

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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KING EDWARD'S HOLIDAY.

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* announced that, from information received, it is by no means certain that King Edward will this year take a cure in Marienbad. In consequence all rumours as to a meeting between the King and the Emperor Franz Joseph are premature. It may, however, be taken for granted that, should the King come to Marienbad, the Emperor will pay him a visit.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In answer to a question by Sir Gilbert Parker, Conservative, Member for Gravesend, as to whether British Delegates would attend the conference relating to the Brussels Sugar Convention, the Prime Minister replied "Yes, if all Powers concerned agree to the holding of any conference. No date has, however, been fixed for the assembling of the conference."

Mr. Boland, Nationalist, Member for South Kerry, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had been informed that in consequence of the failing health of the reigning Grand Duke of Luxembourg, a regency was to be established and whether in view of the fact that a protest against the proposed regency had been lodged by a claimant to the throne in case of the death of the Grand Duke, and whether in view of the fact that Great Britain was one of the Treaty States of the Treaty of London that guaranteed the neutrality of the Duchy, the British Government would offer their good services to reach a peaceful solution of the question and to protect the interests of the legal heir. The Under Secretary of State, Mr. Runciman, replied that so far as Sir E. Grey was informed it was not proposed to appoint a regency during the life time of the Grand Duke. The proposal at present awaiting discussion in the Luxembourg Chamber regulates the succession to the Throne and the regency during a minority, and at the same time contains clauses relating to the heritage of the reigning House. Hitherto no protest against the clauses of the proposals had reached London and Sir E. Grey could not say beforehand what effect such protest would have.

THE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Federal Parliament was opened on Wednesday by a speech from the Governor General, Lord Northcote, in which it was stated that Parliament would be invited to discuss proposals for the improvement of the tariff system, in order to give home industries a sound and firm basis under fair conditions.

Lord Northcote also foreshadowed new legislation having for its object the promotion of new industries by the granting of bounties.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The Court marshals have for some time been seeking Mr. Rockefeller in order to serve him with a summons to give information concerning the financial position of the Standard Oil Company. This summons has now been served at his son's residence at Pittsfields in Massachusetts.

MR. TAFT'S TOUR.

The *Tribune* announces from Washington that Mr. Secretary Taft intends to visit the Philippines next August, and thence will cross Siberia to Europe in order to visit the chief cities there.

THE U. S. AND JAPAN.

The Japanese Finance Commissioner in London, while denying that Japan has any intention of raising a new foreign loan, has stated that although the San Francisco incidents were displeasing to Japan, the war scare was ridiculous.

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THE KAISER IN DENMARK.

T. M. the German Emperor and Empress arrived in the Royal yacht "Hohenzollern" at Copenhagen on Wednesday morning. A triumphal arch had been erected near the Northern Customs House, and a large number of distinguished guests had been invited to witness the landing of Their Majesties, who were welcomed by the King and Queen of Denmark, the Crown Prince and other members of the Danish Royal Family, who embarking in the Royal barge proceeded on board the Emperor's yacht. The Emperor welcomed his guests at the head of the accommodation ladder, and the Danish Standard was hoisted at the "Hohenzollern's" main.

After a brief stay on board the yacht the Danish Royal Family returned ashore, and were soon followed by Their Majesties the German Emperor and Empress, the former wearing Danish Admiral's Uniform with the riband of the Order of the Elephant. After inspecting the Guard of Honour Their Majesties drove to the railway station and left in heavy rain for Fredensborg. The route to the Castle was picturesquely decorated. Later luncheon was given at 1 o'clock, and the afternoon was spent in the Castle, the wretched weather preventing any excursions. In the evening a State banquet was given at which King Friedrich proposed the health of the Imperial German Pair, offering them a warm welcome and in touching words recalling the visits paid by the Emperor to his father. He recalled also the memorable days he himself had recently spent in Berlin.

H. M. the Emperor in replying said "Will Your Majesties allow me on behalf of the Empress and myself to express our deep and heart-felt thanks for this warm and hearty reception we have been accorded today. It has been an especial pleasure to Her Majesty the Empress to be able to accede to Your Majesty's wish, and to be allowed to enter the intimate circle of Your Majesty's distinguished family. Memorable are to me and ever will be the days I spent as the guest of Your Majesty's venerable and amiable father to whom I shall always look up with deepest reverence. Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to recall the days you spent in Berlin and I can assure you with my whole heart that it gave me and my loyal people particular pleasure to offer Your Majesties a hearty welcome. Full of cordial thanks for the gracious and friendly welcome I venture to derive therefrom the hope that at the same time it connotes the expression of cordial friendship between the two Houses. I venture to raise my glass to the welfare of Your Majesty, Her Majesty the Queen, and the whole Danish House, and to the welfare of Your Majesty's beautiful country."

The Danish newspapers offer a hearty welcome to the Emperor and Empress. The *Kjöbenhavn* says: "We see in the visit not only a proof of the friendly feelings cherished by the Imperial Pair for our Royal House, which we have learned to love and respect, but at the same time a proof of their sympathy for the little people who always retain a memory of their former greatness, do not envy the greatness of others, and only wish to live at peace with all, not least with their Southern neighbour."

The *Politiken* concludes an article of welcome with the words: "The improvement of our relations with Germany denotes for us a greater possibility of fulfilling our only task in Europe, namely of leading an independent existence at peace with all and of developing outside world-policy."

SERIOUS EXPLOSION NEAR COLOGNE.

The blending house of a gelatine-dynamite factory at Schlebusch was blown into the air on Wednesday. Four men were killed. Adjacent buildings were set on fire but it was extinguished by the firm's own fire-brigade.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE WINE TRADE CRISIS.

Eleven mutineers of the 100th Regiment of the Line have arrived at Marseilles and will be sent singly to various garrisons in Corsica, Algiers and Tunis.

HONOUR FOR A GERMAN COMPOSER.

President Fallières has signed the rescript conferring upon Herr Richard Strauss, the famous composer, the Order of the Legion of Honour.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

With reference to a statement published some days ago by the Amsterdam *Handelsblatt* that Belgium had sent to her Conference Delegates a Note pointing out how the disarmament question could be settled in conciliatory fashion, *Reuters Bureau* is able from an impartial source to formally assert the Belgian Delegates have made no such proposal nor has any Note been sent, nor will any such be sent.

A DIPLOMAT ASSAULTED.

As the Belgian Minister, M. van den Steen, was driving in a motor-car through an outlying suburb of Belgrade, stones were thrown at him by some boys. The Minister left his carriage and followed his assailants in order to obtain their names and give them to the police. The parents of the children, hurrying up, set upon the Minister with their fists. The Minister has informed the police and the Foreign Department of the occurrence.

THE MURDER OF THE BULGARIAN PREMIER.

The court martial has condemned to death Petroff, murderer of the Prime Minister M. Petkoff. His accomplices were condemned partly to penal servitude for life, partly to 15 years imprisonment; one of them was acquitted.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

While Caid Sir Harry Maclean was negotiating with Raisuli, the Maghzen caused the district of the Andsheras, who for a long time have paid no taxes, to be surrounded. The Maghzen has demanded 150 mules, payment for stolen cattle and indemnity for the murder of the Frenchman, M. Charbonnier.

Sir Harry Maclean has been taken prisoner by Raisuli, and the latter in order to obtain his pardon will make his own conditions and demand a ransom for Maclean's release. It appears that when Maclean, who on his arrival in Tangier appointed a meeting place with Raisuli, was informed that the latter refused to receive the Sultan's letters unless Maclean were to come to meet him personally without troops, he left for Raisuli's camp with four attendants.

UNREST IN CHINA.

It is announced from Wong-kong that rebels have surprised the Imperial troops and that 80 of them were taken prisoner.

In order to ascertain the name of their leader, the Viceroy Wait-chau tortured the prisoners by pouring boiling resin on their naked bodies. The prisoners refused all information.

THE KING'S GIFT TO JERSEY.

Mont Orgueil Castle, in Jersey, has been handed over by Major-General Gough, Lieutenant-Governor, to the Jersey States. The troops and Militia were called out, and fired a feu de joie and salutes. The Lieutenant-Governor said this was a gift from his Majesty to the island for its loyalty and devotion to the Throne. It was the heritage of a conquering race to a people who had known no conqueror nor yielded to any usurper.

ALINARI'S photographs of the most famous works in the Dresden Gallery, to be had in all Art shops.

LONDON LETTERS. (From our correspondent.)

FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

London, July 2.

Another one of my life-long friends in London has gone over to the majority. Not so very many days since I had met him in Regent Street, lively and busy as usual, despite his 63 years; and now he is dead. On Friday last he suddenly expired in his own offices in Fitzroy Square where he has worked so many years as the Director of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, therefore, like a general upon the battlefield, at the head of his troops. Heart failure was the cause of death.

Today he was buried in Willesden Jewish Cemetery. To most of your readers, no doubt, the name of the late William Van Praagh is scarcely known, but the fact that the King sent a special representative, Lord Rothschild another, and that many well-known people followed the hearse to the grave would show that among Englishmen and Londoners of the best classes William Van Praagh was a highly respected and entirely popular man, whose loss is keenly felt and indeed irreparable to those with whom he has worked, and they have been many, while the Deaf and Dumb in this country and in all countries have lost in him an ever devoted, zealous and intelligent friend. According to the last Census (1901), the Deaf and Dumb in the United Kingdom are less numerous than the Blind; yet they number nearly 25,000 which is still a large total.

The chief merit of William Van Praagh has been, that he virtually was the pioneer of the Oral System of teaching the Deaf and Dumb. When he first came over from Holland, lip-reading was practically unknown in this country, where the method of tuition by signs and finger language was then the only one in existence. Van Praagh's coming dates back to the year 1866, and I first met him many years after, when he had already firmly established himself and the Oral System in our very midst, notwithstanding much opposition from the upholders of the old system.

The circumstances of William Van Praagh's start here I have found best explained in one of his early interviews with a sub-editor of The British Deaf-Mute and Deaf Chronicle, a monthly Magazine which, published in a leading provincial town, has long since ceased to exist, although it boasted to have, at that time, "the largest circulation of any publication for the Deaf and Dumb in the world," and to be "the most enterprising, most accurate, and the Cheapest."

Well, the monthly price (twopence) was certainly not ruinous, but, all the same, the Magazine came to a premature death after the publication of several volumes.

This is what was said in the July number of 1894 which I have kept as a curiosity, since William Van Praagh gave it to me at that time:

"His work began about the year 1866. The late Baroness Mayer de Rothschild had opened, in the East End of London, a small home for Jewish children who had been removed from the Old Kent Road Asylum, and their education on the manual system was continued by the late Rev. Charles Rhind. The friends of the late Baroness urged upon her the adoption of the oral system. Sir Henry Isaacs, who had two deaf daughters at the Rotterdam School, published a small pamphlet entitled "Sounds versus Signs", and he and the President of the Home (Assur H. Moses, Esq.) induced the Committee to adopt the system. The President put himself into communication with the late Professor Polano, of the Leyden University; Mr. Hirsch, Principal of the Rotterdam Institute, and others. The information they gained determined Mr. Moses and his colleagues to adopt the oral system in its entirety. As a result of these enquiries, Mr. William Van Praagh came to London in 1866. The Institution was then transferred to Burton Crescent. Mr. Van Praagh's practical work at once attracted outside notice. He started public lessons, and his work was noticed in the public press both daily and monthly, one of the chief articles appearing in the Cornhill Magazine of 1868, by Miss Thackeray, and called "Out of the Silence." In 1871 Mr. Van Praagh published his "Plan for the Establishment of Day Schools for the Deaf and Dumb." This pamphlet was the first impulse to the establishment of day schools. The success which attended his work at the Deaf and Dumb Home was so great that the Baroness determined to extend its blessings to the afflicted of every race and creed, and to establish a Training College for Teachers, male and female, and a school in which deaf, and so-called dumb children of all classes and denominations should be taught to speak. This led to the founding of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, of which the late Earl Granville was president, with a committee of which Sir George (then Dr.)

Dasent was chairman. Mr. Assur H. Moses, first president of the Jews' Home was hon. secretary, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., treasurer, and Mr. William Van Praagh its director or principal, who from this time severed his connection with the Jews' Home.

The objects for which the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was founded were as follows:—

(1) To naturalise and nationalise in this Kingdom the oral instruction of the deaf and dumb by lip-reading and articulate speech, to the rigid exclusion of the finger alphabet and all artificial signs (the pure oral or "German" system of teaching deaf-mutes to speak audibly, and to understand and reply to the spoken language of others.)

(2) To train qualified teachers on this system, both male and female.

(3) To maintain a Normal School for instructing deaf and dumb children.

This Association was founded in 1871, and its Normal School and Training "College" opened in June, 1872. At the Social Science Congress, held at Leeds in 1871, Sir William Dalby read a paper, and another was read at the Society of Arts, 1872, by Sir George Dasent. Mr. Van Praagh has read papers at various places and times on the subject, and since then the Association has been working uninterruptedly as the pioneer of the pure oral system.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Sidonien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9987.

In the same interview with Van Praagh there appeared certain explanations about the Oral System, given in his answers. I merely quote the following:

"Will you kindly tell me, in a few words, why you advocate the pure oral method of education for the deaf?"

"Because it emancipates the deaf-mute, by giving him the great gift of speech; because it develops the power of understanding what others say; because it teaches language in the natural way; and because it extends the means of acquiring knowledge, since everyone whom he sees talking and who converses with him, becomes to him a teacher; whilst at the same time it destroys his isolation, and makes him better fitted to mix in society."

"What, in your opinion, is the cause of the great majority of the deaf being so bitter against pure oralism?"

"Because they have never been taught the benefits conferred by it; their teachers being ignorant themselves of the true principles of oral teaching."

"Do you recommend the exclusive use of the pure Oral System for all cases?"

"Yes; except to those who are blind."

"Cannot pure English be taught by the manual alphabet and writing methods?"

"I do not feel inclined to say definitely, 'No,' although the English of the deaf-mutes, taught by the manual alphabet, with whom I have come in contact was certainly less pure than the English of those taught on the pure Oral System."

Van Praagh always was "dead" against the so-called mixed system of tuition, manual and oral combined, which still obtains in many places in this country.

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King Edward has always taken the keenest interest in Van Praagh's life-work. Many years ago, when the funds of the Association were low, H. M., then still Prince of Wales, presided at a banquet in its aid which, under such patronage, yielded a good harvest, and the King is still one of its patrons, Lord Crewe being its present President. The Duke of Fife and Royal Princes have since presided at succeeding public banquets organised for the same purposes, notwithstanding which, the finances of the Association are at times far from flourishing, for the expenses are always heavy. The results obtained in Fitzroy Square, on the other hand, have been very satisfactory on the whole, and that I must mainly attribute to the unceasing efforts of the late Director.

He had early become a naturalised British subject, but this did not mean that he severed all his connexions with the Dutch Colony in London or with his family and his numerous friends in Holland.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated June 21st, from our New York correspondent.)

AMERICA AND CHINA.

Most of the newspapers devote lengthy leading articles to the announcement that President Roosevelt has recommended Congress to remit payment by China of the indemnity arising out of the Boxer revolt, with the exception of a sum sufficient to cover the cost of the American expedition and to satisfy private claims for damages by individuals. All these articles speak with special approval of the magnanimity with which America is approaching China in this matter. The expenses arising from the despatch of the American expedition figure out at 11 million dollars. The total indemnity promised to the United States was 23,440,729 dollars, which sum, since its payment was spread over a period of 40 years, with interest would have increased to 40 million dollars. The sum of 11 million dollars which represents America's actual outlay, will increase with interest to 14 millions. Of this sum China has already paid 6 millions, so that she still owes the United States 8 million dollars to cover actual expenses. By remitting the remainder of the indemnity America is making China a present of 27 million dollars.

The Democrat New York Times remarks "The generous impulse which swayed William McKinley and John Hay during the negotiations occasioned by the Boxer rising now animates President Roosevelt and Mr. Root in their determination to remit the payment by China of the remainder of the indemnity with the exception of the sum required to cover actual expenditure and to satisfy private claims". The same journal remarks "Our Government has the feeling—and has given expression to the same—that it would be hard and oppressive to demand from China a sum which she cannot pay without serious inconvenience".

The Republican Globe in a leading article entitled "Profit and humanity" says: "This country sent troops to Peking, in order to liberate the Embassy and to carry out certain great, humane aims. We are a commercial race and love the almighty dollar, but we do not desire to make more money when we find ourselves engaged in a crusade. Therefore the promise made to Cuba has been fulfilled to the letter—therefore in the matter of China Mr. Secretary Root is following the footsteps of his predecessors".

As a matter of fact President McKinley already, in his message to Congress laid stress on a conciliatory attitude toward China and Mr. Secretary Hay in his circular laid down that America's policy with regard to China aimed at the permanent establishment of law and order in that country and at the granting of equal commercial rights in China to all nationalities. Shortly after the Boxer rising it was understood that America would not insist on the payment of the whole indemnity. President Roosevelt and Mr. Secretary Root have merely given expression to a feeling that prevailed already.

There can, however, be no question that America's attitude to China will prove a clever political move. The Chinese Government will more than ever feel obliged to fight against the anti-American tendency in China, which finds its strongest expression in the boycotting of American goods. The question of the exclusion of Chinese coolies from the United States with which China is by no means satisfied, may well come upon the tapis once again.

It is also of interest that the American journals, at one time indirectly, at another quite unequivocally, hold up America's attitude as an example worthy of imitation by other countries which have also received indemnities. Some journals are actually of opinion that Europe can scarcely do anything else than follow America's example. In round figures the following sums were promised as indemnities to European countries.

Table with 2 columns: Country and Dollars. Russia 87,500,000, Germany 60,000,000, France 56,000,000, England 24,000,000, Japan 22,500,000, Italy 14,000,000, Austria, Spain and Holland 39,559,221, Belgium 6,000,000.

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THE CHARGES AGAINST THE HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Based on the charges brought by the Philadelphia firm of Peter Wright and Sons, of the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company, against the Hamburg-America

Line and having mo the laws o made of t the first also regul. Accordin cross-exam earliest be far as su the very in and to wh mission h The Freigh does certa goods fro foreign c States or Federal G as to how the regul have to be settled to their laws. These a ment the the purely the charge presented insists m "ring" e United Sta pressure in freight rat States. Th it is asser hagen, sta between F United St rates to I control o of which burg line dictates e only with regard to Hamburg with a re State rail European tracts, in those who the Comp rates to I Norfolk a enumerate can railw The North Trust. In conf firm pro copies of appears t unduly in Hamburg the busin carried o 50 years. good, but too in co and intim worst for These ar plainant fore the legislation shipping, should op tion by l While t other for dietment against t of the ch and shak onself o firm, whi tug-steam bitter riv the Ham importanc circles in presentat stated of wild and credible

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Line and other foreign shipping companies, of having monopolised the freight traffic and infringed the laws of the United States, a demand has been made of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the first time since its inception, that it should also regulate foreign trade.

According to Washington announcements public cross-examinations in the matter cannot begin at earliest before the autumn, even if it ever comes so far as such cross-examinations, since first of all the very important question must be settled whether and to what extent the Inter-State Commerce Commission has jurisdiction over foreign Companies. The Freight Rate Law passed by Congress last year does certainly lay down that the forwarding of goods from any point in the United States to any foreign country, whether bordering on the United States or not, is subject to the regulation of the Federal Government. Before the question is settled as to how far the American authorities may go in the regulation of foreign trade, the Courts will have to have given many decisions, and diplomacy will also have had its say, for another question to be settled is how far foreign countries will consent to their shipping being controlled by American laws.

These are all questions as to which at the moment the most varying opinions prevail. That is the purely juristic side of the question. Now for the charges. The Philadelphia firm in the indictment presented to the Inter-State Commerce Committee insists mainly on the charge that a steamship "ring" exists, which infringes the laws of the United States and in a drastic way exercises illegal pressure in order, in connection with the transatlantic freight rates, to control the freight rates in the United States. The Cosmopolitan Company whose steamers, it is asserted, ply to Rotterdam, Leith and Copenhagen, states further that the through freight rates between Hamburg and points in the interior of the United States and *vice versa*, and also the freight rates to Baltic harbours, are absolutely under the control of this "steamship combination," the soul of which is the Hamburg-America line. The Hamburg line is further described as a monopoly which dictates conditions to forwarders of freight, not only with regard to freight charges but also with regard to the route selected. The monopoly of the Hamburg Line, it is asserted, begins in Germany with a rebate granted to the line by the German State railways. The Company then forces all its European freight clients to sign iron-bound contracts, in which freight rebates are promised to those who entrust their goods to them. In this way the Company is in a position to settle the freight rates to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Newport News. Further the Company enumerates the steamship companies and American railways by which goods must be forwarded. The North German Lloyd Co. also belongs to this Trust.

In confirmation of these charges the Philadelphia firm produces various documents, among them copies of the alleged rebate-contracts, whereby it appears that the forwarders of freight have been unduly influenced to give their patronage to the Hamburg line. Information is then given as to the business of the complainant firm which has carried on a shipping business in Philadelphia for 50 years. Their business, it is asserted, had been good, but now it seemed to be falling back and that too in consequence of the "pools"; combinations and intimidations, which, it is alleged, "in their very worst form parade under the mask of competition". These are the illegal conditions which the complainant company has felt itself bound to lay before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for legislation can be of little help to American shipping, if it is allowed that foreign corporations should oppress by their efforts American competition by land and sea.

While the Philadelphia firm level charges against other foreign companies, it is plain from the indictment that they cherish a quite special animus against the Hamburg-America Line. The raising of the charges has naturally caused much sensation and shaking of heads, for one cannot quite rid oneself of the impression that the Philadelphia firm, which, it is said, has itself monopolised the tug-steamer business in Philadelphia and is a bitter rival of the Hamburg Line, wishes to trick the Hamburg Line. For this reason absolutely no importance is attached to the charges in widespread circles in America. Herr Emil Boas, general representative of the Hamburg-America Line, has stated officially: "Most of the charges are of so wild and fantastic a nature, that it appears hardly credible that they can form the basis of a docu-

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ment laid before a judicial body which the Inter-State Commerce Commission is. In my opinion it is unnecessary to go into these charges, so foolish are they. The Commission will make short work of them. It must, however, be remarked that Messrs. Peter Wright and Sons, themselves agents of foreign steamships, set themselves up to be representatives of American interests. Their line, the Cosmopolitan Steamship Co. is only American in name; in reality it is only a name for Herr Heckscher, the Danish ship owner in Copenhagen". Herr Boas added that there was hardly an important American harbour, whose commercial people, manufacturers and railways had not besought the Hamburg-America Line to send steamships to their waters. The Hamburg Line at the request of local merchants and railway men had instituted and maintained regardless of cost the steamship service to Philadelphia and Baltimore. For the rest, the Company would quietly wait until the Commission had busied itself with the charges.

The representatives of other companies also refute the charges as absolutely senseless. As far as the Hamburg-America Line is specially concerned, it is pointed out to their credit that they have instituted steamship services to harbours which no other company had visited, and thereby have done a great service both to the agriculturalists and manufacturers of America.

It is rumoured today that the Commission will perhaps be requested to institute an enquiry into an alleged "pool" of trans-Atlantic Lines with reference to the sale of passenger tickets.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CLOSED.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft
des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Jugend.

Drama in drei Acten von Max Halbe.

Cast:

Pfarrer Hoppe	Hugo Werner-Kahle.
Annen, seine Nichte	Erna Nitter.
Amandus, ihr jüngerer Stiefbruder	Ernst Legal.
Kaplan Gregor von Schigorski	Paul Barleben.
Hans Hartwig, ein junger Student	Walther Tautz.
Maruschka, Dienstmädchen	Mia Thomas.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

Demi monde.

LOCAL.

Although a few preliminary rounds were played on Wednesday, when the apology for July weather we are having cleared sufficiently to allow of play, the International Lawn Tennis Club Tournament proper really began yesterday, under moderately pleasant circumstances. Although the entries constitute a record in quantity, class is not very apparent, and unless the Prague contingent contains some dark horses, two well-known Dresden players, Rhodes and Logie, look like dividing most of the Open Events between them. Playing together in the Open Doubles for the Championship of Saxony, they had not much difficulty in defeating Bergmann and Beer, though the latter was at the top of his form. Three other couples in the first round were allowed to walk over. Considerable progress was made with the Open Singles, held by Wessely, several scratchings taking place, but Pattenhausen had a good match before defeating Risch. In the Technische Hochschule championship Beer, Smith and Pattenhausen have reached the semi-finals. In the Open Singles without handicap (event VI), Logie and Rhodes had no difficulty in winning their matches, while Bergmann dropped one set to Schettler. In the Open Mixed, Miss Sloggett and P. v. Knorring were indulged with two walks-over and reach the semi-final. Fräulein Köring and G. Logie easily defeated Miss P. Pappenhausen and H. R. Trench. In the Handicap Singles Rhodes, Logie and Pattenhausen seem the best of those who have reached the third round. Of the other events it is too early to speak, but Soumarokow and "Eduard" are to contest the final of the Boys Singles.

In Room 56 on the East ground-floor of the Royal Picture Gallery, which contains paintings of the 18th century, there has within the last few days been hung a nobly conceived and finely painted portrait of a Countess Bose, of the year 1789, by the painter Johann Friedrich August Tischbein (1750—1812). The picture is a thank-worthy bequest of the late Amelie Freifrau von Eckardstein, *née* Senger of Potsdam, who died in 1906.

Hornung and Presbey's play "Raffles the Amateur Cracksman" will be given this evening at the Central Theater for the eighth time, with Mr. Richard Bendey in the title-rôle. "Raffles" will be repeated tomorrow evening and on Sunday evening. On Sunday afternoon, at 3.30, "Husarenfieber", at reduced prices.

Herr Louis Lang, the head of the firm Emil Wünsche Nachfolger, Ring Strasse 27 corner of Moritz Strasse, yesterday showed us his first photographs in the actual natural colours taken by himself on the new Lumière "autochrom" plates. The pictures show: a landscape in the Grosse Garten (the Palace with statuary and flower beds) and a portrait with a many-coloured placard of the *Aktiengesellschaft Emil Wünsche* in the background; both are strikingly true to nature. The process is comparatively simple; ordinary apparatus can be used for taking pictures. The picture when developed appears as a positive, with all the natural colours, on the plate which was exposed. As compared with the three-coloured process hitherto in vogue, instead of three plates and exposures only one plate and one exposure is required. The two trial-pictures may be seen at the above address.

The two Cairo Houses in the Prager Strasse know well how to arrest the gaze of passers-by, new Oriental costumes for ladies, tapestries, carpets &c. appearing in their windows, and one is loath to turn away from their show, so fascinating and interesting are the Eastern goods they display.

Among the many Pensions in the English quarter Pension Donath, Lüttichau Strasse 13, has a deservedly high reputation. Under its present manageress the Pension has been considerably enlarged and the rooms are large and airy and most tastefully furnished.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate westerly winds, more cloudy, rain later, cool.

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 Pavillon free.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The South Africans fared very badly in their first innings in the test match at Lords. Sherwell and Shalders, who started the batting, both left with the score at 8, the former being run out, and the latter caught at the wicket. Four runs later Hathorn was dismissed by a brilliant catch at slip by Foster. Nourse and Faulkner then made a good stand and although one or two chances went begging, they had put on 98 runs before Jessop brought off a finely judged catch on the boundary and dismissed Faulkner. His departure heralded a startling collapse, Arnold clean bowling White and Sinclair with successive balls. Nourse had his off-stump knocked down by Blythe, and Vogler was caught at the wicket. Kotze only had two balls from Arnold, the first beating him and the second clean bowling him, the innings closing for 140. Arnold had the fine analysis of 5 for 37. The South Africans, of course, followed on and again made a disastrous start as Shalders was bowled when a single was scored. A remarkable change then came over the game, Sherwell completely mastering the bowling. Change after change was tried, but the South African went on hitting and it was not until 137 runs had been added that Hathorn was bowled, and 13 runs later Sherwell played on to Blythe, having scored an invaluable 115. Nourse and Faulkner played out time, stumps being drawn with the score at 185 for 3 wickets.

In the county matches Northampton after scoring 121 less than Surrey, thanks to some excellent bowling by Driffield got rid of their opponents for 96 and made 89 for 1 wicket. Somerset on a drying wicket, scored 214 against Warwickshire who made 161 for 6 wickets. Sussex having made 320 for 9 wickets declared against Oxford University, Scott, last year's Marlborough captain, having played a fine innings of 137. Winchester defeated Eton by 9 wickets.

The first day of Henley Regatta passed off successfully, the weather being fine but chilly. Only one foreigner was competing, Bernhard v. Gaza of Berlin winning his heat in the diamond sculls. In the Ladies', Corpus and Jesus, Cambridge, defeated Trinity and Univ., Oxford, the latter Varsity having some consolation when Johns beat Emmanuel. Magdalen and Trinity, Oxford, won their heats in the Wyfold fours, while London Clubs and 3 Cambridge colleges were successful in the Thames Cup. Blackstaffe, last year's winner of the Diamonds, effected a surprise by his easy defeat of Cloutte, while Darell of the Guards defeated Ratto of Merton, Oxford.

The Gentlemen's singles at Wimbledon reached the final round, Brookes as was expected beating Ritchie in 3 straight sets. He will meet Gore, who defeated Eaves 9-7, 7-5, 6-2. Miss Wilson just managed to conquer Miss Greene, but is hardly likely to gain a victory over Miss Sutton. In the All England Plate Wessely, who will be much missed at the International tournament now going on in Dresden, came through two rounds.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 4th of July 1907.

Mr. Gottschalk, London, H. zum goldenen Engel.
Mr. G. B. Lindsay, Philadelphia, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. J. M. Caen, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. F. Hays, St. Louis, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss H. Strud, Washington, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Button, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss A. Rosencrans, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss L. Rosencrans, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. R. Heussler, Buffalo, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss R. Williamson, Chemnitz, Hauboldt's H. garni.
Mrs. M. Harinsch, Chicago, H. Hospiz.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Köpplmann, Chicago, H. Jahr.
Miss G. A. Tate, New York, H. du Nord.
Miss C. A. Aneten, New York, H. du Nord.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith, Pittsburg, H. du Nord.
Mr. A. Kessel, Kansas, H. du Nord.
Mr. A. Kroner, America, H. zum Schweizerkeller.
Miss K. Boericke, Philadelphia, H. Weber.
Mr. O. Gravenhorst, Buenos Aires, H. Weber.
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Stewart, El-Paso, H. Weber.
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stetson, New York, H. Weber.
Miss E. Johnson, Rome, H. Weber.
Miss L. Peck, Milan, P. Donath.
Miss E. Peck, Milan, P. Donath.
Miss N. E. Jenkins, Pittsburg, P. Donath.
Miss M. Jenkins, Pittsburg, P. Donath.
Prof. J. G. Hargrave, Pittsburg, P. Donath.
Miss K. Wakefield, Dr. Connelville, P. Donath.
Miss B. Buttermore, Dr. Connelville, P. Donath.
Prof. H. Warren, Princetown, P. Görnemann.
Miss J. Johnson, Christiania, P. Kirchhoff.
Miss C. Morley, London, P. Kirchhoff.
Miss A. Woodward, London, P. Kirchhoff.
Dr. S. Klein, Chicago, P. Kählemann.
Mrs. A. Klein, Chicago, P. Kählemann.
Mr. D. Rhodes, London, P. Todd.

Under the illustrious patronage of His Majesty the King of Saxony



Jubilee Exhibition

of the League of Saxon Bakers' Societies "Saxonia"

from June 29 to July 7

in the Exhibition Palace, Dresden.

Six baking-ovens at work daily.

Open from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m.

SENDIG-DRESDEN,	HOTEL Europaischer Hof
SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL Württemberger Hof
SENDIG-SCHANDAU.	SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana &c.
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	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. I. 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.

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Königsstrasse 76. — NUREMBERG — Established 1727.

Parveyor 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.

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Glass. Porcelain. Majolica.

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Horlick's Malted Milk

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First-class accommodation for guests.

Grosse Brüder Gasse 2

"Picardie" restaurant in the Grosser Garten. Favourite resort of Foreigners.

KIESSLING, Amalien Strasse 8, Confectioner. Specialities for Foreigners.

PEYER WINES House founded 1775. Scheffel Strasse 2.

Jams, Preserves, in pots and 10-lb. tins. Arno May, Lüban, Saxony.

Alpine Sporting Outfit. K. ANSEL, Ring Strasse, corner of Georg Platz 3.

Gebr. Roettig. By appointment to His Majesty. Prismatic binoculars. Prager Strasse 5.

Old Meissen Wine Vaults Exhibition Palace. Open till midnight.

Weichold's Tested Strings. R. Weichold. Prager Strasse 10, II.

Tennis Shoes, Charles Huhle

American Shoe Store, Prager Strasse 27.

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).

MINIATURES.

Portraits on ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mist.

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Pension Kosmos Streblener Strasse 10, I.

Close to Hauptbahnhof.

Comfortable home, excellent board & marks a day.—English cooking.

Jungborn Ferdinand Strasse 18 pt. Vegetarian House.

Best vegetarian diet on the principles of Dr. Lahmann.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, July 4. A Reuter report from Calcutta dated yesterday says: "As the final result of three journeys that I have lately made in the districts of Bengal in which discontent was most prevalent, I can certify that the Europeans in other parts of India and our fellow-countrymen at home have had hardly any idea of the seriousness of the situation. The discontent has spread from advocates and their assistants to the landowners, ryots, and coolies. I have had interviews with many Europeans, official and non-official; all were unanimously of opinion that the discontent is the result of a systematic campaign of instigation, conducted from Calcutta."

London, July 4. The Tribune reports from Tangier that Kaid Maclean, in a letter which reached the British Embassy yesterday, has stated Raisuli's conditions for Maclean's release. In the Embassy great excitement prevails. Mohammed El Torres and the Moroccan dignitaries maintain that, as Maclean is the Agent Plenipotentiary of the Sultan, England has no right to intervene.

Rome, July 4. The 100th anniversary of Garibaldi's birthday declared by law to be a national holiday, is being kept throughout the country in an extremely festive manner and marked by many patriotic ceremonies.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Friday, July 5th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Sunday, July 7th. VI. Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.

Wednesday, July 10th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Friday, June 12th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

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

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

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

Sunday, July 7th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.

The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winckelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.