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THE KING'S GARDEN PARTY.

On Saturday His Majesty entertained the largest garden party that has ever been held in the beautiful grounds of Windsor Castle. Eight thousand five hundred invitations had been issued, and the arrangements made by the Great Western Railway for the conveyance of guests were of the most ample and complete description.

The spacious East Lawn of the Castle is the most admirable site for such a gathering. An immense lawn of the richest green, surrounded on three sides by trees, and on the fourth by the East Terrace itself, is an idyllic spot. Marquees had been erected on the right and left hand of the lawn, and in these dainty teas were served. In the centre was an Indian tent, in which their Majesties received a number of privileged guests.

By half-past four all the guests had arrived, and presented their cards of admission to the lynx-eyed constables who were charged with the duty of seeing that no uninvited guest entered. Admission was by way of the East Terrace and the imposing flight of steps constructed therefrom to the lawn since the occasion of the last garden party two years ago. Then their Majesties left their private apartments and descended to the lawn by this flight of steps, and "received," as the Court phrase has it, their army of guests, who were drawn up in lines, between which the Royal party passed.

The scene on the East Terrace lawns baffled description. Almost every class of society was represented—the Bench, the Bar, Church, Stage, Capital, and Labour were fraternising together on the deliciously cool grass and under the umbrageous shelter of the beautiful trees. The picture was a wonderful one.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

The growing hostility of Sinn Fein to Mr. Redmond finds expression in a letter which Mr. C. J. Dolan, the Member for North Leitrim, has addressed to Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, Chief Whip of the Nationalist Parliamentary Party. Mr. Dolan says that the refusal of the National Directory of the United Irish League to adopt the resolution calling upon "the Irish Party to withdraw in a body from Westminster, as a protest against the betrayal of Ireland by the British Liberals," renders it incumbent upon "me to resign my membership of the Irish Party," and to request "that you will have my name removed from the list." Mr. Dolan criticises the action of the Nationalist Party in the House of Commons, drawing a comparison between what it effected under Mr. Parnell and, by implication, what it has failed to effect under Mr. Redmond. He reserves himself until his last paragraph, however. "It is with curious feelings of regret," he writes, "that I sever my connection with the Irish Party. As the North Leitrim Executive of the United Irish League has expressed approval of my views, I do not intend to resign my seat. As long as I enjoy the confidence of my constituents, I shall not turn my back on them." Here is one branch of the organisation to which Mr. Redmond appealed no later than Thursday throwing in its lot—looking at it from Mr. Redmond's point of view—with the much-to-be-dreaded Sinn Fein policy.

At Athenry Petty Sessions Court, eight men were charged by the Crown with illegal assembly, and with having driven the cattle off the farm of Mr. Burton Perse, at Boyhill, on Sunday, June 9. The solicitor defending the accused quoted Mr. Birrell. He (Mr. Birrell) had said "that the people in charge of stock on the grazing lands ought to do something to protect their own property." He (the solicitor) contended that "there was no protection necessary (sic) for these cattle. What the defendants did on the occasion had not been proved to be an illegal act." The Bench was composed of one resident magistrate and two local justices of the peace. Informations were refused, and the defendants were set at liberty.

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CHINESE ON THE RAND.

VEHEMENT SPEECH BY BOTHA.

Reuter's Pretoria correspondent describes the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the Government's policy as of exceptional interest. Sir Percy Fitzpatrick made a vigorous speech, reviewing the whole situation. He asked for definite statements of the Government's reasons for the repatriation of the Chinese, and asked, in what would the country be better or worse if 5,000 Kaffirs replaced 53,000 Chinese. The present temporary surplus of natives was due to the Chinese, and to the fact that public and other works on which natives were usually employed were now stagnating throughout South Africa. Sir Percy insisted that the Volk party since taking office had been fettered by the Imperial Government, and that therefore self-government in the Transvaal was non-existent. He caused a sensation by producing a Star telegram in proof of the assertion that the Government was fettered. The cable message referred to asserts that the passage in General Botha's statement regarding who was to pay for the repatriation of the Chinese was cabled to Sir Richard Solomon, the Transvaal Agent-General in London, who discussed it with the Imperial Government, and that Sir Richard Solomon then cabled that the mines alone were liable to pay, adding that the Imperial Government would veto any retention of the Chinese after March, 1908.

General Botha declared that the telegram was an absolute lie, and said that he and his colleagues would never tolerate Imperial interference. The policy announced on June 14th was dictated solely by consideration for the country's welfare. The Opposition leaders had governed for the past five years, and had trifled with the prosperity of the people, who no longer trusted them. General Botha indignantly hurled back the charges of barter and bargain, and said he was merely fulfilling his election pledges, and would fulfil them to the letter. The last Chinaman must go; there would be no peace until then. The Ministry would remove the canker by its roots, and restore the Transvaal to health. But for the agitation in Great Britain and the Transvaal defeating the mine-owners, there would be not a single white miner on the Witwatersrand today, but 200,000 Chinaman.

General Botha, who spoke with vehemence throughout his speech, sat down amid Ministerial cheers.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

TELEGRAPHISTS' STRIKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Samuel J. Small, President of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America is now in San Francisco in charge of the telegraphists' strike movement there. The two companies, the Western Union and the Postal, have made numerous concessions, particularly in New York, and have thus averted a strike in the Eastern States, but the men complain that elsewhere the situation is as bad as

ever, and it is evident that they have grave misgivings as to the good faith of the companies' officials at head-quarters. The state of affairs at San Francisco is said by Mr. Small to be insupportable.

The male and female operators there are herded in temporary buildings in the lowest and most dangerous part of the city, and are in danger almost of their lives when they venture out into the ruined streets in search of refreshment. Notwithstanding that prices of all the necessaries of life have increased enormously since the earthquake and fire, the telegraphists' wages have practically remained at their former level. They participated in the general increase of 10 per cent. granted by the companies a few weeks ago, but the men's point is that this increase should have followed a much larger increase which should have come into operation at the moment that local conditions in San Francisco ceased to be normal, in consequence of the great dual calamity. As it is the operators claim that a man cannot earn the actual cost of his daily existence without working at least four hours overtime. The "split duty" evil is also said to be rampant on the Pacific Slope, while, owing to the black lists secretly kept by the officials of both companies, it is practically impossible for a discharged operator to obtain re-employment.

The importance of the local trouble at San Francisco is that, if it should be long continued, it will inevitably reopen the general situation, and again bring the danger of a universal telegraphic strike within measurable distance. Public feeling is almost unanimously with the operators.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS.

It is announced from Washington that the American Customs authorities are satisfied that the French and Austrian Chambers of Commerce are competent to give certificates as to the market value of goods exported to America. The same powers are to be granted to the English Chamber of Commerce.

ALARMING OCCURRENCE IN NEW YORK.

On Sunday night a short circuit occurred in the electric current of the New York Central and Hudson River railway near the Viaduct over 123rd St. Pillars and supports for a distance of half-a-mile were heavily charged with electricity. Huge flames ran along the rails, and masses of molten metal fell into the streets. The noise of explosions caused a wild panic. The fire continued until the current was turned off.

CHANGES IN THE GERMAN MINISTRY.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung announces: We hear that changes in the personnel and organization of the Imperial and Prussian Administration are imminent.

The Secretary of State of the Imperial Ministry of the Interior, Graf v. Posadowsky, has handed in his resignation and will be succeeded by the Prussian Minister of the Interior Herr v. Bethmann-Hollweg who will also carry out the functions of a Vice-President of the Prussian State-Ministry.

The Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Public Works, Herr Holle, will succeed the retiring Minister of Education, Herr v. Studt.

The President of the Province of E. Prussia, Graf Moltke, will be summoned to the Prussian Ministry of the Interior.

Of the three new men, only Herr v. Bethmann-Hollweg is known to the public, as an undoubtably active man with up-to-date conservative views, while both the new Prussian Ministers are wholly unknown. Graf Moltke is a nephew of the great Field Marshal. Whether he will be able to cope with the important duties of his new post can no more be predicted than it is certain whether Herr Holle is the right man to undo all the mischief wrought in the Prussian Educational Department by his predecessor. But the mere fact of Herr v. Studt's having at last been made to resign from a position he was wholly unable to fill, is a step in advance.

Graf Posadowsky undoubtedly has shown himself, during his 10 years tenure of his office, a hard-working, able man, and our regret at his retirement from the Government would be unalloyed were it not for the fact that he, a creature of the Eulenburg clique, was in direct opposition to the Chancellor's Home policy. By his strong opposition to the dissolution of the Reichstag last winter and his disapproval of Prince Bülow's attack on the Clerical Party, Graf Posadowsky made himself impossible as a member of Prince Bülow's cabinet.

The "Eulenburg affair" is indeed spreading in ever-widening circles, and in addition to those who

have already fallen, others may yet fall. But it must be hailed with satisfaction that the Emperor is speedily freeing his country of all unwholesome influences, be they spiritistic or, worse still, Christian Scientific.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CRISIS IN THE SOUTH.

With reference to last week's mutiny of the 17th Infantry Regiment in Agde, it was officially reported in Paris on Sunday that only one man of the Regiment is now missing. The men are doing their customary duty, and all of them have returned the cartridges taken from the magazine. It is alleged that large quantities of cartridges are missing, but it appears certain the soldiers have not secreted any. The men seem to repent their thoughtless conduct.

The news from the South reports some improvement in the situation. The shops in Narbonne were open on Saturday, while in Montpellier the day passed off without incident. A proclamation of the Defence-Committee of the vine-growers charges the populace to remain quiet. The sub-Prefect of the Lodève Arrondissement has returned to Montpellier. He had been detained by the populace of Paulhan for declining to join in the cry of "Down with Clémenceau". He was liberated by motorists and conveyed to Montpellier.

The *Temps* learns from Lodève that railway lines have been torn up and bridges exploded in the vicinity of Béziers and Pézénas.

The concentration of troops in the chief centres of the vine-growers' disturbances continues, and it is reported that the excited state of the populace shows no sign of diminution. Saturday evening, however, passed off quietly, but in Toulon a demonstration was held condemning the measures taken by the Government in the vine-growing districts of the South. The demonstration was excessively stormy. In the terrible crush women and children were trampled under foot. A mob stopped the street cars and tore down the posts supporting the electric wires. The demonstrators, when they separated, promised to hold another demonstration shortly.

At 11 p. m. on Saturday M. Clémenceau informed a reporter that telegrams received during the evening showed the populace everywhere to be still in a very excited state, but that no fresh disturbances had occurred. The passing of the Law against wine-adulteration in the South had not become generally known.

In Nîmes on Saturday evening exciting scenes took place. A demonstration was held in front of the *Hotel de Ville* and Prefecture; the gendarmerie dispersed the mob. A regular pitched battle took place in front of a café shortly before midnight, chairs, tables and stones being hurled at the police, several of whom were wounded.

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The leader of the vine-growers' revolt visited the Ministry of the Interior in Paris at 10.15 a. m. on Sunday. He was at once received by M. Clémenceau, and an interview lasting three quarters of an hour took place. The Prime Minister was most stern and severe, and pointed out to Albert the enormous responsibility he had assumed. Albert, who was in tears, explained the intentions he had had and, begging M. Clémenceau for advice, exclaimed "My God, if I could make all this good!" The Prime Minister replied "Go and submit yourself to the Law." He allowed Albert to leave by a side door to avoid the reporters, without handing him over to the police. M. Clémenceau gave a report of the interview to President Fallières. The *Temps* publishes an interview with Marcellin Albert with reference to his reception by M. Clémenceau. Albert stated that he could give no information as to what passed between him and the Prime Minister; he had done what he considered his duty. In the face of the thousands of men who had been set in motion by him, he had preserved a cool head. He is conscious that he must bear a share in the responsibility for the occurrences in the South, but considers the Prime Minister equally responsible. If he had been willing to evade his responsibility, he would have allowed himself to be arrested. At the close of the interview he stated that he fully intended to return to the South on Sunday evening and would then continue to do his duty. He duly left Paris in the evening. The news of his interview with M. Clémenceau, as well as the news that the latter had abstained from having him arrested, made a great impression in Narbonne when it became known, and was received by large crowds with demonstrations of applause. It appears that before the interview Marcellin Albert addressed a letter to M. Clémenceau beseeching him in the name of God to release his arrested comrades, and further begging him to hold out a helping hand to the vintagers and to withdraw the troops. It is further announced with reference to the interview that

when Albert stated that his action had no political *arrière pensée* M. Clémenceau replied "You have taken a burdensome responsibility upon yourself. The blood that has been spilt falls on you and on me. Charge your fellow citizens to once more respect the law." Albert promised to do this. M. Clémenceau stated to a reporter that he had given no order to place Albert under surveillance. In Parisian political circles some faith is reposed in the imminent conciliatory measures.

The funerals of the victims of the disturbances in Narbonne took place on Sunday in solemn quiet. Many Deputies were present and several speeches were made.

With reference to the demand made in the Chamber by the Socialists that M. Ferroul and the members of the Argelliers Committee should be temporarily released from arrest, M. Clémenceau has stated the Government cannot go into the matter. The news received from the South encouraged the hope that the previous night had passed off quietly. Since the President of the Chamber has refused to bring before the House a proposal to allow the provisional release of the Argelliers Committee and of M. Ferroul, the Socialists will bring the matter up in the Chamber today.

A meeting, attended by over 1,000 vine-growers, was held in Toulon on Sunday, and a resolution passed calling for the instant dismissal from office of all the municipal officials of the Département Var.

Telegrams which reached Paris yesterday morning from Narbonne and Montpellier reported that Sunday evening passed in perfect quiet and that both towns had resumed their ordinary appearance.

Marcellin Albert informed an interviewer that he had come to Paris at the request of the Committee of Argelliers who had entrusted him with a mission. He was leaving Paris with the determination to devote himself to the work of pacification and reconciliation, a work in which he had been invited to co-operate by the Prime Minister.

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THE FRANCO-SPANISH NOTE.

The text of the Franco-Spanish Note was to have been published yesterday in a small yellow-book.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

In the First Committee of the Conference on Saturday President Bourgeois discussed the question of Compulsory Arbitration Courts. The Mexican Delegate read a thesis on various agreements relating to such Courts. The German Delegation then introduced their proposals with reference to a Higher Prize Court. The English Delegation introduced similar proposals. The French Delegation having made proposals touching Arbitration Courts, it was decided to form two sub-committees, the one to deal with Arbitration Courts, the other with the Higher Prize Court. The American Delegate, Mr. Porter, brought in a proposal touching the employment of force in collecting Public Debts, (the Drago doctrine). It was agreed that other proposals should be made in the course of the discussions.

The proposals of the German Delegation with regard to the jurisdiction of Prize Courts stipulates, among other things, that in case a National Prize Court shall have pronounced the validity of the confiscation of a ship or her cargo, the matter shall be settled in accordance with the Laws of the State in question; in case such confiscation shall be pronounced invalid the Prize Court shall order the return of the ship or cargo and shall assess the damages. At the commencement of a naval war an international Higher Prize Court shall be formed, at which appeals against the decisions of national Prize Courts shall be heard. In case several States are involved in naval war, as many different Higher Prize Courts shall be formed as there are opposing pairs of Combatants.

The international Higher Prize Court shall consist of 5 members, i. e. two Admirals and three members of the permanent Hague Court of Arbitration. The Higher Prize Court shall meet to consider the first appeal from the decision of a Prize Court, shall be dissolved after the conclusion of peace and the final settlement of all prize disputes.

The German proposals touching the treatment of-neutral persons in the war zone suggest that as neutrals shall be regarded all those subjects of a State who are taking no part in the war. The warring parties cannot enlist neutral persons even with their own consent. Neutral Powers must forbid their subjects to take military service in the armed forces of a Power at war.

The German Delegation will also bring in a proposal relating to compulsory compromise; thereby such States as have concluded any obligatory

Arbitration Treaty, shall take over the obligation to accept compromises.

The second Committee also met under the Presidency of the Belgian Delegate M. Beernaert. After thanking the Committee for the honour done him in electing him President, M. Beernaert alluded to the origin of the Conference and gave a survey of it to show that Russia, with reference to the aims of the Conference, had been true to her traditions. "If it be said", he continued, "that our labours have in so many directions remained fruitless, who could hope that our object, involved as it is, could be attained at the first blow? It is certainly not right to ignore the results already achieved. The Conference can, full of confidence, resume the work of 1899, and it will endeavour to realise the new progress demanded by public opinion. It suffices for us more than ever to be enthusiastic for those glorious principles of humanity and brotherhood which should govern the relations of men in times of war."

The Committee then resolved itself into two sub-Committees. The one will examine how the laws and customs of land warfare can be improved, the other will enquire into the rights and privileges of neutrals on land, and matters connected with the opening of hostilities. With regard to this latter point the Conference decided that, in the laic of any international Law on the subject, each country was justified in considering its own standpoint correct. The Committee will, in consequence, have to decide whether it will sanction the *status quo*, or whether it is possible to formulate an international rule.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department), Silesian Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 997.

BALLOON DISASTER IN HUNGARY.

News comes from Buda Pesth that in the neighbourhood of the Boyzering property a balloon descended on Sunday night having lost its car. The proprietor of the property and his servants approached the balloon with a naked light and a violent explosion occurred. The proprietor and 3 men were killed on the spot, while 6 other persons were severely injured. It is believed that the balloon came from France. Later on, the corpses of the occupants of the balloon were found in the vicinity; they must have fallen from the car. According to another report the explosion caused all the buildings near to catch fire and they were gutted.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The War Minister, El Gebbas, announces that he is at once proceeding to Zinat, to inspect the contingents of the various Mahallas, which, together with the tribal contingents, are again to march to Elkmes against Raisuli.

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LOCAL.

Tomorrow evening at 7.30 the Summer Concert of the Dresdner Lehrergesangverein, under the direction of Professor Friedrich Brandes, will take place in the garden of the Restaurant Lincke'sches Bad, Schiller Strasse, Neustadt. The band of the 2nd Grenadier regiment under Herr Schröder will play in the intervals of the choral music. The Choir, which consists of 200 male voices, will sing favourite old pieces and modern compositions by Marschner, Weber, Altenhöfer, Curti, Cornelius, Hegar, C. Schulken (two works for a quartet of soloists), with others in special memory of Adam and Edw. Schultz.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will comprise works by Scandinavian, French, and German composers, as follows:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (1) Overture, "Naechtklänge an Osian" | Gaade. |
| (2) "Zorahayda", Legende für gr. Orchester" | Svendson. |
| (3) Drei Orchesterstücke aus "Sigurd Jorsalfar" | Grieg. |
| (4) Overture, "Patrie" | Bizet. |
| (5) Faust Fantasia for violin and orchestra | Gounod-Wilhelm. |
| (6) Orchestral Suite from the Ballet "Coppelia" | Delibes. |
| (7) Overture, "Leonore No. 3" | Beethoven. |
| (8) Träumerei | Schumann. |
| (9) "Einzug der Götter in Walhall" | Wagner. |
| (10) Waltz, "Wein, Weib und Gesang" | J. Strauss. |

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.40 p. m. in the Neustadt.

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LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

OUR TUBE RAILWAYS. II.

London, June 22.

In my first letter on London Tube Railways, published in the *Daily Record* of June 5th, I duly announced for today the opening of the "Hampstead Tube", the last and the most important of the lines owned by the Underground Electric Railways Company of London. At the same time I gave a few details concerning a novel and entirely interesting experiment of the management, namely the advertising of the new "Tube" by means of free travel between all the stations of the line between Charing Cross, Golder's Green and Highgate, during the afternoon and evening of this day.

When the "Piccadilly Tube" was opened last year, the *modus procedendi* was somewhat different. The "Press" opening took place on the Wednesday preceding the Saturday on which the formal opening by Mr. Lloyd-George, the President of the Board of Trade, followed, and there was no free travel upon that occasion, only travel for those passengers willing and able to pay the fares.

Today the "Press" opening of the "Hampstead Tube" preceded the actual opening for the Public by only a brief space of time.

The President of the Board of Trade at Charing Cross turned with a gold key the controller which set in motion the first train, whose passengers included Lord George Hamilton, Sir Edgar Speyer, Sir George Gibb, Sir Clifton Robinson, Sir W. Holland, Sir G. Bartley, Mr. Vincent Hill, the general manager of the South-Eastern, Mr. Ellis, the manager of the Metropolitan, and many other representatives of Railway Companies, together with numerous Pressmen.

From Charing Cross the company were conveyed over the whole of the line, the running being of the smoothest description, and were eventually landed in green fields and sunshine at Golden's Green, where the railway comes to the surface.

Here a magnificent repast awaited all at the terminus station in what really was a shed, temporarily metamorphosed into a splendid banqueting hall, profusely decorated for the occasion with flags and flowers of many kinds.

Of course, there was no lack of good speeches.

The subjects touched upon by Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir George Gibb were good-humouredly described by Mr. Lloyd-George as providing the most delightful traps that ever were laid for an unwary Minister. They included the questions of a Traffic Board, increased fares, municipal enterprise, the depression of the money market, and the influence of Socialism thereon!

Sir George Gibb, the Managing Director, dealt particularly with the question of fares, and emphasized the fact that carrying companies cannot go on losing money without serious consequences all round. (Hear! Hear!) A frequent and good service could not be given by companies in penury, and penury was the inevitable condition unless the revenue covered the expenditure. He officially confirmed the statement made some days ago that a system of through fares with the Central London is to come into operation from July 1.

Sir Edgar Speyer's speech contained many striking passages, but the most important, perhaps, was the following:—

"As you all know, the railways of this country can be acquired by the Government only on arbitration terms, unless the dividends paid are 10 per cent., in which case the basis is twenty-five years' purchase of the profits.

Under this law the ultimate cost of the acquisition of these tubes by the people of London would amount to a very large figure. But to help forward the work of providing London with the most economical and efficient system of transport, we should be prepared to consider any suggestion whereby the municipality would acquire an interest in these tubes.

In other words, we should be prepared to grant to the municipality the right of purchasing these tubes, at dates to be agreed upon, at a reasonable price, in consideration of the municipality providing a portion of the capital expended for their construction, or, as an alternative, lending its credit for the purpose of raising the capital expended upon the construction of the tubes at a reasonable rate of interest.

There are many precedents that could be followed for such a course, but I must leave it to others to take up the suggestion here made."

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

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Gentlemen and children.

Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts,

Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Novelties of the season.

Of all great cities of the world, said Sir Edgar, the head of the important banking firm that has financed the whole of the Underground Electric Railways of London with the help of friends in Holland, London stood alone in not encouraging and assisting, either by subsidy or otherwise, important public-spirited undertakings such as the Underground system was. In fact, private enterprise had at one time to encounter the active opposition of local authorities. He was glad to say that that time was more or less behind them, but there was still room for improvement.

They had witnessed during the last few years the strange spectacle of nearly all the transportation companies of London carrying millions of people at a loss.

"Gentlemen," he declared, amid approving applause, "this is not business. Railway companies are not charitable institutions."

He was glad that at last a beginning had been made by some of the companies concerned to meet in conference, and to agree upon a moderate increase of fares on a basis which while not yielding big profits would, at any rate, give a chance of some reasonable return on the large capital invested in these enterprises. He hoped it would be followed by an equally reasonable and necessary arrangement for co-ordinating all the services so that there might not be needless waste.

"Sir Edgar Speyer and those who collaborated with him," said Mr. Lloyd-George, "have done more in solving the problem of housing than the most skillfully devised Act of Parliament could possibly do. These tube railways are parts of the essentials of civilisation in a great city like this."

The London Traffic Board was the first of the "traps" to which he referred. He handled it, however, to the apparent satisfaction of those present. "If it is any consolation," he said, "I can tell you that the Board of Trade is really considering the matter with a view to action, and probably immediate action."

He also pleased his audience when he said that he did not think it was in the interests of the public that great enterprises should be run at a loss. It was in the interests of the public that the investor should be encouraged. All round it was much better that fares should be so adjusted as to give an adequate return to those who put honest money into legitimate enterprises.

It was not, he declared, the business of a municipality to speculate, and he expressed the opinion that the relations between municipalities and private enterprise were better regulated in Germany than in this country.

So far as the depression in the money market was concerned, that depression, he humorously remarked, most of them felt all the days of their life, so they could have great sympathy with the money market.

Fears, however, of Socialistic and revolutionary legislation were unfounded.

"Governments," he observed, "never realise either the best hopes of their friends or the worst fears of their enemies. I know, perhaps, as much as any one the legislation the Government contemplates, and I cannot think that any measures we have got in mind ought to give a moment's anxiety to any honest investor looking forward to getting a reasonable return for money which he has put into legitimate enterprises.

"I agree with Sir Edgar Speyer that the business of a Government is to encourage enterprise, and not to discourage it."

The "function" having thus been satisfactorily concluded, the whole Company assembled at the Golder's Green luncheon was safely conveyed back to Charing Cross, where we found an enormous crowd of would-be "free travellers" eagerly awaiting us in order to start the gratuitous rides provided for them by the management.

It was a gigantic but an orderly crowd, though not, of course, mainly composed of aristocrats and plutocrats, rather of the "rough-and-tumble" kind.

I never doubted that thousands of Londoners would be ready to avail themselves of this opportunity to get something for nothing. The number of people within that large category of our citizens is really astonishingly inexhaustible, ever was and ever will be, no doubt!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Hoffmann's Erzählungen.

Phantastic Opera in three acts. Music by J. Offenbach.

Cast:

Hoffmann	Herr Rüdiger.
Niclaus	Fräul. Schäfer.
Nathanael	Herr Hafner.
Hermann	Herr Plaschke.
Lutter	Herr Wachter.
Olympia	
Giulietta	Frau Wedekind.
Antonia	
Coppelius	
Dapertutto	Herr Perron.
Mirakel	
Cochenille	
Pitichinaccio	Herr Erl.
Franz	
Spalanzani	Herr Kraemer.
Schlemihl	Herr Bissel.
Crespel	Herr Nebuschka.
A voice	Fräul. Eibenschütz.

PLOT. At a meeting of students, Hoffmann, one of their number is rallied on his gloomy temper. He declares he has been thrice unlucky in love, and promises to describe his love-affairs to them. In the Opera the three several episodes are presented in three acts.

In the first act Hoffmann is in the house of Spalanzani, having gone there to meet his host's beautiful daughter. This daughter is really an automaton made by Spalanzani and Coppelius, a wizard, who is to have a half share in the money to be made by the sale of the doll. Coppelius gives Hoffmann a pair of spectacles, which increase the beauty of the doll, and Hoffmann is madly in love with it, heedless of the warnings of his friend Niklas. A dance is held, and Hoffmann dances with the automaton, which dances on unceasingly, till Hoffmann sinks half-fainting upon the sofa. Coppelius enters in a rage, the draft by which Spalanzani had bought his half of the doll having been dishonoured, and smashes the figure. The guests all laugh at Hoffmann, who at last realizes the trick.

In the second act Hoffmann is courting Giulietta, a courtesan, who is in the power of Dapertutto, a wizard, for whom she has stolen the shadow of Schlemihl, another love. She promises to procure Hoffmann's image in a mirror. Telling Hoffmann that Schlemihl has the key of her room, she leaves them, Hoffmann kills Schlemihl, only to find the room empty, and the false Giulietta disappears with Dapertutto in a gondola.

In the third act Hoffmann is engaged to Antonia, daughter of Crespel, who has a beautiful voice, but is liable a consumption, so her father has forbidden her to sing. The deaf servant lets in Hoffmann, contrary to his master's orders. He and Antonia sing, and as Crespel returns Hoffmann hides and, from Crespel's conversation with the wizard, Doctor Mirakel, bears of Antonia's illness. He persuades Antonia never to sing again, but Mirakel, by invoking the spirit of her dead mother, induces her to break her promise; she sings and sings, and dies exhausted in Hoffmann's arms.

In the epilogue the students thank Hoffmann for his tales. Composer: Offenbach, born 1819, died 1880. (See "The Standard-Operaglass" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3 M 80 S.)

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7 p.m.
Carmen.

OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday: closed.
Friday: Der Evangelimann. 6 p.m.
Saturday: Salome. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, June 30th: Moloch. 7 p.m.
Monday, July 1st: I. Concert.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Ein seltsamer Fall.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.
The same performance.

LAST WEEK'S SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Ascot meeting concluded in brilliant sunshine on Friday. The usual enormous field assembled for the Wokingham Stakes, the result giving a welcome turn to the fielders, Mr. Browning's *Forerunner II*, who started at 33-1, winning a fine race by a neck. The Hardwicke Stakes, one of the most valuable races of the meeting, was won by Mr. J. de Rothschild's *Beppo* who had run second earlier in the meeting. The Duke of Devonshire, who is still seriously unwell, brought off a nice double with *Fugleman* and *Acclaim* colt both out of *Claque*, by *Persimmon* and *Amphion* respectively. Some consolation for *Eider's* disqualification was given to Frenchmen by the victory of M. Ephrussi's *Monitor* with Stern up, in the Windsor Castle Stakes.

The latter half of last week brought weather more desired of the cricketer's soul, with the natural consequence that on fast wickets the long series of bowlers' successes received a temporary check and batsmen regained their supremacy for a season. Middlesex, who hold an unbeaten certificate, met their old rivals, Surrey, and thanks chiefly to Buxton, Tarrant and Warner compiled 457 at their first attempt. Surrey's first innings fell short of this by 74, although Hayward made 119 and Crawford 86. Middlesex made 217 for seven and then declared and a draw seemed inevitable when Surrey had made 102 for no wicket. The same result attended the Worcestershire-Somerset match, which was remarkable for the performance of a successful debutant in the Western Co's team, B. L. Bisgood, who, played as a wicket keeper, made 86 and 116 not out. Worcester required 287 to win with all their wickets intact at four o'clock. Lancashire achieved a remarkable victory over Sussex, Tyldesley in the former's second innings playing a fine innings of 119. Sussex were left with 337 to win and could not get even the odd 37, for Dean and Huddleston rattled the whole side out for 29. It is not often that C. B. Fry gets a "pair of spectacles" as he did in this match. Kent and Yorkshire beat Hampshire and Essex respectively, the former match being remarkable for a wonderful stand by Seymour and K. L. Hutchings who made, the one 204 and the other 104. It is the more satisfactory, seeing how many of the best English amateurs are not available, that Hutchings is coming back to form. The first Test Match against the S. African team takes place next Monday. The Colonials, if they have only met one strong side, have made short work of most of the counties they have opposed. Their latest victims are Derbyshire who, though they compiled 222 in the first innings against the S. Africans 376, were completely puzzled by the bowling of Vogler and Kotze in the second innings, and were all out by lunch time on Saturday for 46, being beaten by an innings and 108 runs.

The London Championships Meeting was continued and some fine Lawn Tennis matches were seen. Kreuzer, the German, put up an unexpectedly good fight against Wilding, taking one set and getting 6 games in another. Ritchie beat Kinzl of Vienna fairly easily. Wessely beat Bentley in a five set contest, but met his match when he ran up against Wilding in the semi-final and lost three straight sets. Ritchie beat McNair. The best match of the tournament was the men's doubles between R. F. Doherty and Eaves, and Escombe and Lowe. They were set all and then came the "decider," which ran into 12-10, and was crowded with excitement before Doherty and Eaves won a great match. In this last set Escombe and Lowe led by 5-4, and were within a stroke of match when Lowe served a first-ball fault and the opposition made it "5 all" off the second service. Then the games went regularly with the service, and in one game Doherty and Eaves actually came within a stroke of the match four times before losing it. In another they twice came within a stroke of the match and again lost, but finally they won against the service and qualified to meet Brookes and Wilding in the final. The surprise of the meeting was undoubtedly the defeat of Mrs. Lambert Chambers by Miss V. Pinkney (2-6, 6-3, 6-4).

As was anticipated, Arnaud Massey, the La Boullie player, achieved the height of his ambition and after several attempts has won the English Golf championship. Taylor, a triple winner, was second a couple of strokes behind, while Harry Vardon and Braid, who have won the championship 4 and 3 times respectively, were in the first ten. Arnaud Massey in his early days acted as a caddy at Biarritz, and at the outset of his career was a left-handed golfer. He played in this style for several years, but eventually abandoned it for the right-handed style. It was about nine and a half years ago that he was taken to North Berwick as a golf professional by Mr. Hambro, the father of the former member of Parliament for Wimbledon. At that time Massey was by no means a great player.

ROYAL BELVEDERE

Grand Concert Daily

by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Kapellmeister Willy Olsen.



The Concerts begin on Week Days at 7.30 p. m. on Sundays and holidays at 5 p. m.

Admission, at the door, 1 mark, or 50 pf. if the ticket is bought beforehand at any of the cigar-shops of the firm WOLF Prager Str. See Str., Post Platz. At the Bureau of the Royal Belvedere 10 tickets may be had for 3 marks, up to 6 p. m. Admission to the Side Terrace and Pavilion free.

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HOTEL Europaischer Hof 265 ROOMS
HOTEL Wurtemberger Hof 250 ROOMS.
SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana &c. 150 ROOMS.

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QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT. Rooms from 3,50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board. Electric Light.

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First class, splendid position in the midst of its own park. World-famed Restaurant. Motor Garage. Own Automobile. Heinrich Krause, Proprietor.

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J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

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PRAGUE. Hotel Archduke Stephan. Wenzelsplatz. First Class. The only new house in the town, with every comfort possible at low charges. Mostly frequented by English and Americans. 130 Rooms and Salons (fireproof). Fitted up with Electricity, Lifts, Steam Heating, Telephone &c. Grand Café a speciality. Centre of the town. Close to the Royal Museum. 6 minutes to the Station. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted. W. Hauner, Prop.

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Steadily, however, the Frenchman improved. In 1902 he made his first appearance in the British championship, and tied for tenth place. That was at Hoylake. In 1903 he was thirty-seventh. He retired after the first two rounds at Sandwich, in 1904, but he gained fifth position in 1905, and eighth last year. He is now about 28 years of age.

More in sorrow than in anger we record the fact that Reece's billiard break now amounts to 255,135, including 127,532 cannons.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Paris, June 24. The *Petit Parisien* states that the bell-tower of Argelliers, which only affords space for three or four persons, was Albert's hiding-place. The *Matin* reports that a Lieutenant of the 17th regiment yesterday morning found on the door of the cartridge magazine at Agde new marks of an attempt to force it. The repairs of the injury done to this building by the soldiers of the 17th regiment last week had only just been completed. Two new Infantry regiments, the 15th and the 92nd, have arrived at Agde.

Paris, June 24. The *Petit Parisien* publishes a report from Narbonne of a rumour current there that the late Maire, M. Ferroul, was to be forthwith set at liberty. A telegram to the *Echo de Paris* says that 300 men of the 17th regiment who were discontented at being confined to barracks at Agde had left that town unarmed for Béziers and its neighbourhood, after giving out that they intended to return yesterday evening or today.

Paris, June 24. On the departure of Marcellin Albert for Narbonne yesterday evening, some of his friends assembled at the Austerlitz station, and saw him off with shouts of "Vive Albert!" He responded with "Au revoir!" Before starting, Albert wrote a few words to M. Clémenceau, informing him simply by what train he was travelling.

Béziers, June 24. It is confirmed that a number of soldiers of the 17th regiment arrived here yesterday from Agde, having left their quarters there without leave. When they endeavoured to return to Agde at midnight, they were arrested in a train which was already in motion. Meanwhile, the 92nd and 35th Infantry regiments and the 15th dragoons proceeded to Agde, and took care that the 17th Infantry regiment there started in a train the destination of which was unknown, though it was said to be Briançon. All precautions were taken to prevent the men of the 17th from escaping and the population from interfering. The train left Agde without any incident having occurred.

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— Excellent table. — Comfortable home. —

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, 1. Highly recommended.

MINIATURES.

Portraits on ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mist. Studio Helmholtz Strasse 2, 1.

Jungborn Ferdinand Strasse 18 pt. Best vegetarian diet on the principles of Dr. Lahmann.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. Moderate south-westerly winds, dry and fairly bright, temperature not much altered.