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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.

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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 organization 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.

Sir E. Fry was in complete agreement with the first point: "Is it necessary to institute an international Prize-Court?" He considered it necessary the Court should be formed of judges who were, so to speak, minus nationality. Hence the character of the English proposal which desired only international judges. He suggested they should discuss the general principle of the institution of a Prize-Court, and turn to details later. M. Bourgeois approved of this and, supported by M. Asser of the Netherlands, suggested an open discussion without voting in order that they might draft a scheme later.

An exchange of opinion took place between Sir E. Fry, England, Herr Kriege, Germany, Mr. Hagerup, Norway, Sen. Bustamente, Cuba, and M. Borel, Switzerland, as to whether the State or the individual should be the complainant party.

Sen. Barbosa of Brazil, wished to allow the possibility of claim open to all, with a precedence to the State; he discussed the question whether the Court should take cognisance of all prize-cases or only of those affecting the interests of neutrals or individuals.

Article 4, relating to the time when the Court shall begin its functions, was then discussed. After President Bourgeois had alluded to the wonderful courtesy which had prevailed during the debate, the sitting closed.

The Presidents of the four Committees have agreed that, in order to expedite the work, no new proposal shall be received after Saturday next. The first sub-committee of the Third Committee met on Wednesday afternoon to discuss the English proposal with reference to submarine mines and various alterations. The President, M. Hagerup (Norway), gave a summary of the proposal and all the amendments, and the discussion proceeded, the Delegates of Brazil, Japan, Spain, Italy, France, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, Sweden, and the Netherlands taking part in it. Finally, the English naval expert, Captain Ottley, R. N., said that England would vote for the exception that Italy and Japan desired in favour of floating mines fitted with an apparatus for rendering them harmless, provided that the apparatus acted after a very limited time. Point 2 of the Italian proposal he accepted, under which anchored mines must be so constructed as to become harmless on breaking loose from their anchorage and floating free. M. Tsharikoff (Russia) said that his Government, in putting the mine question on the programme of the Conference, had had the interests of peaceful navigation in view. Russia considered that a thorough technical examination of this question would be necessary. The further discussion was postponed, and the sitting closed.

THE GARIBALDI CENTENARY.

The centenary of Garibaldi, proclaimed a national holiday by law, was celebrated throughout Italy by national fêtes on Thursday.

At Thursday's sitting of the Italian Chamber the House was very full. In the galleries sat many Garibaldians in red shirts.

Immediately the session opened the President, Signor Marcora, delivered a memorial oration on Garibaldi, the whole assemblage standing. The President made special allusion to Garibaldi's patriotism and love of his fellow-man. The speech was punctuated by applause and at its close cheers were given for Garibaldi.

The Prime Minister thanked Signor Marcora for his brilliant eulogy of Garibaldi and asked the Chamber to at once testify its gratitude to that hero by passing a Bill in favour of the veterans of the National War.

On a division the Bill passed by 250 votes to 6. The sitting was then closed in honour of Garibaldi.

As the procession was passing the Austrian Embassy in Rome during the Garibaldi fêtes, it was noticed that the balcony displayed no flags. The mob cried out "Down with Austria! Long live Trient and Trieste!" The standard bearers lowered their flags in protest. Anarchists attempted, but in vain, by insults, hisses and cries of shame on the troops to cause disorder. Artillery were stationed in the courtyard of the Austrian Embassy. The Ambassador is not in Rome at present.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

For some weeks the authorities have been trying to put a stop to the increasing activity of agitators among the soldiers quartered in the Baltic Provinces. A few days ago thirty agitators were caught spreading revolutionary literature among the soldiers in the camp at Kurtenhof, near Riga, while at the same time the police succeeded in unearthing a secret printing-press and a supply of arms belonging to the revolutionary party at the rising port of Windau. The churchyards of the Lutheran churches have been favourite meeting-places for the agitators, and the soldiers have just been forbidden to frequent such places. Last year the authorities made good use of a special military train in putting down disorders in the country regions. This train has just been prepared again by order of the military authorities, and it stands

Hugo Borack

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Novelties of the season.

with steam always ready on a side track of the railway station at Dünaburg. The train is made up of nine passenger coaches and one open truck, and is fitted up so that troops of all branches can be carried. At present this train is manned by Cossacks and soldiers belonging to the 177th Isborsk Regiment, and it carries several quick-firing guns.

Twenty "political" prisoners have just managed to escape from the prison at Sebastopol. A young Jewess, claiming to have been driven to confess by her conscience, has admitted having thrown the bomb in the market-place of Erivan the other day. The authorities have arrested the girl, and she is being examined as to her mental capacity. The "League of the Russian People" is growing in Volhynia, a Western Government on the frontiers of Galicia and Poland, and of late it has begun to attract many people in Podolia, the Government lying south of Volhynia. In the case of the villages the "Popes", or parish priests, generally begin the movement on behalf of the League, and in some places the landowners are joining the peasants in swelling its ranks.

The Union of Owners of Factories and Works has resolved, in any case of violent action on the part of the workmen against factory managers, to close the factory at once and to settle with the workmen, paying them wages only for the time during which they had worked. Until the guilty parties had been discovered the discharged workmen would not be taken on at any other factory or works.

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

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Natives of the Andjeras tribe who have reached Tangier report that Raisuli and Maclean are watched by people from Elkmes whose idea is, according to events, either to surrender Raisuli or to share in the advantages of Maclean's capture.

An official statement has been issued in London to the effect that the British Government has been informed by the British Minister in Tangier of Maclean's capture and is discussing with the Minister the best means of effecting a release. It is quite untrue that demands, in the literal sense of the word, have been made to the Sultan. The matter is a very delicate one and is complicated by the fact that Maclean, although a British subject born, is an official of the Moroccan Government.

The conditions of Maclean's release are not known in Tangier. Negotiations will be conducted from Fez. The English Minister, who has heard from Maclean that he is being well treated, will receive firm support from the Court party in his efforts to obtain Maclean's release.

The Moroccan correspondent of the *Evening Standard* in sketching the careers of Raisuli and Maclean says that Raisuli began by being a cattle robber, but by sheer force of character and merciless severity towards his enemies rose to be chieftain of the confederate Kabyles.

His further advancement dates from the time, three years ago, when he kidnapped Mr. Perdicaris, a wealthy American, the doyen of the European community at Tangier. For his release he exacted a ransom of £11,000, with which he built himself a fortress on the hills above Tangier, and here, at the end of the feast of Ramadan, the ex-cattle robber held almost regal state, all sorts and conditions of people thronging his court, for by this time he had been made master of the Province of Tangier.

He was a strong governor. No caravan was plundered in his jurisdiction, and Mr. Perdicaris himself advised that he should be made Pasha of Tangier; but he angered the foreign residents by kidnapping Mr. Harris, the *Times* correspondent, by destroying European properties outside Tangier, by levying blackmail on the Electric Light Company, by beating people to death within a few yards of the French and German Legations, until

at last a French and Spanish squadron appeared last autumn off the port with a demand for his suppression.

The Sultan wavered, assured Raisuli in a private letter of his "entire confidence and support," but sent an army to suppress him. The ex-brigand tried to persuade the army to join in an attack on the Europeans, but its commander thought otherwise, and after attempting to kidnap more Europeans, which only resulted in the seizure of seven poverty-stricken Spanish crab-fishers, Raisuli retired to his fortress.

There he was attacked, and was driven back into the mountains a fugitive with a few followers, while his fine fortress was ransacked, and his white rabbits, canaries, and clocks were sold in Tangier market.

Kaid Sir Harry Maclean was originally a lieutenant in the Warwickshire Regiment. One day in 1876 when his regiment was at Gibraltar he was offered a post in the Morocco army, and accepted the offer.

He speedily became very popular with the soldiers and their monarch, soon became commander-in-chief, and received a salary of £7,000 a year and a palace in Fez, where he has lived in Oriental magnificence. He has built another house for himself at Marrakesh, excessively plain outside, but more beautiful than a fairy tale inside.

It was on a march from Marrakesh amongst the turbulent tribes of the Atlas that his master Mulai el Hasan died of fatigue and worry. Maclean immediately concealed his death, and ordered the body to be carried along in its gorgeous gear and gold litter, as if nothing had happened until he met the present Sultan outside Rabat. Then the corpse was smuggled into Rabat through a hole in the wall, and the young Sultan was proclaimed.

In spite of many attempts by the French to undermine his position, Maclean retained his hold on the affection of the army, who call him *Coronis*, and tell many tales of his deeds of valour, for, though the climate has deprived him of the use of his right eye, he is a splendid shot. One of his achievements was to drive a hansom cab from the coast up to Fez, over mere apologies for roads. The cab was for the Sultan. For his own pleasure he introduced some bagpipes, and formed a corps of bagpipers, most pleasing to the Moors because of the similarity of the music to their own productions.

Though he is a link between the Sultan and the Legations at Tangier, Maclean never meddles in politics, but French rumour attributes great influence in that sphere to his daughter, to whose opinion the Sultan is said to assign great weight. In fact, she is sometimes called the "Empress of Morocco".

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

England is enjoying her usual summer, two fine days and a thunderstorm, and the pitiless rain, ignoring the yearnings of thousands of cricketers, tennis players &c. came down in torrents all Wednesday. Not another ball was bowled in the S. African Test match, and the match had to be abandoned, drawn considerably in England's favour. A like fate awaited all the County matches, and no play was possible at the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis meeting. There, on the evening before, Miss Sutton and Beals Wright had given fresh honours to America by defeating Mrs. Chambers and Wilding. The latter pair won the first set, but then Wright's overhead smashes were too good for them, and they lost the next two sets.

Luckily, in a way, for the progress of Henley Regatta, rowing is possible no matter what the weather is like, and a few drenched enthusiasts were able to witness some fine racing. Leander, leading London all the way easily, won their heat in the Grand in good time, while 3 Cambridge colleges and Eton won their heats in the Ladies'. Lady Margaret and Christ's, Cambridge, and Trinity, Oxford, defeated their opponents in the Thames Cup, Magdalen and Merton, Oxford, passing into the next round of the Visitors'. The surprise of the day was the defeat of Blackstaffe, the holder of the Diamond sculls by Captain Darell of the Guards. It was a magnificent race in which the Guardsman just got home by half a length. Stuart and McCulloch also won their heats.

MARK TWAIN AND THEIR MAJESTIES.

Mark Twain declares that the statement that he put his hand on the King's shoulder at the Windsor garden party is incorrect. He did nothing of the kind. Neither did he approach the Queen with his hat on. The Queen said, "Put your hat on, Mr. Clemens." He did what very few Englishmen would have done; he disobeyed the Queen. Her Majesty repeated her command: "Put your hat on." He always did what a lady told him twice to do. He put his hat on, but not till then.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light airs, dry and rather bright, warm.

That "n" was in fine evening at able absent had gathe Not that t from the posed excel nationality fortune in and became *ovis*, an that gusto honour th drawn up American, Olsen took Bell", one down to Banner wh evening, o maelstrom tunes, ther something to Wagne Waltz-King applause, setting o Kentucky monies ca conclusion acknowledged Swanee-riv ing flags a Stripes. T fantasia o Mr. Chamb dently cor to be Ame between "Joe" cam "Arkansaw the strains however, evening ar

Good pr national I Handicap having a latter lost the second Soumaroko In the Op differently m him 6-0, 6 and C. Bes couple of while Rau hausen. In schule Cha Smith four game, won players we injured kn sportmansh and the co proposal to have scate scratched h In the I defeated th 6-3, 7-5, th watch. In v. Knorring more. Tru Second Cla Pri. Wien after losin the next tw Miss Seymo Ladies' He played very winning 5-beat Wunn

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LOCAL.

That "noble bird of prey", the American Eagle, was in fine feather and very good voice on Thursday evening at the Royal Belvedere, where, in the noticeable absence of any official celebration, Americans had gathered to do honour to the Fourth of July. Not that the large audience which filled the place from the platform to the outer railings was composed exclusively of Americans, but of whatever nationality they were they made up for their misfortune in that respect by an unbounded enthusiasm, and became, to wax Tacitean, *Americaniores Americanis*, and sang the Star-spangled Banner with that gusto with which they are accustomed to honour the "Wacht am Rhein." The programme drawn up for the occasion was for the most part American, from the moment when Capellmeister Olsen took up his baton to conduct "The Liberty Bell", one of Sousa's more rampageous marches, down to the closing bars of the Star-spangled Banner which, played for the fifth time during the evening, concluded the performance. From the maelstrom of cake-walks, nigger melodies, banjo tunes, there did occasionally emerge on the surface something of a more musical nature, the Overture to Wagner's "Rienzi", and a potpourri of the Waltz-King's most seductive measures. Tumultuous applause, too, greeted Mr. Kranich's orchestral setting of that haunting refrain "My old Kentucky home"; its soothing and delicate harmonies came as a welcome change and at its conclusion the composer was forced to bow his acknowledgments. We were soon back again, however, Swanee-rivering and Old-folks-at-homing, and waving flags and clapping and cheering the Stars and Stripes. The composer of "An American tour", a fantasia on well-known American songs, a certain Mr. Chambers, has a most eclectic taste, and evidently considers that all well-known airs ought to be American if they aren't. And so, sandwiched between "Pop goes the Weasel" and "Old black Joe" came "Home, sweet home", while the "Arkansas Traveller" marched through Georgia to the strains of the "Wacht am Rhein". To cavil, however, were ungenerous; it was truly a great evening and patriotic to the nth.

Good progress is being made with the International Lawn Tennis Tournament. The Boys' Handicap Singles has been decided, Soumarokow having a very long match with "Eduard". The latter lost the first set 4-6, but played up well in the second and won it 8-6. In the final set Soumarokow played a fine game and won it 6-3. In the Open Singles, Fuels after beginning indifferently defeated Bergmann, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5. Hicks made short work of H. R. Trench, beating him 6-0, 6-3. In the Open Men's Doubles, Logie and C. Bergmann only dropped two games in a couple of sets to Dannenfelsner and G. Bergmann, while Rau and Schreiber beat Wolf and Pattenhausen. In the semi-final of the Technische Hochschule Championship, Beer after losing a set to Smith found his form, and, playing an excellent game, won the next 6-3. In the third set the players were 4 all, when Smith complained of an injured knee. Beer with somewhat exaggerated sportmanship, offered to replay the match next day and the committee actually allowed this astounding proposal to go through. Smith should, of course, have scratched, and falling that, should have been scratched by the Committee.

In the Ladies' Singles Comtesse E. Soumarokow defeated the Austrian Lady Champion Fräulein Matuch 6-3, 7-5, the last set being particularly exciting to watch. In the Handicap, B. Spies— $\frac{1}{6}$ defeated P. v. Knorring $\frac{3}{6}$. The winner should have owed more. Traun—15.3 got into the 4th round of the Second Class Handicap. In the Ladies' Hep. Singles Fräulein Wien beat Fräulein Pick 6-4, 7-5; Fräulein Koerring, after losing the first set against Fräulein Matuch, won the next two 6-0, 6-4. Fräulein P. v. Pilehau $\frac{3}{6}$ and Miss Seymour scr. have reached the final of the Ladies' Hep. Singles, Class II. The brothers Trench played very well against Bergmann and Schreiber, winning 5-6, 6-5, 6-2. v. Haugk and his cousin beat Wunnerlich and Gunszt.

The "Dresdner Orpheus" male chorus gave a splendid programme at their annual Concert in the "Grosse Wirtschaft" (Grosse Garten) under the direction of Herr Albert Kluge.

Their singing was distinguished by excellent balance, and fine shading. The conductor Herr Kluge has magnetism and he succeeded in obtaining the best possible results from the chorus, not

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only with regard to tonal effects but also in a rhythmic sense.

These qualities were especially evident in Zöllner's "Deutschland's Trost", later in Schumann's "Wanderlied" (arranged by Karl Reinecke) and Mozart's Trerik-Kanon which was repeated. Gade's beautiful "Gondelfahrt" was given with great tenderness and Döring's "Mädchenräume" was well shaded.

The "Kapelle des Hauses" under Herr Musikdirektor Wentscher gave valuable assistance and played a very attractive programme. Some of the principle numbers were Händel's Largo, Andante from Beethoven's piano Sonata op. 14. Wagner's "Rienzi Overture" and the Overture from Nikolai's "Merry wives of Windsor".—H. M. F.

The programme for this evening's concert at the Belvedere is as follows:

- (1) Overture z. Op. "Lodoyska" . . . A Cherubini.
- (2) Provençalsches Ständchen a. d. Suite "Bilder aus dem Süden" . . . J. L. Nicodé.
- (3) Walzer, "Seid umschlungen Millionen" . . . J. Strauss.
- (4) Eriksgang und Krönungsmarsch a. d. Op. "Die Folkunger" . . . A. Kretschmer.
- (5) Vorspiel z. Op. "Kunibild" . . . C. Kistler.
- (6) Ein Tänzler bei fliegenden Holländern. Fantasie in Walzerform . . . Müller-Berghaus.
- (7) Tonbilder a. d. Op. "Die weisse Dame" . . . J. Boieldieu.
- (8) Vorspiel z. III. Akt d. Op. "Tannhäuser" (Tannhäusers Pilgerfahrt) . . . R. Wagner.
- (9) Frauenlobs Lied a. d. Op. "Frauenlob" . . . R. Becker.
- (10) Menuett . . . C. Bocherini.
- (11) Galopp Chromatique . . . A. Rubinstein.

A very large number of pictures have been sent in for Oskar Bohr's Prize competition, the subject of which is "Pictures from the Elbe valley". Up to July 1, 269 had been received. The first prize was awarded to Otto Ehrhardt, Coswig; the 2nd to Leopold Gutherz, Dresden; the 3rd to Edward Heyne, Dresden. In consideration of the large number of excellent works two pictures are awarded honourable mention. For the most part the pictures are charming representations of spring blossoms, but there are also some excellent pictures of the Elbe and Saxon Switzerland. All the pictures are to be seen gratis this month at Oskar Bohr's photo saloon, next door to Café König.

Experience has taught that exhibitions of Amateur work offers the best means of bringing about improvement, and all amateurs are recommended to pay this Exhibition a visit. The next prize competition closes on October 1. Amateurs may compete free. The subject is "Saxon castles and strongholds".

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.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CLOSED.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Demi monde.

Schauspiel in 5 Acten von Alexander Dumas Sohn.

Cast:

Vicomtesse von Vernières	Mia Thomas.
Marcelle, ihre Nichte	Erna Nitter.
Valentine von Santia	Elvira de Miot.
Susanne Baronin d'Ange	Nina Sandow.
Olivier von Jalin	Max Thomas.
Raymond von Nanjac	Paul Köllner.
Marquis von Thonneris	Ernst Legal.
Hippolyte Richond	Georg Mendel.
Sophie, Susanne's Kammermädchen	Lucy Böhlke.
Diener bei Olivier	Robert Babinsky.
Diener bei der Vicomtesse	Hans v. Wolzogen.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld.

A MOTOR RACE MEETING.

For the opening race meeting at Brooklands, Surrey, today, the prizes offered amount to £4,450, a sum which has naturally attracted a very fair list of entries. There will be five races, four of which are restricted to petrol cars, or, rather, cars propelled by internal combustion engines, the fifth being open to any sort of car priced between £600 and £700. Among the entries for this event are two 30-h. p. White steam cars, so that the public will have an opportunity of seeing how steam compares with petrol on a price basis in regard to speed on the level. The distance is about six miles. In the petrol car events the machines are classified according to cylinder dimensions, the formula used being bore in inches squared, multiplied by the number of cylinders. Thus, the First Montagu Cup, which is restricted to cars whose engine dimensions work out between 155 and 235 on this basis, will be contested by a 90-h. p. Napier (S. F. Edge); 100-h. p. Fiat (K. Okura); 100-h. p. Darracq (Varwick Wright); 120-h. p. Mercedes (F. R. Fry); 120-h. p. Fiat (D'Arcy Baker); 40-h. p. Ariel-Simplex (C. Sangster); 120-h. p. Mercedes (J. E. Hutton); 100-h. p. Darracq (G. V. Baxendale); 100-h. p. Itala (H. R. Pope); 120-h. p. Mercedes (F. Rendle); 120-h. p. Darracq (A. Huntley Walker). Presumably it will be necessary to run the race in heats if all the entrants are present, as it would hardly be safe to start so many cars at once, even on the Brooklands track. The distance of the race is about 30 miles, and the nominator of the winner will receive the cup, valued at £200, and £1,400 in cash, the second and third prizes being £400 and £100 respectively.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear on July 12th:
The Ghost, a Fantasia on Modern Themes, 1 vol., by Arnold Bennett, author of "The Grand Babylon Hotel", &c.
At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 5th of July 1907.

Mrs. H. Zitzwitz, Chicago, H. Carlton.
Mr. H. Zitzwitz, Chicago, H. Carlton.
Mr. W. Zitzwitz, Chicago, H. Carlton.
Miss H. Zitzwitz, Chicago, H. Carlton.
Mr. W. Nicholls, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. W. Uphill, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. R. Feldmann, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. E. Neuberger, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. A. Stern, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. J. A. C. Neuberger, New York, H. Europ. Hof.
Miss H. Sanders, Grinnell, P. Fricke.
Miss S. Williams, Shoessmith, P. Fricke.
Miss P. Houston, New York, P. Görnemann.
Miss Toote, New York, P. Görnemann.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Misch, San Francisco, P. Kosmos.
Miss H. M. Edwards, State Island, P. Schaumberger.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Schneckbier, Baltimore, P. Schmidt.

FRENCH MOTOR "GRAND PRIX."

Of the cars entered for this year's "Grand Prix" twenty four out of thirty eight were French. Numbers, however, are not everything, and amongst the remaining fourteen cars were three formidable Fiats, driven by three of the most skilful, dashing chauffeurs in the world—Nazzaro, Lancia, and Wagner.

Nazzaro it was who carried off the Targa Florio race in Sicily, and more recently the Kaiser's Cup in Germany.

Wagner last year won the Vanderbilt Cup on the Long Island roads. At that time he had not entered the service of the Fiat Company, and was driving a 100-h. p. Darracq. Lancia was second to him on that occasion in a 120-h. p. Fiat, and Duray third in a 120-h. p. De Dietrich.

There were also two English Weigel cars, driven by Laxen and Harrison, both making their debut in a race of this importance.

The first car was despatched at 6 a. m., and the remainder followed at one minute intervals.

Wagner led at the end of the first, second, and third laps, but in the fourth he broke down, and Duray (De Dietrich) took the lead, and was still keeping it when half the distance had been completed. At that time he was travelling 74 miles an hour, and his tremendous speed elicited loud cheers from the spectators along the route. Lancia was three minutes behind him, and Nazzaro one minute behind Lancia.

The sixth and seventh rounds saw Duray maintaining his lead, but in the latter round great excitement was caused when it was realised that Nazzaro, on his Italian car, had passed his countryman Lancia, and was gaining on the French car steered by Duray, and was less than three minutes behind him.

The excitement soon came to an untimely, and for the French, a disappointing end, for in the ninth round Duray had to retire with a broken ball-bearing, and Nazzaro shot ahead. Lancia also had a stop for water, and this let Szisz (Renault), the winner of last year's Grand Prix, into second place.

This order was maintained to the finish, and so Nazzaro crowned his success over the Germans in the Kaiser's Cup, where French competitors were practically non-existent, with another triumph for Italy and her Fiat cars over all the motor chivalry of France. His time was 6 hrs 45 mins.

Szisz (Renault) was 8 minutes behind Nazzaro, and next came Lancia on another Fiat car.

Jenatzy's car lost a tire, with the result that he was flung into the crowd and fell on a spectator, whose breast bone was broken.

The cars driven by Richez and Bablat collided at the Londinières turn. Richez's car overturned. The chauffeur and mechanic escaped without serious injury and resumed the race.

The tires of Mr. Harrison's Weigel car became detached, and one bounded over the telegraph wires and struck and injured a woman.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

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 Winkelmann 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.

SPORTING OUTFIT.

Carl Stumpf, Waisenhaus Strasse 4, next Central Theatre.

Kodaks! Wünsche—Lang

corner Moritz & Ring Str.

Bacumher & Co., Tennis!

See Strasse 10.

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.

ROYAL BELVEDERE

Grand Concert Daily

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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 265 ROOMS
SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL Wurttemberger Hof 250 ROOMS.
SENDIG-SCHANDAU. (SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana & C. 150 ROOMS.

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

Hotel Westminster

QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.

Rooms from 2.50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.

Electric Light.

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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 Morgenzeitpark.

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.
Marie Trefzer, Proprietress.

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Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

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

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

Importer of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos. 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. 5 minutes to the Station. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted. W. Haumer, 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 Dittlich, Prop.

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.

Breakfast rolls.

Oskar Lorenz, Schumann Strasse 30.

Large & fresh Eggs delivered without charge. Friedrich Israel, Dresden N., Königsbrücker Strasse 64 u. 68.

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, Studio Helmholtz Strasse 2. I.

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

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, July 5. According to the *Telegraph* and *Chronicle*, trials of army rifles are about to be made with a new bullet that only differs from the bullets hitherto in use in having a longer point, the result being a greater muzzle velocity and considerable flattening of the trajectory.

New York, July 5. It is reported from Oyster Bay that Mr. Loeb, Private Secretary to the President, made a statement yesterday that a fleet of 16 battle-ships would probably be sent next winter to the Pacific or the Mediterranean, or to the South Atlantic, for manoeuvring purposes. He said that if the fleet is sent to the Pacific, that will mean nothing more than is contained in the fact that the ships will be away for three or four months. With regard to current rumours, Mr. Loeb deprecated the idea that the fleet was going to the Pacific because of the possibility of complications with Japan.

Oakland, California, July 4. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Metcalf, has confirmed the report that the greater part of the fleet of the United States will be sent next winter to the Pacific, but declared that this movement of the fleet had no significance from a military point of view.

Paris, July 5. The *Echo de Paris* publishes an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, in which he said that he would in today's sitting of the Chamber relate the events that had happened in Morocco since the speech which he made in March last concerning the murder of Dr. Mauchamp. For some time past the news from Morocco had been more favourable; the French demands had been entirely satisfied. The diplomatic representatives of the Powers in Tangier have worked for some weeks past in perfect accord and with the desire to find a speedy solution of the questions laid before them. He did not think he was too optimistic in asserting that the Act of Algieras was now being carried out. The settlement of the most important questions—those of the Police, the Customs, the smuggling of arms—had been prepared for. With regard to the punishment of the murderers of Dr. Mauchamp France had received formal and specific promises from the Maghzen, and France would take care that those promises are kept. The Sultan would proceed to Rabat to restore order in South Morocco, and to give the foreigners the security they demanded. An end would be put to the doings of Raisuli.

Paris, July 5. The Conservative Deputy Jules de la Roche gave notice to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, that in today's sitting of the Chamber he would put a question to him with reference to the journey of M. Etienne to Germany. The Minister said he was prepared to answer the question.

A BATTLESHIP CHEAPER.

Some amusing stories are being told at The Hague in connection with the Peace Congress. One is that the extortions of the hotel-keepers are such that the delegation of a certain South American Republic, on seeing its first week's bills, decided to advise its Government to withdraw from the Conference and build a new battleship instead, as being, on the whole, cheaper. Another pleasing legend, the *Express* says, is that the representatives of a very minute "Power" have been "doing themselves" better than the moderate grant made to them from the national exchequer quite warrants, being under the impression that all deficiencies will be made good by Mr. Carnegie.