

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 430.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany
in English.

Office: Dresden, Steube Strasse 5 1/2

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of
Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Cawdor put a series of questions with reference to the strength of the Channel Fleet. Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, replied to the attacks made by the Press upon the Admiralty and protested against the assertion that the Lords of the Admiralty made themselves the servants of a parsimonious Government. He compared the strength of the British and foreign fleets and, with reference to the Channel fleet, said that its prescribed strength was 14 battle-ships, eight of which were of the "King Edward" class and six belonged to other types; these six ships, however, would in due time be replaced by six of a uniform class, so that the strength of the Channel Fleet would then be greater than at present, although the eight battle-ships of the "King Edward" class were already superior to any ships that would be found in any other fleet in the world. If then the other six ships of a uniform class were taken into consideration, no other fleet in the world would bear comparison with that part of the Channel Fleet that consisted of battle-ships. With regard to the efficiency of the Home Fleet, Lord Tweedmouth stated that it took the third place among the six principal British fleets. With regard to the firing trials, rapidly as well as accuracy had been recorded, and the trials had shown that the Home Fleet is a very formidable weapon.

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, at Nenagh, opened the Summer Assizes for the North Riding of Tipperary. In his charge to the Grand Jury, he said that there was substantial ground for apprehending that the "open and undisguised form of lawlessness known as cattle-driving is making its way into the North Riding of Tipperary. It is the more infectious and the more dangerous, because it is openly defiant of the law." The Lord Chief Justice then explained the statutes relating to unlawful assembly, and to conspiracy. The Grand Jury found a true bill in the case of the 12 men who were indicted for unlawful assembly, riot, and conspiracy, and for having, on April 18, driven cattle, the property of Mr. "Nathaniel" Luttrell, off his grass farm at Rosecomroe. The hearing of the case was adjourned until the next Assizes.

The 12 defendants arrived at Nenagh by the morning train. They were met at the station by a band, which proceeded to escort them to the court house. Some considerable distance away from the building the bandsmen were stopped by a large force of constabulary, and turned down a side street. During the afternoon the bandsmen paraded the streets, but a cordon of police prevented them from gaining access to the thoroughfare in which the court house is situated. Cheering was frequently indulged in, but there was no breach of the peace.

At the King's County Assizes at Tullamore, the hearing came on of appeals by the County Council of King's County against decrees for £850 awarded by the County Court judge to Major George Lovett Bennett, J.P., Grange, Birr, for the malicious burning on March 7 of a large range of stables, coach-houses, stores, and their contents, and £800 to his son, Capt. Lovett Bennett, in respect of six horses—two polo ponies and four trained hunters—which were roasted to death on the same occasion. The County Council put forward the plea that the fire was accidental, but Mr. Justice Wright, in giving judgment, said that he could come to no other conclusion than that the fire was a malicious one, caused by someone who had a grudge against Major Bennett. He would vary slightly the decree to Major Bennett from £850 to 950, and would confirm the decree for £800 to Capt. Bennett, with costs and witnesses' expenses in both cases, the area to be levied against the County Council. This award means a rate of 2d. in the £ on the entire county.

Extensive choice of
hand-made

Saxon Damask

Table-

Bed-

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

LINEN

Joseph Meyer

(au petit Bazar)

Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

OTTO MAYER

Photographer

38 Prager Strasse 38

Tel. 446.

By appointment to T. M. the King of Saxony
and the Emperor of Austria.

Superb artistic work.

Moderate terms.

Finest handpainted Dresden China

A. E. Stephan 4, Reichs Str. 4

Successor to Helena Wolfschn Nachf.
Manufacturer & Exporter to
the American & English trade.



2 minutes from Hauptbahnhof.
Highest recommendations.
Most reasonable prices.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

A reporter of *Reuter's Bureau* has visited various districts in Bengal where unrest prevails, and reports as a significant fact that the King's birthday was allowed to pass unnoticed, save by some Mahomedans.

The organisation known by the name of "National Volunteers" is everywhere preaching sedition and urging the boycotting of English goods. The police and military are not in a position to prevent the persecution of loyalists. The most serious feature is the increase of the attacks on Europeans; against passengers on the Assam-Bengal line alone 15 attacks have recently been made. Another characteristic sign is that throughout Bengal National schools are being erected, the expenses of which are borne entirely by natives, every Government grant being refused. The students openly disregard the order forbidding them to attend public meetings.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TRUSTS.

Mr. Cortelyou's speech at Jamestown is interpreted in optimistic business circles as indicative of a forthcoming general improvement in the economic conditions of the country, and of an intention on the part of the Administration to "slow down" in the matter of federal action against the Trusts.

Politicians do not interpret the speech in the latter sense, because it is contended that the President and his leading colleagues in the Administration are too deeply pledged to the task of purging the business community of reckless and often illegal methods, which must, according to Mr. Roosevelt's view, lead sooner or later to economic disaster, if not checked in time.

For the rest, there is no reason to doubt that better times are in store, apart from the speculative section of Wall-street, for which the prospect is not bright. It is obvious that there is to be a shortage in the cotton crop, but the grain speculators have evidently greatly exaggerated the probable loss in wheat, in consequence of unfavourable weather conditions. Conservative operators predict heavy gambling in grain during the next few weeks.

THE KAISER IN DENMARK.

Their Majesties, the German Emperor and Empress, with the Danish Royal Family paid a visit to Friedrichsberg Castle on Thursday. They partook of luncheon in the *Rittersaal*. King Friedrich expressed his pleasure at entertaining Their Majesties as his guests. The Emperor William returned thanks for the kind reception accorded to him and the Empress. Later in the afternoon the party returned to Fredensborg. The Emperor took a walk in the park.

FRESH EARTHQUAKES REPORTED.

The apparatus in the Hamburg Seismological Station has again registered fresh earthquakes. On July 2nd slight shocks were registered at 4.53 p. m. and from 5.18 until shortly before 6. On July 3rd shocks occurred somewhere between 8.17 and 8.35 p. m. and again between 1.30 and 2.30 a. m. On July 4th at 10.26 a. m. a violent earthquake was shown to be taking place in some place 6,000 kilometres from Hamburg. The maximum shock began at 10.40. The vibrations continued until 11.30.

THE WINE-TRADE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

It is announced from Narbonne that at a meeting of irreconcilables under the President of the Vine-growers' Committee it was decided to proceed from passive resistance to active. No one present at the meeting would impart information as to what steps would be taken. All elements suspected of moderation were excluded from the meeting.

GAOL FOR A MOTORIST.

After a trial lasting two days Herr Brauns, a large landed proprietor of Holzdorf, was sentenced to three months imprisonment and to pay the whole of the costs, in the matter of the automobile accident which happened on the 15th of April last and in which the painter Herr Schultze of Weimar was run over and killed. The trial was concluded at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

At Thursday's sitting of the second sub-committee of the first committee, presided over by M. Léon Bourgeois, the proposals of England and Germany with regard to the formation of an international Court of Appeal came up for discussion.

The German Delegate, Marshall v. Bieberstein, made a speech in which he pointed out that at present the courts of each country that was at war decided as to the validity of any capture of prizes it had made. Of such a court it could always be said that there was no sufficient guarantee for impartiality since the State in general benefited by the prizes. The State was, accordingly, judge in its own matter. The questions to be dealt with were then, on the one hand the protection of private individuals, on the other the avoidance of friction arising from a suspicion of partiality. It had been suggested that they ought first to draw up a code of laws before instituting a court to apply the laws. The drawing up of such a code, however, formed part of the programme of the Conference. It was possible that they would not get so far, but none the less they might hope that some rules would be drawn up. Besides, there were conventions, such as the Paris Decree of 1856 and others, on which they could rely, and finally they had the rules of international law, which the new Court of Appeal was called upon to develop. The speaker continued "By the German proposal it is suggested that those directly interested should be allowed to appeal and thus spare the various States appealing, since they might meet with difficulties in having recourse to an international Court of Appeal. The proposal allows to the subject of belligerent Powers and of neutrals the same right of appeal; this seems in accordance with the modern principle that war is not waged against subjects but against States. The German proposal allows for an appeal after the first decision, which will simplify and shorten the matter, and at the same time avoid wounding susceptibilities which might arise from criticism of the decision of a high national Court of Appeal, especially if the decision were quashed. The proposal suggests the Hague as the seat of the international Prize-Court and gives to the bureau of the already existing Appeal Court the functions of the Chancery of the new Institution which will enjoy great prestige by the authority of the permanent Arbitration Court. The proposal also suggests that two Admirals of the belligerent parties shall be coopted to the Prize-Court, with the object of adding a purely expert element to it. Their inclusion will not exercise an exaggerated influence. The idea of instituting a Prize-Court has for 30 years been exercising the Institute of International Law, and the latter's efforts have influenced the German proposal." The speaker concluded by expressing the hope that they would in the end overcome all difficulties. For this there seemed to him to be a guarantee in the way the idea had been accepted by the two greatest Powers. The discussion on the various points put forward by Sir E. Fry, Herr Kriege and M. Renault then began.