

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The whole of Tuesday's sitting was occupied by the debate on the resolution relating to the reform of the House of Lords.

Mr. Henderson, Labour Member for Barnard Castle, brought in a proposal for the complete abolition of the Upper House.

Mr. Winston Churchill alluded to the attitude of the House of Lords to the Education Bill, and said that the Government absolutely refuted the assumption of the Upper House that it knew better than the people themselves what they wanted. Mr. Churchill attacked the Lords in violent language, saying that they used their veto for the dirtiest and lowest political dishonesty.

After Mr. Lyttleton and various other members had defended the Upper House, the debate was adjourned.

## ENGLISH RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

A meeting held at Birmingham on Tuesday, and attended by 570 railway employés of all grades passed a resolution by 467 to 80 votes, determining to once more call the attention of the railway companies to the demands of the workmen. Should this step be unsuccessful, such measures will be taken as circumstances may seem to make necessary.

## THE LAND-WAR IN IRELAND.

Information has reached Dublin of a daring act of lawlessness perpetrated a few nights ago at a place called Knockadrive, near Brosna, County Kerry. A Constabulary post was established recently on a farm, from which a man, named Nolan, was evicted some years ago. A short time before day-break, the place was fired into. The police rushed out, but failed to catch any person. Some moonlighting outrages were committed in the locality a few months ago before the establishment of the police station.

Further steps have been taken by the Crown in connection with the cattle drive at Gohenagh, near Ballintubber, on May 10. On that date a number of cattle, the property of Mr. R. A. Payne, Ballymoe, were driven off the farm by a crowd of people, and for doing so twelve men were prosecuted at the Ballintubber Petty Sessions on June 6. On that occasion there were four magistrates on the Bench. After hearing the evidence, three of the magistrates unanimously refused information. The Crown has now served upon the twelve defendants notices calling upon them to present themselves for trial at the forthcoming Assizes.

Although no clearances of grazing lands in the Birr district have been publicly attempted during the last three or four days, strong pressure is being exerted on the holders of eleven months' land to surrender at the expiration of their term, and many graziers have been obliged to surrender their holdings. Mr. John Parsons, Shinnone, whose cattle were driven on Monday last off the Rosse Estate at Derrinlough, has informed the local branch of the United Irish League that he will obey its demands, and Mr. John Prendergast, a large County Kerry grazier, who has an extensive tract at Lumcloon, near Frankford, is also about to surrender his holdings.

## PRINCE FUSHIMI IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Prince Fushimi has arrived at Victoria, B. C. from Vancouver, on the steamship "Princess Victoria," and was accorded an enthusiastic reception by an immense crowd of citizens. A salute was fired as the "Princess Victoria" entered the harbour. The Governor and the Mayor welcomed the Prince, and a guard of honour was in attendance. His Imperial Highness drove to the Government House. The city is decorated with triumphal arches and bunting, and the streets are gaily illuminated.

## THE UNREST IN INDIA.

The London *Standard* announces from Lahore that 18 Hindus who took part in the disturbances

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in the Lahore and Jullundur districts were condemned to six months imprisonment with hard labour. The Mohammedans who were arrested have been set at liberty.

## H. M. S. "PYRAMUS" STILL AGROUND.

It is announced officially that the cruiser "Pyramus", which is aground 150 nautical miles from Cookstown, is uninjured. It is hoped to be able to float her off at high tide.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE WRECK OF THE "SANTIAGO".

Nothing further has been heard of the two persons alleged to have been saved from the wreck of the "Santiago". Puerto de Corral, where the vessel was driven ashore is a seaport of Chili, at the mouth of the Calle river, and about twelve miles W. S. W. of Valdivia, and considerably south of Valparaiso.

The "Santiago" was a steel screw steamer with triple engines owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. She was built by the Naval Construction and Armaments Company at Barrow in 1889. Her registered tonnage was 2,953. She was 350 feet in length, with over 45 feet beam.

### COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

A lodging house in New York collapsed on Tuesday night. Of the persons in the house, all of whom were Italians, nine were killed and several wounded.

### THE CENTRAL REPUBLICS.

Interest in the Central America situation has been revived for the moment by the announcement that the State Department at Washington has declined to receive Señor Ugarte as Minister for Honduras. This gentleman, it seems, had brought credentials from the Provisional Government established at the Honduran capital by the will of the victorious Nicaraguans. It is not at all certain that the people of Honduras are content with the Provisional Government, and Mr. Root proposes to defer formally recognising it pending further manifestations of the popular will.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald*, in referring to this matter, mentions that the Nicaraguan Government has been notified that the United States Government will not tolerate any interference with Costa Rica. Private advices from the Isthmus indicate that it was about time that some sort of warning should be given to President Zelaya, who, to all appearance, is ambitious to become the Dictator of Central America, and is not at all particular as to the means adopted to that end.

Zelaya's friends declare that his real aim is a federation of all the Central American Republics, and that President Roosevelt's last speech at Jamestown shows that the United States is desirous of finding in federation the much-needed solution of the perennial Central American difficulty. This

may be true enough, but it is also the fact that while Mexico favours federation, neither President Diaz nor President Roosevelt is likely to approve of President Zelaya as the most desirable instrument to be used for such purpose.

## MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN VENEZUELA.

A *Reuter's* despatch from Caracas has reached London via Willemstad stating that the Venezuelan Cabinet has resigned in consequence of the Congress having rejected the Finance Minister's policy.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### THE CRISIS IN THE SOUTH.

The Cabinet Council on Tuesday discussed the position in the South, and determined to oppose as anti-constitutional the proposal of the Socialist Deputies that the citizens arrested at the demonstrations in the South should be temporarily set at liberty.

The Council further determined to prosecute the senior judge and president of the Criminal Court in Montpellier, M. André Rejouis, before the High Court, on account of a letter written by him and containing actual threats against the Government. The Minister of Marine stated that the reason for several units of the Mediterranean squadron putting to sea was the imminence of the naval manoeuvres which begin on the 27th of this month.

The *Temps* learns from Nimes that 100 Pioneers have arrived there with wireless telegraphy apparatus, in order to maintain telegraphic connection intact in case the wires should be cut.

At a meeting of vine-growers held at Narbonne Marcellin Albert stated that M. Clémenceau had declared himself ready, if those who were opposing the Government would return to a legal position, to release the prisoners, support agriculture and the vine-growers, and withdraw the troops. The meeting adopted a resolution that in consequence of the inadequacy of the Bill awaiting discussion and in face of the indefiniteness of M. Clémenceau's promises, the struggle should be continued with the employment of peaceful weapons, until all their demands were conceded. All individual committees of the movement were recommended to associate themselves with this resolution.

A meeting of the Delegates of the vine-growers' Defence Committee at Argelliers decided unanimously that the Bill to prevent adulteration of wine, accepted by the Chamber, was impossible of acceptance. Marcellin Albert was violently attacked and invited to surrender to the Court within 48 hours. It is announced from Gap that 600 mutineers of the 17th Infantry Regiment have left for Villefranche-sur-mer, where they will embark for Africa.

In a letter to the Prefect, a number of Mayors reply to the Prime Minister's ultimatum by demanding the instant release of the arrested persons, the withdrawal of troops and revision of the Law relating to adulteration of wine.

### THE CHAMBER AND COURTS MARTIAL.

At Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber the Bill relating to the abolition of Courts martial was down for discussion.

M. Ribot expressed the view that the occasion was unsuitable for discussing the question.

M. Clémenceau supported this view and added that the Government and the Chamber had not at the present juncture the requisite freedom from bias (applause). He said, "occurrences more or less public property have taken place which have caused us anxiety with regard to the discipline of the army. That is, to speak plainly, a matter of anxiety to all good Frenchmen, for if discipline in the army slackens, it is all up with France (loud applause on the Left, interruption on the extreme Left). The proposal would in no way lessen discipline, but we feel that we are not in possession of the necessary impartiality to discuss it. We should not have time to finish the discussion before the vacation. Those who are enemies of useless demonstrations will vote with us for the postponement of the discussion until the Chamber reassembles". By 316 votes to 223 it was decided to postpone the discussion.

M. Jaurès expressed his fear that a postponement of the discussion would mean the rejection of the proposal.

### THE FRANCO-SPANISH AGREEMENT.

The Yellow-book, published on Tuesday, relating to the Franco-Spanish agreement, contains a circular sent by M. Pichon to the French Foreign Minister, to the French Ambassadors in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Rome, Vienna, Washington and Tokio, and the

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declaration of the French Government handed on May 16th by M. Pichon to the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, Marquis del Muni. M. Pichon's circular is dated June 6th and states that the great extent of the French and Spanish coasts both in the Mediterranean and in those parts of Europe and Africa washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and the importance of the insular possessions of Spain in these regions, has caused the Governments of France and Spain to have regard to the advantage of an agreement as to their common interests. In consequence, on May 16th the two Governments exchanged the declarations subjoined to the circular. According to the circular the agreement now concluded aims not only at maintaining the *status quo*, which, on account of the proximity of the Spanish and French possessions, could undergo no modification without injuring the essential interests of the two Powers, but also far more, as far as France is concerned, at guaranteeing the security of French connections with her possessions in Africa, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic ocean. The circular concludes with a request to the Ambassadors to put themselves *en rapport* with their Spanish colleagues, and, together with them, to acquaint the Powers, to whom they are accredited, with the documents relating to the agreement.

The Note handed to the Spanish Ambassador by M. Pichon runs as follows: Animated by the wish to contribute in every possible way to the maintenance of peace and with the conviction that the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* and the rights of France and Spain in the Mediterranean and on those coasts of Europe and Africa washed by the Atlantic Ocean will effectually serve to attain this end, and that it will be of advantage to the two nations, which, for the rest, are united by the ties of centuries of friendship and common interests, the French Government wishes to bring the following declaration to the knowledge of the Spanish Government, in the sure hope that it will not only contribute to strengthen the understanding which happily exists between the two Governments, but also will serve the cause of peace. "The general policy of the French Government in the above-named districts has as its object the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*, and in correspondence with this policy the Government has determined to maintain, untroubled upon, the rights of France to her island and coast possessions. Should new events occur, which in the view of the French Government are calculated to alter the present territorial situation, or contribute to such alteration, the French Government will act with the Spanish Government, in order that both may be in a position, if it should seem desirable, to come to an understanding as to the measures to be adopted in common."

The third and last document of the Yellow-book is the Spanish text of the above-mentioned statement made by Marquis del Muni to M. Pichon on May 17th.

**G. WIRSING, American Dentist.** Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Sidonien Strasse 10B, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9907.

**THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.**

The first sub-committee of the Conference met on Tuesday afternoon. In the name of the Russian Delegates M. de Martens brought in four proposals; in the name of the German Delegates Herr Krieger brought in a proposal containing all the amendments of the Treaty relating to the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

The American proposal relating to the Drago doctrine states: "The employment of force to collect debts incurred by contracts of private individuals with States, is only permitted when a verdict has been given appointing a certain time within which a creditor must discharge his liabilities."

The Bureau of the Conference also held a sitting at which the plan of work was arranged. Various days were appointed for the different committees to sit, Saturday and Monday being left free.

**THE CROWN PRINCE OF SERVIA FIRED AT.**

The Crown Prince of Serbia went out in a motor-boat on Tuesday on the Save to fish. When the boat neared the Hungarian coast, the guard on shore called to it to stop. The Crown Prince took no notice of the demand, whereupon the guard fired without hitting anyone in the boat, which escaped out of range.

**JAPAN AND CHINA.**

With the felling and transport of ships' timber in Manchuria, serious friction has arisen between Japan and China. At the instance of the military head of the Timber Administration an export tax of 25 per cent has been laid upon ships' timber. In consequence, large masses of timber lying ready for transport down-stream have been held back. Some anxiety is felt in Antung, where several thousand timber-fellers are thus out of work, that disturbances may break out.

**THE PREMIER AND THE PEERS.**

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman always reminds us of the individual in "Alice in Wonderland"—or was it "Through the Looking Glass"?—who tells how "I said it very loud and clear, I went and shouted in his ear". The Premier is for ever shouting in the ear of his motley following in the House of Commons. The speech with which he ushered in his long-expected resolution which is to strike terror into the hearts of the craven Peers, began *forte*, continued *erescendo*, and ended in a *fortissimo* shriek, "The Commons shall prevail". It cannot be said that the Premier was as convincing as he was noisy in his sixty five minutes oration on the iniquities of the Upper Chamber. He is, to be sure, somewhat handicapped by facts. The sum total of the Lords' offences during the present Parliament is that they passed the Trades Disputes Bill, which was evidently desired by the nation at large, they amended, and amended in a spirit of fairness, an Education Bill which was admittedly a sop to one sect, and they rejected the Plural Voting Bill, which, apart from the fact that all discussion of its details had been mercilessly burked in the House of Commons, was a piece of pure class legislation, aiming at the partial disfranchisement of those who have the largest stake in the country. The Premier was forced, naturally enough, to fall back upon the old, stale generalities to prop up his case. Under a Conservative Administration the Lords, he claims, are almost indecently eager to acknowledge the supremacy of the Commons, under a Liberal Administration they flout the omniscient Commons to their faces. He contends that the theory that the reason of this action on the part of the Lords is due to the fact that Tory Administrations only bring in harmless and inoperative Bills, is a pure figment of the imagination. Here we unreservedly agree with him. It is convenient enough for the Premier to ignore the fact that three of the greatest reform measures of the last couple of decades, the establishment of County Councils, a measure of decentralisation which restored to the constitution the character it had in pre-Norman days, the granting of free Education, and the recognition of the principle of the liability of employers, were all due to the Conservative Party. The main difference between the modern Unionist and Radical parties lies in the fact that the former introduce measures which are aimed at conferring benefits on the people at large, while the latter's efforts are class legislation or measures to benefit one particular group of faddists. A measure which affords great satisfaction to group A, receives the support of groups B, C, D &c. because, although they do not care a farthing about the measure in question, they have a lively hope that their own particular turn will come, when they may count upon the grateful support of group A. The Prime Minister in his speech stated that his momentous resolution is to be followed by a Bill, though he was careful to inform the House that the date of its introduction was none of their business. To proceed by resolution first, he claimed, was strictly constitutional, though why he should be such a stickler for adhering to the forms of what he is endeavouring to destroy 'twere hard to say. The most important passage in his speech, —he would be the last to confess it—was that in which he admitted that care must be taken to avoid arbitrary action by an effete Government in the closing years of an effete Parliament. His own Government is young in years, but none the less it seems to be slipping into premature old age. There can be no shadow of doubt that the latest action of the Premier, this up-to-date *Bombastes Furioso*, is destined merely to divert the attention of the nation from the hopeless muddle into which he has got the Parliamentary business. Even he has not the hardihood to blame the House of Lords for the unfulfilment of Government promises. The fact is that the present Prime Minister, though he attempts to conceal the fact by "shouting in our ears", is an essentially weak man, who is quite unable to maintain discipline in his own house. One after another of his supporters claims that he has a Bill which is of the utmost importance to the social advancement of the nation; by all means, says the complacent chief, bring it in. Bill after Bill is accordingly introduced, read a first time, referred to a Grand Committee and shelved. The constituents are beginning to be roused from their apathy and to wonder when some of this legislation, which is to make them all rich, is to make its appearance as Law. "We must distract their attention somehow" screams the Premier, "happy thought, we will raise the cry of 'Down with the Lords!'" The pity is that, as Mr. Balfour said, the Premier's heated words are not likely to raise in the damp tinder the smallest smoke.

**CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.**

(By letter dated June 14th, from our New York correspondent.)

**THE COAL TRUST UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.**

"High policy" has begun its summer holiday. The exodus of Diplomats, Chiefs of Departments, and Society from Washington has begun. The White House has been exchanged for the President's country seat at Oyster Bay, Long Island. In the Federal Capital once more there is "little doing". Only in one Department will the machinery, in spite of the summer holidays, remain in motion, viz.: in the Department of Justice. Shortly before his departure for Oyster Bay the President had a long discussion with the members of his Cabinet with regard to the further campaign against the Trusts, and a programme was drawn up of the Trust policy to be followed during the summer months. The Trust policy in fact is never to be interrupted so long, at least, as Theodore Roosevelt is President.

The first item on the programme of the summer's Trust policy is the Coal Trust which is now also to be minutely examined under the microscope. The State Attorney in the Federal Court at Philadelphia has already brought proceedings against the "Anthracite Trust". It is accused of maintaining a monopoly and of limiting Inter-State Commerce. Charges are made against all the railways which touch the Pennsylvania hard-coal district, with the exception of the Pennsylvania, the Ontario and Western and the Delaware and Hudson-railways. It is not impossible, however, that these three railways also will be involved in the charges, since they are closely connected with the so-called "hard-coal" railways, which control the forwarding of coal.

A monopoly which controls things absolutely necessary to existence, has for a long time enjoyed no very great favour with the public at large. The Coal Trust has made itself particularly unpopular by reason of the methods employed by it. And never has a Trust been described more as something "all-powerful" "inviolable", aye even "sacred" than by the head of the coal-monopoly, the President of the Philadelphia and Reading railway.

The charge that an artificial shortage of coal has been introduced, in order to make the price of coal rise higher still has been brought against the Trust for years. The city of New York in particular has only too often been made to feel how very dependent it is on the Trust. But now the first steps have been taken to deal a body-blow to the most hated of all the Trusts.

**INCREASE OF THE OUTLAY ON MILITARY ARMAMENTS.**

In an article dedicated to the Hague Conference the New York magazine *Colliers* publishes some interesting tables giving a survey of the increase of the outlay of the Great Powers on military armaments during the last ten years.

The outlay for the navy is given as follows:

	1907 dollars	1907 dollars	Increase dollars	Increase per cent
U.S.A. . . . .	34,561,546	117,550,308	72,988,752	210
Germany . . .	13,843,000	53,734,304	39,891,304	288
England . . .	110,850,000	181,150,000	70,300,000	63
Japan . . . . .	3,965,402	11,977,632	8,012,230	200
France . . . . .	47,434,347	65,007,041	18,662,694	36
Russia . . . . .	42,637,500	52,039,703	9,392,203	22
Italy . . . . .	18,992,309	53,450,568	34,458,259	184
	272,284,104	534,909,556	253,705,442	92

The outlay in armies is given as follows:

	1907 dollars	1907 dollars	Increase dollars	Increase per cent
U.S.A. . . . .	28,146,886	99,361,209	71,214,313	253
Germany . . .	119,708,500	175,505,000	55,796,500	48
England . . .	91,000,000	144,920,000	53,920,000	59
Japan . . . . .	4,823,360	19,747,870	14,924,510	309
France . . . . .	138,486,961	163,369,354	24,882,393	18
Russia . . . . .	158,725,000	188,210,900	29,485,900	12
Belgium . . . .	9,676,000	18,929,300	9,253,300	99
Austria-Hungary . . .	70,000,000	149,000,000	79,000,000	112
Italy . . . . .	53,450,568	53,209,000	— (Decrease)	—
	674,077,275	1,012,252,633	333,509,916	50

The following statistics compare the outlay on armaments with the increase in trade.

	1896	1906/1905	1906/1905
U.S.A. . . . .	1,642,955,161	2,609,257,711	966,291,550
Germany . . .	2,077,943,250	3,184,750,000	1,106,806,750
England . . .	3,409,572,275	4,476,514,345	1,066,942,070
Japan . . . . .	144,758,617	404,850,000	260,091,383
Russia . . . . .	1,279,100,000	1,629,103,000	350,003,000
Italy . . . . .	445,066,273	702,190,876	257,124,603

**PAN-AMERICANISM.**

Since Elihu Root has been Secretary of State the idea of Pan-Americanism—the introduction of an intimate understanding between the American Republics in the solution of problems affecting the New World—has made considerable progress. Mr. Root himself regards it as one of his chief tasks, as director of the Foreign Policy of the American Union, to confirm and advance in every way possible the political and commercial relations of the United States with the Southern and Central American Republics. His trip to South and Central America may be regarded as the commencement of a systematic endeavour to bring all the American Republics into closer touch with each other.

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Nothing is of greater value, however, in advancing the Pan-American idea than an intimate co-operation between the United States and Mexico. The relations between the two countries have improved greatly. An intimate understanding between the two great Republics can, of course, have only the best effect on the other American Republics. The Mexican Government has invited Mr. Secretary Root to visit Mexico, and Mr. Root intends to accept the invitation in August. Mexico has given repeated proofs of late that she desires to take a more prominent part in the solution of American problems than hitherto. The American Government welcomes the wish of Mexico with great satisfaction, since in the first place, should Mexico show increased interest in American affairs, the United States will no longer have to play alone the rôle of the public police of America, and, in the second place—and that is the more important thing—a co-operation between Mexico and the United States must contribute to setting aside the impression prevalent among the smaller Republics, that the United States desire to act guardian to the whole Continent. Hitherto the United States, whenever American principles seemed to be in danger, have been forced to enter the lists alone as their champion. But that has always been a very ungrateful task, and the United States have got very little out of it.

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE JOURNALISTS.

At the annual convention of the National Editors Association, which was held at the Jamestown Exhibition and at which President Roosevelt delivered an important speech on the taxation of large fortunes, the aged President of the Washington Star, Crosby S. Noyes, spoke of American journalism since the founding of Jamestown. But his speech was in reality devoted more to a character sketch of the personality of the President. After the speaker had shed light on the early beginnings of American journalism, the worst degeneration of which today is the "yellow Press", he spoke of the varied relations which have existed between the Press and the different Presidents in their time. He then dealt with the personal relations of President Roosevelt to the Daily Press, and his attitude to questions of the hour. He gave the following character sketch of the President. "Daniel Webster has often been described as a 'steam-engine in trousers'. But the description fits Theodore Roosevelt far better than Webster. Roosevelt is a steam-engine always working at high pressure. He works the whole day under full steam and if he grants himself one or two hours respite of an evening, he is off again like a steam engine. Mr. Roosevelt has never said a word championing the following of the law of compensation, the employment of reflection, and a quiet temperate verdict in the transactions of life. He only preaches the gospel of haste. We must not be lazy. We must do everything in a hurry. This impetuous haste with which Mr. Roosevelt does everything, is the cause of many of his errors of judgment."

After Mr. Noyes had eulogised the President for his timely and energetic action against the corporations, he continued: "He is unique, he cannot be classified. He is a law for himself. His activity ranges from the most colossal things to the most trifling." President Roosevelt, continued Mr. Noyes, during his first term of office was always cordial, but since then he had adopted a somewhat dictatorial tone probably in consequence of his great victory at the 1904 election. The President declared himself in favour of fearless and true criticism, but he by no means approved of it when applied to himself. The speaker alluded to various public, and in some part painful controversies with various persons, but newspaper men had no quarrel with the President. There was friction but never a breach. The journalists would continue to praise or criticise him as circumstances demanded. Journalists only asked fair treatment from him. In concluding Mr. Noyes said: "Taken all in all Theodore Roosevelt is still largely a boy, but at the same time a pattern President."

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.  
Chargé des Archives. E. C. Trench, Esq.  
THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.  
British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.  
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.  
American Consul General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

### PEKING TO PARIS BY MOTOR.

#### HOLY CITY IN THE DESERT.

Urga, more than two-thirds of the distance across the Gobi Desert, has now been reached by Prince Borghese on his Itala car. The other competitors in the race from Peking to Paris are far behind, and of one of them there is no news.

The Daily Telegraph publishes despatches from its special correspondent, who, in his message of Thursday from Tuerin, says it seemed as though "we were passing through the atmosphere of a furnace, which burned the skin of our faces. We were tormented by an inextinguishable thirst, and our bodies seemed to be completely dried up. Our lips were swollen and split and our eyes bloodshot. Through hundreds of kilometres we were the only living beings in regions which made us think that we were traversing some dead planet. As for the ground, it could not have been better, except for a few sandy or rocky places. Often the motor was driven off the camel roads over virgin earth, which offered the best track in the world. In most places it was possible to race in the most approved style, and the car was pushed along at the highest speed."

About three o'clock we entered a peculiar district, all rocks and boulders, with strange fantastic forms—a region wild, hideous, and inhospitable. It is impossible to describe the impression of profound surprise when from amid the rocks we saw the sun shining on high golden globes, crowning some superb Lamaist temples, built in the severe style of Thibetan architecture. Then, around the temples, was scattered a little town of white houses with pagoda-like roofs. It was the holy city of Tuerin, a lama settlement, whose walls have never been crossed by the foot of woman. Silent as the desert which surrounds it, the city seemed to have arisen by enchantment. Soon there appeared a multitude of lamas of all ages wrapped in their red and yellow cloaks, and followed by hundreds of dogs. They surrounded us with eager curiosity, but when the automobile resumed its journey lamas and dogs fled in dismay.

Continuing his message the next day, the correspondent says that when about 90 miles from Urga Prince Borghese put on full speed, and we flew over the soft grass at 60 miles an hour. Near Urga we had to cross the river Tola, which we did as quickly as possible, fearing to sink at any moment. It was a curious experience, this brief navigation by the great grey machine, which sped through the shallow water, casting up a sheet of spray on either side. We were festively welcomed at the Russian settlement by a special committee organised by the Russo-Chinese Bank, in whose building we were received as guests. From the Mongolian town came long cavalcades to see the "machine that flies," which has already become legendary. The Mongolians attribute to our automobile supernatural powers, and ask us how we guide the invisible winged horse which draws us.

The correspondent adds: We could leave for Kiakhta at once, as our machine does not require the least repair. We shall, however, wait until the 24th.

### EASY DESPAIR.

A case of double suicide for pitifully small reasons has just taken place in Berlin. A man named Leonhardt, a patient in the Potsdam Military Hospital, had taken his sweetheart, a dress-maker named Groegler, for an outing about Berlin, and missing the last train which would have taken him to Potsdam, he gave way to a large impulse, which drove him to hire a motor car. Set down duly at the hospital he was asked for 35 marks, which he made a pretext of fetching, but did not again appear, and next day had to answer the complaint made against him. Not having the money, he tried to borrow it from his sweetheart, who lived in the Brandenburger Strasse, and as she had no money to lend, they decided to commit suicide together. Drowning was their first idea, but on going to the Havel they disliked the look of the water, and elected for poison. Returning to the Brandenburger Strasse, Leonhardt produced a bottle of arsenic, of which he gave some to the woman, drinking it himself after her. His sufferings were so great that he flung himself from the fourth storey to end the torment. The woman died after lingering some time in agony.

### Schramm & Echtermeyer Grocers

10b, Sidonien Strasse 10b (corner of Prager Strasse).

Breakfast and other Teas.

Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate.

English and German Biscuits.

Tinned Meat, Fish and Vegetables.

Preserved Fruit, Marmalade and Jams.

English Pickles and Sauces.

Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Today closed.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 6 p.m.

Der Evangelmann.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday: Salome. 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, June 30th: Moloch. 7 p.m.

Monday, July 1st: I. Concert.

### ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

### RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Ein seltsamer Fall.

Schauspiel in vier Acten von E. Morton und J. F. Gunniver.

Cast:

Lord Henry Jekyll	H. Werner-Kahle.
Sir James Lanyon, Arzt	Walther Tautz.
Maud, seine Schwester	Hertha Alsen.
Charley Utterson, Advocat	Ernst Legal.
Nelly Croftis	Elvira de Miot.
Bobby McLean	Walther Blencke.
Poole, Jekyll's Kammerdiener	Paul Barleben.
Jekyll's Groom	Erna Ritter.
Ein Polizei-Inspector	H. v. Wolzogen.
Ein Arzt	Paul Köllner.
Der Mann aus Whitechapel	Georg Mendel.
Eine arme Frau	Rosa Lassner.
Ein Mann	Rud. Horstmeier.
Edward Hyde	

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

The same performance.

### LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 26th of June 1907.

Mr. M. Böhme, Madison, H. Carlton.  
Mr. E. Durand, New York, H. Drei Raben.  
Mr. P. Ryan, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Prof. A. D. Wilkinson, Lincoln, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Miss E. W. Gilmore, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. H. Riesener, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. and Mrs. M. Marcis, New York, H. Europ. Hof.  
Mr. C. Taylor, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Reilly, Philadelphia, H. Europ. Hof.  
Mr. H. Korn, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. J. M. Dunbar, Ceylon, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. R. Schultze, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Miss M. Schultze, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Miss T. Ramor, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. Deissner, Glasgow, H. Europ. Hof.  
Mrs. G. E. Schultze, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. W. Schultze, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. W. Smith, Manchester, H. Stadt Gotha.  
Mr. W. Ramers, Capetown, H. Stadt Gotha.  
Miss J. Greenall, Chorley, P. Donath.  
Miss E. Lawrence, Chorley, P. Donath.  
Prof. and Mrs. H. J. Plum, Jowa, P. Donath.  
Miss B. Houghton, Denver, P. Kinze.  
Mr. H. G. Hartmann, New York, P. Kublemann.  
Miss M. Voigt, London, P. Schaumberger.  
Gräfin M. L. v. Wengersky, London, P. Schaumberger.  
Miss R. M. Watles, Louisville, P. Schaumberger.  
Mr. F. Laycock, Melbourne, P. Schmidt-Kleinau.  
Miss A. E. King, London, P. Unity.  
Miss E. Smith, Milwaukee, P. Unity.  
Miss M. Wellendorf, San Francisco, P. Unity.

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**Grosse Wirtschaft** Grand Concerts daily and Double Concerts. Begin at 4.0 p. m. Dinners = Suppers in the "Grosser Garten". from 2 marks upwards.

**Restaurant "Goldner Stiefel"**  
15 min. walk from end station No. 9 trams, to Leubnitz-Neu Ostra. Dresden's nearest fine-view point. Charming situation, reception room with piano, lovely shady garden.  
**A. Klmpfel.**

Students can join my classes for opera ensemble and studying parts.  
**Mathilde Dierks**, singing mistress,  
Goethe Strasse 12, I.

## SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

**Miss Virgin**, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

## Harry M. Field

Master-school of piano playing.  
After the methods of *Franz Liszt* and *Hans von Bülow*.  
Studio: **Lindenu Strasse 35 II.**

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

## Pension Hahnefeld

Lüttichau Strasse 23, I.

Excellence table. Comfortable home.

## WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

**H. VIRGIN**, M. A. Oxford. **Gutzkow Strasse 19.**

## LOCAL.

The marriage took place yesterday morning in the Kreuzkirche of the daughter of His Excellency Graf Hohenthal und Bergen, Minister of State, with Graf zu Castell-Castell.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:

- (1) Huldigungsmarsch . . . . . Wagner.
- (2) Overture, "Der Freischütz" . . . . . Weber.
- (3) Valse Caprice . . . . . Rubinstein.
- (4) Suite from "Carmen" . . . . . Bizet.
- (5) Overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" . . . . . Mendelssohn.
- (6) "La dernière rêve d'une demoiselle" . . . . . Massenet.
- (7) Capriccio italiano . . . . . Tschalkowsky.
- (8) Introduction to Act III "Heimchen am Herd" . . . . . Goldmark.
- (9) Lygic-Valse . . . . . Darcole.
- (10) Siccilietta . . . . . Blon.
- (11) Quadrille, "Wappenfest" . . . . . Hermann.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry Regiment No. 177. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:  
for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;  
for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and at the Hauptbahnhof.

## NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear on July 5th:  
**The Lovely Lady of Grosvenor Square**, 1 vol., by Mrs. *Henry de la Pasture*.

At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

## 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.

## GRAND UNION HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL,  
patronized by English and American Families.  
Sited in the Best part of the Town, close to the English and American Churches.  
Very favourable Terms en Pension. Elevator. Telephone.  
Electric Light. **H. Schnelle**, Proprietor.

<b>SENDIG-DRESDEN,</b>	<b>HOTEL</b>
<b>SENDIG-NURNBERG,</b>	<b>Europaischer Hof</b>
<b>SENDIG-SCHANDAU,</b>	<b>Wurttemberger Hof</b>
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	<b>Hotel Quisisana &amp;c.</b>
	265 ROOMS
	250 ROOMS.
	150 ROOMS.

BERLIN. Unter den Linden, 17-18. BERLIN.

## Hotel Westminster

QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.  
Rooms from 3.50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.  
Electric Light.

## Grand Hotel de Rome

BERLIN. Unter den Linden 39 opposite the Royal Palace.  
Baths — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift.  
Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

## Franzensbad. Kopp's Hotel Königsvilla

Salzquellenstrasse near the Morgenzeilpark.  
Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel  
managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp.

By appointment to H. L. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

## Hotel Kroh Karlsbad

I. Cl. House.

## Marienbad. Bohemia.

Season from the 1st of May to the 30th of September  
**30,000 Visitors, 90,000 Tourists.**  
Prospectus gratis from the **Bürgermeisteramt.**

## Marienbad. Park Hotel Waldmühle.

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

## Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

## Nuremberg. Private Hotel and Pension Trefzer.

First class family Pension situated in the best and most central part of the town, close to the station. Large, airy rooms. Good cuisine. All home comforts. Electric light. Baths. Pension by the week or day. Moderate prices.  
**Marie Trefzer**, Proprietress.

## J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

Königsstrasse 76. — NUREMBERG — Established 1727.  
Purveyor to the Bavarian Court.

Importer of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco. Directly imported Havana Cigars. German manufactured Cigars. English, American, French and Turkish Tobacco and Cigarettes. American chewing tobacco. Agent of the Red Star Line.

**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.

## Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel.

Moderate Prices.

**TEPLITZ. Hotel Altes Rathaus.** In the best position. Highly recom. to English & Americans. Mod. Prices. English spoken. Auto Garage. **Franz Dittrich**, Prop.

**Pension Kosmos** Sireblener Strasse 10, I., close to Hauptbahnhof.  
Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

## Pension LE RICHE

Nürnberg Platz 3, II.

First-class Family Pension.

Excellent situation. Splendid board.

## Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I.

Highly recommended.

## Pension Weidmann

Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, June 26. Early this morning an earthquake was felt at Holyhead, accompanied by a noise like thunder and lasting 10 seconds.

Paris, June 26. According to the *Matin*, great excitement has prevailed at Béziers and Montpellier where most of the soldiers of the 17th regiment have relatives, since it became known there that 600 of the regiment were sent from Toulon, where they arrived yesterday, to Gousse in Tunis, to remain for a long time in that dreaded garrison.

Paris, June 26. The *Petite République* publishes a report from Alais, that General Sabatier, commanding the 59th Brigade, had ordered an enquiry into certain irregularities in the 40th Infantry regiment. It seems that a demonstration was made by the men against the Lieutenants.

Paris, June 26. The special train with the men of the 17th regiment passed Marseilles undisturbed yesterday evening. Strict precautions had been taken at the railway station in Toulon. The soldiers did not know whether they were being taken.

Paris, June 26. The *Lanterne* publishes a rumour that the Minister of War has urged the prosecution of the men who signed the last manifesto of the Federation of Labour, and of the *Humanité* for publishing it.

Paris, June 26. The *Petit Parisien* is informed from Alais that some men of one of the battalions of the 40th regiment complained of their food. A Lieutenant tasted the food and found it good; whereupon the men left the dining-hall singing the Internationale.

Paris, June 26. The Police Magistrate in Perpignan, M. Mauret, stated in reply to a question that in his opinion the Royalists had made a plot against the Prefect M. Dautresme, inasmuch as they stormed the Prefecture on the night of June 21. M. Mauret, who has already had a Royalist arrested, intends to cause more arrests to be made in the Royalist camp, and, in confirmation of his views, quotes a local Royalist newspaper which recalls the fact that, on a day exactly six months before the attack on the Prefecture, M. Dautresme had ordered the Order-houses in Perpignan to be closed.

Villefranche, June 26. Six hundred mutineers of the 17th regiment were embarked today on board two cruisers for Sfax in Tunis.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.  
Wiener Strasse.

Friday, June 28th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Saturday, June 29th. *S. Peter. A. and M.* 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a.m. Matins.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.  
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

## AUTOMOBILES FOR SLUMMING.

In the matter of the slum children's "day in the country," Paris has given a lead which should be of interest for London. Automobiling has generally and generally gone into the movement, with the result that this year's "day out" has come to the slum child as a revelation of delights hitherto undreamed. For the first excursion of the season on Thursday forty-five motor-cars were lent by ladies and gentlemen well known in all the "worlds" that are worth knowing, and a small army of little boy and girl figures were whisked all round Paris into green fields and woods, where games, dancing, and plenty to eat and drink, with something left to pocket, were the order of the day.

## GIANT MUSHROOMS.

A single mushroom that would yield an abundant meal for a large family of lovers of the dainty fungus is a rarity even for these days of rarity hunting. The fields around the Belgian village of Barvaux, near Marche, have been yielding quite a little crop of such things. A farmer named Couclet has recently picked three on his land, of which the circumferences were, respectively, 39, 34, and 26 inches. The two larger ones were in a state of decomposition when found, but the third was perfectly fresh and, on the testimony of the farmer, who doubtless knows, toothsome.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
Less wind, rainy at first then clear at times, somewhat warmer.