 8937.

THE DAILY MAIL AND MR. CHURCHILL.

To the Queen of Denmark in "Hamlet" the Play-Queen seemed to protest too much, and we fear that the same fault may be ascribed to the *Daily Mail* by those who read its indignant disclaimer of Mr. Churchill's accusations in the House of Commons. For once the journal is dignified with a dignity that is almost comic. To Mr. Churchill's "impertinent personal reflections no answer is necessary, since no importance is attached to his personal opinions on questions of decorum." Had the *Daily Mail* chosen to protest a little less and to confine itself to commenting on Mr. Churchill's actual words, and not attempted to refute two disclaimers made by the Newfoundland Prime Minister, Sir R. Bond, it would have occupied a more unassailable position. For, truth to tell, it is difficult to understand, now that we are in a possession of the facts, how a responsible Minister could rise from his seat in the House and assert that the report, as contained in the *Daily Mail*, "is a baseless and impudent fabrication which bears not the slightest resemblance in substance or form to anything that took place at the Colonial Conference." Let us examine the substance first. The bare facts, freed from Daily-Mail embroidery, as related by that journal were, that a special meeting of the Conference was held at Sir R. Bond's request, that at this meeting the Newfoundland Premier read a long statement setting forth the grievances of his Colony, that sympathetic speeches were made by several other Premiers, that Lord Elgin replied that the Government could do nothing and that thereupon Sir R. Bond left the room and the Conference ended. The official, published précis of the proceedings admits that Sir Robert read his statement "which the Conference agreed should form part of its proceedings." Sir Robert, in an interview with a *Reuter's* representative, confirms these facts to a large extent, though he remarks that his statement was entirely dispassionate, dealing with the historical, legal, and constitutional aspects of the question. Mr. Churchill's assertion then, that the objectionable report bore not the slightest resemblance to the facts is manifestly untrue, for to the main facts it bears—as is seen, we repeat, from the official précis—a very strong resemblance, and we shall be most interested to see how he proposes to smooth away the damaging effect of this, his latest, terminological inexactitude. But none the less we are able to sympathise with the *Daily Mail* in its righteous indignation. Sir Robert Bond, in the interview mentioned above, goes out of his way to state that "nothing sensational occurred", that "no heated debate was called for, and no such thing took place". But while our contemporary denies imputing sensation to the incident, or that it's report contains any reference to a "heated debate", its disclaimer seems to us to amount to a *suppressio veri*. Its account was prefaced by those imposing head-lines which the journal has adopted from the transatlantic Press, and made its own. "A failure and a sham". "End of the Imperial Conference". "Appeal by Sir R. Bond". "Gross Humiliation". "Dramatic final scene". We read that the final sitting came to a dramatic close, that Sir Robert Bond made an impassioned appeal, that Lord Elgin again applied the "cold douche", that Sir R. Bond jumped to his feet and after a few burning words gathered up his papers and left the room. Is there any sane individual who would hesitate to gather from this account that something sensational had really occurred? Is not the very use of the words "dramatic close", and the account of Sir Robert's abrupt exit, intentionally calculated to convey to the world that one of the Colonial Ministers had, to say the least, been contemptuously treated by a member of the Imperial Cabinet? Into the facts of the case relating to the treatment of Newfoundland we have no desire at present to enter. The assertion that Lord Elgin in his desire to avoid tampering with England's friendly relations with America has shown scant consideration to the undoubted claims of a Colony to whom the fishery question is as her lifeblood may even be true. Still less do we desire to hold a brief for Mr. Churchill, whose position in the matter certainly seems to demand explanation; but we do not hesitate to stigmatise the tone of our contemporary's article as mischievous in the extreme. A slight embroidery of the facts, and Sir R. Bond has been humiliated, and Lord Elgin been guilty of gross discourtesy. Sir Robert himself, while regretting that the Imperial Government does not see eye to eye with his Government in the matter of the *modus vivendi*, gives no hint of any such discourtesy, which is entirely inconsistent with Lord Elgin's reputation. It is much to be regretted that an organ of such an enormous circulation should descend once more to such undignified and unjustifiable methods of journalism, which can benefit no party and no policy; and may, and probably will, do incalculable harm, and defeat their supposed aim of fostering Colonial affection for the mother country.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

THE END OF A FARCE?

London, May 18.

As a rule I have no faith in the authenticity of "dying words", uttered, or supposed to be uttered, by famous men. There is one exception, however: I have always believed that Rabelais did exclaim, when expiring: *tirez le rideau, la farce est jouée!* Because these words seem to epitomise his whole life and sardonic train of thought, his irredeemable pessimism and lack of trust in humanity.

One feels, instinctively, that the man who left a will in which he said that he possessed nothing tangible, that he had many debts, and that he bequeathed "the remainder" to the poor, was quite capable of such an exclamation upon his deathbed.

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Rabelais' dying words have been often quoted since, albeit not in their original frame, and I see them applied, now, to the Colonial Conference, just ended, of course by those who maintain, though they may not really believe, that it was all a farce, upon which we may well let the curtain fall.

Is that a correct view, and a fair conclusion to draw from certain facts known (may be) to but a privileged few? I think not. Probably there have been misunderstandings, misgivings, wrangles even, and disappointments. But all these things may be expected to happen, and do happen, at all conferences, not excepting Peace Conferences at the Hague, or elsewhere, and they do not necessarily mean that the conveners, or indeed the convened, were at fault, nor that the conferences must be failures, when some hopes of some people remained unrealised, some expectations of others unfulfilled.

International statesmen meeting in a conference, colonial statesmen meeting British ministers in a round-table gathering, know very well that it is a "give-and-take" business, a matter of compromise, between men of the world, with divergent interests, therefore with divergent opinions and convictions, and that nothing can be accomplished, if each participator in a conference sticks to his views, and will not budge one single inch.

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In the present instance, that of the Colonial Conference, the Colonial Premiers and their ministers have come to London with their eyes wide open. They must have been perfectly aware that the British Government, pledged to the country in the matter of so-called Tariff Reform (i. e. Protection), by the decisive vote of the electors, more than a year ago, could do nothing for them with regard to Preferential Trade and Reciprocity, as far as the Mother Country is concerned, whilst meeting them on several other cardinal points of inter-colonial policy and inter-colonial interests.

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Some colonial statesmen have complained of lack of courtesy on the part of the British Government when meeting at the round-table conference in Whitehall.

Sir William Lyne, Minister of Customs, Australia, has especially spoken out strongly on the way the Imperial Conference had been treated by the British Government.

Addressing a meeting of the Australasian Chamber of Commerce at the Baltic, he declared that he could say without giving offence that the action of the Government had been negative from

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the start, with a view to negating everything they wanted. The attitude of the Government was not one of offensive negation, but one of the still-we-won't-do-it order.

He must add that they were met by two gentlemen with almost offensive negation. Mr. Asquith appeared to think he had a good case, and he worried that case as if he had a brief. They found he was a very clever barrister.

As to Mr. Winston Churchill, how was he to describe his attitude? Perhaps it would be best for him to say simply that he was against them all the time as far as Preference was concerned.

If should be fairly kept in view that Sir William Lyne has not complained of a general lack of courtesy on the part of our Government, only of their unbending attitude in the great Protection versus Free-trade question. Mr. Alfred Deakin has made this absolutely clear in his speech at the Baltic:—

“What we have asked, and asked in vain, is that this question (trade reciprocity with the Colonies) should be brought to a practical stage. At the Conference the Colonies made an offer. The offer was respectfully declined. The Colonies asked that this country should name its terms. Again it was respectfully declined.”

And Dr. Jameson (Cape Colony) practically said the same thing in his speech at the Baltic Exchange:—

“When he listened to Mr. Asquith's clear, able, lawyer-like sentences, laying down the law, which was immutable, of Free Trade, he could not help thinking that that kind of localism and insularism must lead to the production of the same type of citizens who caused the ruin of the Dutch Empire a couple of centuries ago.”

Dr. Jameson was here, of course, referring to a fairly notorious episode in the history of the Netherlands, when the great Jan de Wit, according to some authorities at least, failed to make a full use of his grand opportunities, to found a vast Dutch empire, both in N. W. Europe and in America. Among such authorities is also to be found the German historian Eltzbacher, who, writing under the assumed name of J. Ellis Barker, has said as much, in forcible English (see his *Rise and Decline of the Netherlands*, recently published).

Space and time will not allow me, at present, to quote Eltzbacher more fully on the point. Suffice it to say, however, that he does not stand alone in his opinions, but, also, that there are many historians, Dutch and not Dutch, who have not sided with Eltzbacher.

Inter alia, I wish to remark that there are many Englishmen who have resented the way in which some of our Colonial statesmen have gone round in the City, criticising British ministers in speeches, not always decorous, and sometimes unpleasant in tone. Nobody can be a greater lover of freedom of speech than I am; still, there is a *modus in rebus* everywhere, and I must say that I do not approve of such Colonial lecturing in our very midst. I feel sure, too, that Australians and Canadians would resent it very much, if English ministers came out to them, and started abusing them in their own homes.

I will not speak of Sir Robert Bond's case, because the Newfoundland question stands by itself. Sir Robert is the only Colonial statesman, as far as I know, who has complained of want of courtesy in his treatment at the Colonial Conference, generally. Possibly, his complaint is a well-founded one, but it is not feasible to pronounce definitively, until we get a full report of the proceedings at the Conference. Here is a point, concerning which I am absolutely on the side of the Colonial statesmen who have so bitterly complained of the lack of publicity since the very beginning.

“A little précis of the Conference is slipped out day by day,” said Mr. Deakin in an early speech at the Royal Colonial Institute.

“... the disabilities under which the representatives of the dominions oversea labour, and must continue to labour, while the discussions at the Imperial Conference are conducted in private,” he added in his letter to the *Times*, early in May.

In his speech at the Baltic Exchange, Mr. Deakin, last week, again referred to the secret system, as practised in Whitehall.

He said:—

“Let us have the next Conferences held in the light of day. Who were those who hesitated to accord the light of day? It has been to occasions like this meeting that I and others have been

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4, See Strasse 4,

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compelled to resort in order to endeavour to make ourselves understood.”

There is nothing to be said against Mr. Deakin's protestations concerning this lack of publicity and the lateness of all official reports.

But that is only one point, though an important one. It does not touch the question, whether the Conference, as a whole, has been a success, or a failure. Opinions differ also as to that, but I think that fair-minded men will be inclined to say that the Conference has not been fruitless, and that the summary of results, as I find it in the *Daily Chronicle*, strikes a fair balance:—

“The following is a list of the actual accomplishments of the Imperial Conference.

“Australia allowed to revoke the naval agreement and to retain the £200,000 per annum which she has been contributing towards the cost of the British Navy.

“Government guarantee a loan of £5,000,000 to the Transvaal.

“All-Empire trade route connecting England, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.

“Re-organisation of Military Forces of the Empire on the basis of Mr. Haldane's Territorial Forces Bill.

“Australia's Navigation claims conceded.

“Codification of rules and regulations of the Privy Council when acting as Imperial Court of Appeal.

In many other indirect ways, too—by friendly discussion and the exchange of views and knowledge gained of each other's needs—the Conference of the Premiers has done good work for the British Empire.”

And the last-named advantage I want again to emphasise, as I have already strongly done on a former occasion.

LOCAL.

Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, U. S. Consul General, and Mrs. Gaffney are staying at the Waldorf Astoria in New York.

Consul-General Gaffney recently had two interviews with President Roosevelt in Washington who gave him a most cordial reception and expressed his satisfaction at the capable administration of the Dresden Consulate-General, and informed him that it was the intention of the State Department to raise the grade of Dresden in the service, with a large increase of salary and allowances.

The Dresden Lawn Tennis Club annual Tournament should have commenced on Whit Monday, but the unceasing downpour which spoils the pleasure of thousands on that day put all thoughts of tennis out of the question and the courts were, as a matter of fact, half under water. However, a start was made yesterday and it is hoped to reach the finals by Saturday. Mr. D. Rhodes and Comtesse E. Soumarokoff, who won the championships last year, will both defend their titles.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.
Wiener Strasse.

Wednesday, May 22nd. *Ember Day*. 9.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Thursday, May 23rd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Friday, May 24th. *Ember Day*. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Saturday, May 25th. *Ember Day*. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

Mignon.

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Lothario	Herr Plaschke.
Laërtes	Herr Nebuschka.
Friedrich	Herr Ert.
Jarno	Herr Wachter.
Antonio	Herr Ernst.
Mignon	Frau Seebö.
Philine	Frau Abendroth.
A servant	Herr Markgraf.
Zafari	Herr Meyer.
The Souffleur	Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Lothario, disguised as a minstrel, is seeking his daughter, Sperata. He tries to protect Mignon, a gipsy, who is being ill-treated by the band, but Jarno, the chief of the gipsies scorns him, and a youth, Wilhelm Meister buys Mignon out of pity from him. Out of gratitude for the rescue follows love for her rescuer. Wilhelm is staying with a band of comedians. Philine, one of the troupe, loves him, and Mignon in her jealousy is about to drown herself, but is restrained by hearing Lothario's harp. Mignon induces Lothario to set fire to the house where Philine is playing. The guests all rush out, and Philine asks Mignon to fetch her nosegay which she has left behind. Mignon, who is now full of remorse, goes into the burning house, but Wilhelm rushes in and rescues her. Lothario, who is Marquis of Cypriani, discovers Mignon to be his lost daughter Sperata. Wilhelm has come to love her, and Philine bestowing her affections on another adorer, Friedrich, Wilhelm and Mignon are united.

Composer: Ambroise Thomas, born 1811, died 1896.
(See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.40 80 s.)

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

Der Barbier von Sevilla.

ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending about 10.15

Libussa.

Trauerspiel in fünf Acten von Grillparzer.

Cast:

Kascha,	Schwestern	Frau Ulrich.
Tetka,		Frau Lissl.
Libussa,	Wladiken	Frau Salbach.
Primislaus,		Herr Wiecke.
Domaslav,	Dienerinnen	Herr Froböse.
Lapak,		Herr P. Neumann.
Biwoy,	der Schwestern	Herr Eggerth.
Wlasta,		Frau Verden.
Dobromila,	Frau Firl.	Frau Bleibtreu.
Swartka,		Frau Guinand.
Dobra,	Frau Firl.	Frau Werner.
Slawa,		Frau Firl.
Ein Weib mit einem Kinde		Herr Höhner.
Ein Spieler		Herr Leichert.
Ein zweiter		Herr Walther.
Ein Alter		Herr Huff.
Ein Jüngerer		Herr Tiller.
Ein Zecher		Herr Ricken.
Ein Zuseher		Herr Dettmer.
Zwei Streitende		Herr Gunz.
Ein Feldarbeiter		Herr Carstens.
Schenkwirt		Herr Taudien.
Ein Mädchen		Herr Helsing.
Ein Gewaffneter		Frau Leder.
		Herr Wogritsch.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7 p.m.

Kabale und Liebe.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday: Carmen. 7 p.m.
Saturday: Tristan und Isolde. 6 p.m.
Sunday, May 26th: Oberon. 7 p.m.
Monday, May 27th: Hoffmanns Erzählungen. 7.30 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Friday: Monna Vanna. 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: Heimat. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, May 26th: Don Carlos. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, May 27th: Nathan der Weise. 7 p.m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Die Herren von Maxim.

Posse mit Gesang und Tanz in vier Bildern.
Musik von Victor Holländer.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

The same performance.

AUSTRALIA AND THE NAVY.

(Concluded.)

From the Australian standpoint this is the beginning of the national era in Imperial naval defence. It means for Australians not less expenditure, but more, because they realise clearly enough that £200,000 a year is quite inadequate to the new naval policy on which they are embarking. Indeed, it remains yet to be seen whether the financial aspect of the matter will not arouse the waning forces of Australian Cobdenism to make a desperate stand against Mr. Deakin's proposals. Likewise it may be argued that if the Imperial Squadron should be withdrawn to some station north of the equator the Sydney tradesmen would lose good customers.

From the standpoint of the old country the little "mosquito" fleet which the Commonwealth proposes to establish for the protection of the Australian coasts would signify the beginning of a movement infinitely more likely to limit the Naval Estimates for posterity than any number of Peace Conferences. It is easy for the naval experts to gibe at the idea of a few torpedo-boats or submarines on the Australian coast being any use to the Empire; although even in five years time the British Admiral might find it easier to get them from Australia than from England in an Eastern crisis. And from this little seed there may grow in due course more than one seagoing squadron, owned and controlled by Australia, but none the less able and ready to go anywhere and do anything for the Empire. Should the rest of the younger nations follow suit, as seems most probable, it is no impossible dream that the Old Country some day may be amply compensated by them for the Imperial burden which she has borne so long. Meanwhile, even if the ships are always kept under national control, it does not seem impossible to imagine a system by which the personnel of the allied navies might be amalgamated for training purposes through constant interchange, such as Mr. Haldane advocates in connection with the military forces of the Empire. Something of this kind, it is rumoured, forms part of the Australian proposals.

The Conference of 1907 surely has made it clear, once for all, that the Imperial future lies in a partnership of self governing nations—or nowhere. But whether the future naval squadrons of the Australian Commonwealth—representing the sea power of an island-continent—will be allied with our own is a question which depends entirely on whether the diverging economic interests of the partner nations can be rallied by timely Statesmanship to the service of the Imperial ideal. Without reciprocity in trade an Australian Navy would signify only a further step towards Imperial disintegration because the permanent motive to alliance would be wanting. And without an Australian Navy the Empire would be no less surely doomed, because it had tried to suppress the living, present-day instinct of national patriotism in the interests of an embryo ideal.

As a patriotic Australian Mr. Deakin insists that his country shall be allowed to play a nation's part in naval defence. But as an Imperialist he has done his best—and not in vain—to set in motion those forces which alone can establish Imperial Partnership as the corollary of national independence.

Family Pension for Young Ladies. Uhland Strasse 41 I. The Fräul. Hörichs offer a refined and comfortable home with every advantage for learning and speaking German. Excellent board. Best references. Moderate terms.

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"Apfelsinenperle" (a genuine orange drink) 20 pf. " "
"Vino" li" (a genuine grape drink) 25 pf. " "
Dr. Körner and Krause, Reichs Str. 22. Tel. 771.

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Grand Concert Daily

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— MINIATURES. —
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Rosa Bachmann, Rietschel Strasse 25.

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SENDIG-SCHANDAU.	SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana &c. 150 ROOMS.
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	

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Marie Trefzer, Proprietress.

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on Sundays and holidays at 5 p. m.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Lahore, May 21. Pinda Dass, the proprietor and editor of the native newspaper *Indian*, which appears in Gujranwala, was arrested early on Monday morning and conveyed to Lahore, where he was at once brought before the District Court on the serious charge of inciting to discontent with the Government, and of having called upon the native troops to mutiny. The gravity of the charge does not admit of bail being allowed.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate southerly winds, generally bright and dry, warmer.