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THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK IN ENGLAND.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark arrived in England on Saturday morning, on a State visit to King Edward and Queen Alexandra, landing at Portsmouth, thence to travel to London. It was a very fine morning, and the King's yacht, "Victoria and Albert," which had left Flushing at six o'clock the previous evening, was escorted down Channel by the armoured cruisers "Antrim," "Cochrane," "Devonshire," and "Natal." All four are cruisers of the latest type, and capable of a speed of 22 knots. The "Victoria and Albert" is also a very fast steamer, so that the voyage could be made easily at a very high speed.

At Spithead, the Channel Fleet, which had arrived on Friday, was anchored in two lines, the ships being dressed over all with flags, with the Danish Ensign flying at the masthead of each ship.

It was just before ten o'clock when the King's yacht, with her attendant cruisers, was seen approaching the eastern entrance to Spithead. As soon as she and her escort had passed the Nab lightship the Channel Fleet thundered forth a welcome to England.

By a quarter-past ten the yacht was alongside the South Railway Jetty, having received another Royal Salute, fired by the gaily-dressed ships in harbour, led off by the "Victory," flagship of Admiral Sir Day H. Bosanquet, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, on passing through the narrow entrance on her way up to the jetty. Large crowds of people had assembled along the shore to witness the arrival of the King and Queen, and these heartily cheered their Majesties.

The Prince of Wales, in Naval uniform, attended by Commander Sir Charles Cust, R.N., arrived at Portsmouth Harbour Station at ten o'clock from London, and drove on to the jetty as soon as the yacht was berthed, and His Royal Highness, who was received with Royal honours, went on board the "Victoria and Albert" to welcome the King and Queen on behalf of King Edward. The King of Denmark wore the uniform of the Buffs (East Kent Regiment), of which he is the honorary Colonel.

It was three-quarters of an hour before the official landing took place. As the King and Queen left the yacht the band played the Danish National Anthem, and guards of honour presented arms. His Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, inspected both the seamen and Royal Marine guards. Queen Louise had taken her seat in the Royal train, which was waiting, and His Majesty, having taken leave of the officers on the jetty, followed. The train left at eleven o'clock for London which was reached at one o'clock. H. M. King Edward and Queen Alexandra were at Victoria Station and after the monarchs had greeted each other in a special pavilion erected for the occasion they drove to Buckingham Palace.

In the evening a State Banquet was given in Buckingham Palace at which the *corps diplomatique* and several of the Ministry were present. H. M. King Edward proposed the health of the King and Queen of Denmark, bidding them heartily welcome. They were no strangers to the British Coasts. King Edward recalled the friendly reception he had had on his many visits to Denmark. The King of Denmark expressed his thanks for their cordial and hearty reception and added that King Edward's words would be highly esteemed in Denmark. He took the opportunity of thanking King Edward for the high honour paid him in appointing him honorary Colonel of one of the most famous regiments of the British army, the regiment with which one of his ancestors had been connected and which had fought so bravely at Blenheim shoulder to shoulder with his own people.

THE ENGLISH ARMY MANOEUVRES.

The War office has published an announcement as to the manoeuvres to be held this year. To the manoeuvres to be carried out under the direct-

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ion of the Chief of the General Staff belong those of the cavalry and Imperial Yeomanry which are to take place in Scotland. The Yeomanry will thus have an opportunity for more practical training than if they are trained separately from other troops. The Chief of the General Staff has long recognised the necessity of conducting siege operations, and the experience gained in the Russo-Japanese war has shown the utility of such training. Accordingly, manoeuvres are to take place at Chatham at the end of July and beginning of August, which will conclude with a frontal attack on a modern fortress.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE IDAHO TRIAL.

Though the defence attempted in various ways to throw a shadow of improbability around Orchard's recital, and several times confronted him with persons for the purpose of paving the way to controverting his confession, the witness stood the test well, and held tenaciously to his story. Several times counsel flared up, and once Mr. Hawley said that Mr. Richardson was telling a falsehood, when he intimated that Orchard was a "fixed witness."

Orchard declared that he had not heard the story that the railway detectives had arranged to draw spikes, as an apparent attempt to derail the train at Cripple Creek, and charge him with attempted train-wrecking.

He declared that during the strike at Cripple Creek, although he possessed no passport, the soldiers never stopped him. Scott told him if he had trouble with the soldiers to notify him. Orchard said that Moyer was sent to Cripple Creek with the request that witness should accompany him to Ouray and Silverton, whither the Telluride miners had been deported. Moyer told Orchard that the mine-owners' thugs had threatened to beat him (Moyer), if they caught him outside Denver. Orchard went for the protection of Moyer. Both were heavily armed with shot-guns and pistols furnished by Moyer. No trouble occurred on the trip.

On their arrival at Ouray, Moyer was busy with the miners, and was eventually arrested for desecrating the American flag, on which he drew pictures. Orchard said that he took the guns back to the miners' headquarters at Denver, where he later obtained a gun to kill Gregory.

Mr. Richardson asked if witness did not know that Moyer still had his gun, which had not been discharged. Orchard replied that this might be true, as there were more than two guns at headquarters.

FLOOD AND STORM.

A telegram from Louisville (Kentucky), reports a cloud-burst at Gradyville which caused the death of 10 persons. Big Creek was turned into a raging flood and, overflowing its banks, washed away most of the houses in Gradyville; 21 persons are missing.

The State of Illinois has been visited by a whirlwind, four persons in New Minden being killed; in

West York two persons lost their lives, while 30 were injured.

A missionary, who has arrived at San Francisco in the "Coptic", gives details of a typhoon and tidal wave which visited the Caroline Islands in the latter half of March and destroyed the Wolea group of islands. The tidal wave poured over the land and covered it with a mantle of sand, swept up from the bed of the ocean. 1,500 persons lost their homes and on one island 250 people were drowned. The storm lasted 3 days. All the trees and bushes were uprooted or buried in sand when the tidal wave came up. Hundreds saved themselves by swimming until the water retired again. The German authorities sent a steamship with provisions for the natives.

THE U. S. AND JAPAN.

The Tokio journal *Dshidshe Shimpō* writes that it would be wrong to believe that the unfriendly attitude of the population of San Francisco is shared by all Americans. The journal expresses complete confidence in the Washington Government which will be in a position to satisfactorily settle the latest anti-Japanese excesses in San Francisco.

The *Hodshi Shimbun*, on the other hand, urges that the matter should be regarded without reference to local conditions. The future relations of Japan and the United States thereby come in question. Japan must insist on her demands.

The leader of the Opposition in the Japanese House of Peers, Viscount Tani, has described the rising against the Japanese in San Francisco as entirely wanton and said "If diplomacy should not succeed in obtaining a satisfactory solution of the matter, only one way lies open to us, viz. an appeal to arms. It is certain that America will give way since the American people are always influenced by purely commercial points of view."

A SCHILLER-GOETHE MEMORIAL.

The German inhabitants of Cleveland, Ohio, have presented the town with a Schiller-Goethe memorial which was unveiled in the presence of a large number of people on Saturday. The memorial is a copy of that at Weimar. There was loud cheering when a telegram from the German Emperor was read aloud. The band played "Heil dir im Siegerkranz" those present, with bared heads, singing the words. The Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Fairbanks, also sent a congratulatory telegram. During the ceremony poems specially written for the occasion by distinguished German poets and authors were recited.

REPORTED MURDER OF PRESIDENT CABRERA.

A *Reuter's* telegram reached London from Mexico yesterday stating that Señor Cabrera, President of Guatemala, was murdered on Sunday. The news lacks confirmation.

THE BADEN-BADEN MURDER.

A Karlsruhe telegram says that the Washington lawyer, Karl Hau, who was extradited from England on December 20 last, on a charge of wilfully murdering his mother-in-law, Frau Molitor at Baden-Baden, and who has been in prison here for several months, and under examination as to his mental condition, has made a full confession of the crime.

The Karlsruhe *Lokalanzeiger* says that Hau's wife drowned herself in the Pfäffikon Lake, in Switzerland.

A later telegram denies that Hau has officially confessed his guilt, but it is surmised that he acknowledged it to his wife, who was thus impelled to her rash act.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

A note of the *Agence Havas* denies the report that France has offered her good services to America in the matter of Japan. Nothing in the relations between Japan and America proclaims the necessity of such services. Only so much is true, namely, that friendly discussions have been going on with the United States relating to the recently concluded Franco-Japanese agreement.

A SOCIALIST MEMORIAL.

The Minister of Education, M. Briand, and the Under-Secretary of State, M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, visited St. Etienne on Saturday for the purpose of representing the Government at the unveiling of a memorial to the former Deputy, M. Girodet, the first socialist mayor of St. Etienne.

At a meeting of socialists held in the evening opposite the Labour Exchange the Deputy, M. Pressensé, made violent attacks on M. Briand's po-