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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

After a two day's debate the discussion on Mr. Haldane's territorial army scheme was concluded, only two amendments of no particular importance having been moved.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In answer to a question the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Morley said that it had been generally admitted that the removal of agitators from the Punjab had had a very salutary effect (applause), and further that the veto on revolutionary meetings had prevented the spread of unrest in the Punjab and had allayed the excitement there. It would, however, be premature to say that the temper prevailing there at present gave no further ground for anxiety. He could only say that the Government did not intend to allow the measures taken to remain in force a day longer than circumstances demanded, but so long as circumstances did demand it and no longer they would be maintained in force.

The Under Secretary of State for Foreign affairs informed the House that he expected that the Austro-Russian proposals for judicial reform in Macedonia would shortly be laid before the Powers.

After an animated debate the amendment proposal relating to the tax on sugar was carried by 312 votes to 175.

During the course of the debate Mr. A. Billson, Liberal, Member for N. W. Staffordshire was seized with a fit in one of the lobbies adjoining the Parliament Hall, and was carried away on an ambulance insensible. He died within the precincts of the House.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman informed the House of the painful occurrence and as a token of sympathy the sitting was adjourned.

An additional note of tragedy attacked to the incident as Mr. Billson's daughter was in the Ladies Gallery. She knew nothing of her father's fatal seizure until the distressing news was broken to her as gently as possible by Mr. John Burns.

Mr. Billson, at the General Election, defeated the former member for N. W. Staffordshire, Sir J. Heath, Conservative, by a majority of 2,110.

SIR E. GREY AND MACEDONIA.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir E. Grey, on Monday received a deputation, among the members of which was the Archbishop of Canterbury and a number of Members of Parliament, in the matter of the Macedonian question. The Archbishop of Canterbury pointed out the responsibility England had assumed by her interference in the Macedonian question thirty years before.

Sir E. Grey, in his reply, said that he admitted that there was justification for the appearance of the deputation. It was not certainly that day the same evil that had brought the Macedonian question to the front thirty years before, but, none the less, the situation as a whole was as disquieting as of yore. Under the new conditions brought about by the raising of the Turkish customs, sufficient money for the carrying out of reforms would be available. Further it would be impossible for the Turkish Government, in view of the raising of the estimates for military purposes, to underly limit the estimates for the civil administration of Macedonia.

Sir E. Grey went on to speak of the increase of the Gendarmerie, the guarantee for filling up the ranks of the recruits and the conditions laid down by Turkey in connection with the raising of the customs, for which they had to thank the insistence of England which had taken over the conduct of the matter. The last telegram from the English representative on the Financial Committee expressed the opinion that the Turkish administration had considerably improved. None the less the condition of things with regard to the safety of the person was just as bad as before. A dis-

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couraging circumstance was the fact that crimes had been committed by rival Christian peoples. This rivalry, which would lead to destruction, was caused by the unjustifiable idea that intervention would lead to the autonomy or separation of Macedonia. The Turkish Government was endeavouring to combat it by making plans for further reforms which were necessary if the condition of things were not further to deteriorate. The proposal to place Macedonia under complete Macedonian control was so drastic a remedy that it could not be carried out by England alone. Isolated action on the part of England would only be followed by failure and European complications.

All the above gems are connected with the Order of St. Patrick. The great safe containing the regalia was intact; and it was only on opening it that the property was found to be missing. A duplicate key had evidently been employed.

The custodian of the insignia is Sir A. Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, and they are never kept on public view. The Record or Wardrobe Tower is situated at the south-eastern corner of the castle, and is quite close to the headquarters of the detective department.

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND.

Disorderly scenes occurred at Abbeylax Petty Sessions when 23 men, composed mainly of townspeople and including three men of the Leicester Regiment were charged with unlawful assembly and riot. Acrimonious discussions took place as to the composition of the Bench, Mr. Kelly, the defending counsel, objecting to Mr. Fitzherbert, Lord de Vesol's agent sitting.

Mr. Fitzherbert said that that was no reason why he should retire. Mr. Brown, Crown solicitor, requested that any magistrates present who were not appointed for the district should retire. Mr. Kettle stated that he was informed the bench had refused to swear a gentleman who had been appointed a magistrate for the county, but the chairman, Mr. Hornibrook, mentioned that the gentleman in question only applied that morning to be sworn in. During these preliminary discussions many of the defendants behaved disorderly, and the chairman threatened to clear the court. Head Constable Spence stated that on the night of June 11 a number of persons marched through the streets shouting, booing, and blowing horns, as they passed the house of Daniel Kennedy. The glass in one of the windows was broken. The conduct of the crowd was such as to cause terror. The witness, while giving evidence, was frequently interrupted by some of the defendants and others in the body of the Court. Their noisy behaviour practically brought the proceedings to a standstill.

Several of the defendants were identified by police constables as being present in the crowd on the occasion. Evidence was given showing that Kennedy was a butcher who had taken grazing land and thus rendered himself obnoxious. The

behavior of the crowd was intended to intimidate Kennedy, and several respectable inhabitants of Abbeylax had complained that they were alarmed by the conduct of the crowd. District-Inspector Patteson said that complaints were made by respectable inhabitants that their wives and children were frightened. He was aware that Kennedy had since given up the grazing land, and that his business had suffered to a considerable extent. After half-an-hour's deliberation, the bench was equally divided, and the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

In conclusion Sir E. Grey expressed himself in favour of bestowing large executive powers on the gendarmerie and of obtaining the cooperation of the Turkish officials in suppressing the Bands. If the continual acts of violence on the part of these Bands led to political disturbances, those Governments who had not taken sufficiently strong measures to prevent the formation of these Bands in their countries would find that they had forfeited the sympathy of the European Powers. He, Sir E. Grey, laid stress on the necessity of doing away with these Bands a necessity recognised also by other Powers. Another important point was judicial reform. The Government was endeavouring to bring it about that neither England nor any other Power should remain indifferent to Macedonian affairs.

THE DUBLIN JEWEL ROBBERY.

In connection with the theft of the insignia of the Order of St. Patrick it transpires that last Saturday when one of the State officials visited the strong room in Dublin Castle where the jewellery worn on State occasions by the Lord Lieutenant, Ulster King of Arms, and Athlone Pursuivant at Arms was kept in a safe, he discovered that much of it had disappeared. The discovery was made presumably in connection with an inspection of the regalia preparatory to their being used during the visit of their Majesties this week. There is a report that the investiture of the Order of St. Patrick announced for Wednesday has been deferred as the result of the robbery.

The following are the jewels stolen: A star studded with large Brazilian diamonds, with a cross of rubies and trefoil of emeralds, surrounded by sky-blue enamelled circle, with "Quis Separabit?" (Who shall separate?), and date 1788, the foundation of the Order, in rose diamonds. Value £30,000. A diamond badge, set in silver, containing a trefoil in emeralds on a ruby cross similarly inscribed, and surrounded by a crowned harp in diamonds and Brazilian stones. Value £16,000. Five gold and enamelled collars of the Order; one collar has round badge attached. The collars consist of harps of gold and enamelled roses tied with knots of gold. Value £4,000.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE U. S. AND JAPAN.

The *Globe* learns from its New York correspondent that the entire newspaper Press of America is now worked up to a state of somewhat extraordinary excitement over the suggested Naval demonstration in the Pacific against Japan, which is a striking tribute to the influence of the particular journal which started the scare, and which is still doing its best to keep it booming. Considering how apt the President is to break into oratory at the slightest provocation, it is regarded as strange that he has not taken occasion to knock the present scare on the head. His silence has had the natural effect of inducing a good many people to express the opinion that there is a good deal more in it than meets the eye of the man in the street.

There is, however, the best reason to believe that this assumption is not justified by the facts. The true explanation of all the pother will be found to be that orders for a concentration in South American Pacific waters were issued by the Navy Department, without any thought of the possible political bearings which the movement might be credited with, and that the mistake having been discovered, insufficient promptitude has been displayed in putting it right. It will be found that the fleet, after visiting Rio, Buenos Ayres, and Monte Video will separate into three squadrons, one going to Europe, one to San Francisco, calling on route at Chilean and Peruvian ports, and the third returning to the North Atlantic by way of the West Indies.

Whether this programme will be officially made public by the Navy Department remains to be seen. If it is it will not be in consequence of any inquiry by the Japanese Government, which officially, either direct from Tokio or through the Washington Em-

bassy, has not displayed any anxiety or even curiosity on the subject.

THE ANTI-TRUST CAMPAIGN.

The cattle-raisers of Iowa have complained to the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the Chicago-Burlington, the Chicago-Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railways have charged unnecessarily high and illegal freight rates for cattle and meat products to and from Chicago.

THE KAISER'S HOLIDAY.

His Majesty the German Emperor left Bergen on Tuesday for the Nord Fjord. The weather was cold and rainy. The despatch boat S. 80, which accompanies the Royal Yacht, has broken her propeller shaft. Torpedo boat S. 77 has left Kiel to replace her.

ART ROBBERY IN BERLIN.

On Tuesday evening, as the National Gallery was about to be closed, the discovery was made that an oil painting had been forced out of its gilt frame and stolen. The picture, which was painted on mill board, represented the Czar Nicholas I. in the full uniform of a Russian general. Behind the Czar stood a large military suite. The picture is valued at several thousand marks. There is no clue to the robbery.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

At a meeting held on Tuesday morning of the committee appointed to discuss the extension of the clauses of the 1864 Red Cross Convention to naval warfare, the Netherlands withdrew their amendment to the German amendment. The latter suggests that every warship may demand of one of the belligerent parties under certain conditions the surrender of any wounded, sick or shipwrecked persons on board, no matter to which party they may belong. M. Renault, France, energetically defended the German proposal which he regarded as a necessary complement to the immunity provided for hospitals; it was a matter of military interest which must be respected if the principle of mutual sanitary aid was not to be endangered.

In discussing the existing distinctive sign—three lights—which Hospital ships have to hang out at night—Captain Ottley, England, remarked that this sign, if the hospital ships remained with the fleet, would constitute a danger for it by revealing its movements. M. Nelidoff, Russia, was of opinion that the use of the sign could be limited to the case of a battle. In the end it was decided to refer the question to a committee to draw up a final draft. The committee will consist of representatives of England, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Turkey, Japan and China, and was to have met yesterday.

The United States have brought in a proposal relating to an Arbitration Court, with the following text:

(1) A permanent Arbitration Court shall be established, consisting of 15 judges enjoying moral respect and recognised competence in matters of international law. The method of nominating these judges and their successors shall be settled by the present conference. They shall, however, be selected from various countries so that the various systems of law and methods of procedure as well as the chief languages shall be suitably represented in the personnel of the Court. They shall be elected for a certain number of years (the figure is not mentioned) or for so long until their successors are nominated and have accepted appointment.

(2) The Arbitration Court shall meet at a fixed time every year at the Hague and sit as long as it is necessary. It shall appoint its own officials and arrange its own procedure. Every decision shall be passed by a bare majority, nine members of the court to form a quorum. The judges shall be equal in rank, shall enjoy diplomatic immunity and shall receive a sufficient salary to enable them to devote themselves to matters laid before them.

(3) In no case, unless the parties have given their express consent, shall a judge take part in the treatment or discussion of any matter in which his own country is implicated.

(4) The permanent Arbitration Court shall be competent to decide in all cases in which it is a matter of disputes of an international character between Sovereign States, disputes which could not have been settled by diplomacy and which by a mutual understanding of both parties have been submitted to the Court, should it be summoned either to procure a revision in such disputes or to settle the rights and obligations in accordance with the verdict of commissioners of enquiry or of specially constituted Arbitration Courts.

(5) The judges of the permanent Arbitration Court shall exercise judicial functions with regard to any Commission of Enquiry or a special Arbitration Court appointed by any Power, and that too with regard to all matter specially submitted to the Appeal Court or to be decided by it.

(6) The existing Arbitration Court shall, as far as possible, form the basis of the permanent Court. Care must be taken that in the permanent Arbitration Court, those Powers that recently signed the 1899 Convention shall be represented.

The United States of North America have also brought forward the following proposal.

The employment of bullets which inflict unnecessarily severe wounds, as, for example, explosive bullets and those which inflict wounds more severe than is necessary in order to place men at once *hors de combat*, shall be forbidden.

Germany is to move an Amendment to the French proposal relating to the rights and obligations of neutral Powers on land, to the effect that a new Article 4a shall be inserted whereby a neutral State is not obliged in the interest of the belligerent parties to forbid or limit the use of cable and telegraph stations, including those of wireless telegraphy, on her territory. Every veto or every limitation shall, in like manner, apply to both of the belligerent parties. These two clauses apply to the use of cables or telegraphs wireless or otherwise belonging to companies or private individuals.

Germany is to move the following amendment to the English proposal as to the clause relating to the employment of automatic submarine contact-mines. "A clause shall be added to article 4, permitting the laying of automatic mines at the scene of war; as scene of war that part of the sea shall be meant where an operation of war is about to take place or has just taken place or where such operation could take place in consequence of the presence or approach of the fighting forces of the two belligerent Powers.

A German proposal as to the protection of postal correspondence on the high seas runs:

1. Postal correspondence conveyed on the high seas is immune, whether it has an official or private character and whether it is the correspondence of the subjects of the belligerent parties or of the belligerents. In case the ships carrying such correspondences be captured, care shall be taken to forward the postal matter as soon as possible.

2. If resistance is offered to the immunity of postal matter, the mail ship is then subject to the same regulations as other merchant vessels. Battleships shall, as far as possible, abstain from exercising their right of search on mail ships and in searching them shall proceed with all possible moderation.

UNREST IN CHINA.

The *Morning Post* learns that a widely extended anti-dynastic conspiracy has been discovered in the Yangtse district. Measures have been taken to prevent the smuggling of arms into the harbours of the Yangtsekiang. Troops have been sent against about 1,000 revolutionaries who have appeared in the Anhui Province.

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

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

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.

Chargé des Archives: E. C. Trench, Esq.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmärkt 16.

British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

FOR NUMISMATISTS.

Italy is just now the central point of attraction for numismatists. The Treasury has decided upon entirely renewing the coinage from new dies, for which various artists have been commissioned to present competitive designs. These were submitted for inspection and approval the other day. Besides the silver and bronze coinages, there are three separate issues in gold—one for 100, one for 50, and one for 20 lire. Four engravers are in the competition—Signori Bonisegna, Calandra, Bestolfi, and Canonica—the first for gold, the second for silver, the third for nickel, and the fourth for copper. For the obverse all chose the head, with the alternative choice between the neck encircled by a uniform collar, and the classical unclothed neck. For the reverse, quite a variety of figurative designs are offered. This also applies to the silver and copper coins.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated June 26th, from our New York correspondent.)

THE AMERICAN MEAT-EXPORT.

Representatives of the slaughter-house industry are of opinion that America in her efforts to bolster up the industries of the country and to ever increasingly further them by a protection tariff, do not pay sufficient attention to the farmers, cattle-raisers and the slaughter-house industry. They recommend therefore an alteration of certain clauses of the tariff in order to open the doors of foreign markets wider than hitherto to American meat products. With great satisfaction they point to the fact that in spite of the difficulties prepared for the import of American meat on the part of various countries in Europe the value of American meat and meat products exported in 1906 amounted to 208,000,000 dollars. At present cotton is the only article the export value of which is higher. But the export of meat could, in the opinion of the managers of the slaughter-house industries, be far greater if, as they say, the United States, like every other modern nation, would carry on a definitely arranged foreign trade policy, which has regard to all industries.

It may here be remarked *en parenthèse* that a merry war is going on at present between the slaughter-houses and the cattle-raisers, since the former demand that the latter should pay part of the cost of transport of cattle which on inspection after being killed are found unfit for food. The cattle-raisers reply to this demand by simply holding back their cattle. Thereby an artificial shortage of cattle is brought about. The high price of meat prevailing in various parts of the country is partly attributed to this fact.

The slaughter-house owners found their claim for more protection from the Government on the argument that more people are financially interested in the meat export trade than in any other American industry. A representative of the slaughter-house industry, writing on the subject of meat export to a New York paper, remarks that the Federal Census of 1905 showed that in that year there were nearly 1,000 slaughter-houses and meat-preserving factories in the United States, while the value of their total output amounted to 900,000,000 dollars. It was a well-known economic axiom that the market for the surplus of any product fixed the price for the whole output. It was also a fact that the more extensive the markets the better were the prices obtainable. That fact was nowhere more clearly apparent than in the slaughter-house industry. The writer, after contending that the reasons given in Europe for the exclusion of American meat products would not hold water, showed that Great Britain absorbed 65 per cent of the whole export. "As England", he says, "is the most willing purchaser of the finer qualities of meat, it only remains to find a market for the less valuable remainder, and the continent of Europe should offer the best market for those meat products that are less in demand in America and Great Britain.

Germany, however, furnishes a convincing example of hostile foreign legislation directed against an increase of American export of meat and meat products. In the year 1904, the last year for which official figures are available, Germany imported 321,879 head of horned cattle, of a total value of nearly 27,000,000 dollars and mostly from Austria-Hungary, Denmark, and Switzerland. During the same year America sold to Great Britain 401,245 head of horned cattle, of the value of nearly 35,000,000 dollars. The import of slaughter-house products by Germany in the same year represented a total value of 43,472,200 dollars, of which America supplied 25,206,000 dollars' worth. Great Britain in 1904 imported 223,171,623 dollars' worth of meat products, of which America contributed 105,000,000 dollars' worth directly and indirectly through the Netherlands where artificial butter is manufactured for the English market out of American "Oleo" oil.

FIGHTING OLD-AGE DISEASES.

Miss Helen J. Gould, the daughter of the late "railway king" Jay Gould, who endeavours in every way to take her poorer fellow-creatures under her wing with the help of her inherited millions, has now found an active "rival" in the person of the widow of Russel Sage, the financier. Mrs. Sage, who became the wife of Mr. Sage when she was a simple school-teacher, and who always lived an extremely simple life in spite of the millions of her husband, has always been known for her benevolence, though it was exercised with all privacy. Only since her husband's death has Mrs. Sage disbursed sums on a larger scale. Shortly after the death of Mr. Sage, it was said that his widow who inherited almost the whole estate—about 80 millions—would devote the greater part of it to charitable purposes. Mrs. Sage has now given 30,000 dollars to promote the study of the diseases of old age and for their more effectual treatment. A physician in the John Hopkins University in Baltimore lately showed that the un-

question has won which th of his of comb were co it had spect. destructi strength a certain modern supplied stitute, t diseases to be fo countera Not only evening sible for this endo advice entered and there Mrs. Sage

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questionably great successes which medical science has won in the last fifty years were in cases in which the patient had not passed the fortieth year of his life. Medical science had found means of combating and curing childrens' diseases that were considered incurable a short time ago; it had also achieved much in a prophylactic respect. But the diseases peculiar to old age, the destructive forces that are incessantly sapping the strength of the human body when it has reached a certain age, are but little if at all considered by modern medical science. Mrs. Sage has therefore supplied the funds for founding a Pathological Institute, the object of which will be the study of the diseases of old age. At the same time means are to be found as far as possible of checking and counteracting the injurious effects of those diseases. Not only in a financial but in a physical sense the evening of life is to be made as enjoyable as possible for old men and women. Mrs. Sage has by this endowment, which she has made on the direct advice of the celebrated physician Dr. Janeway, entered on an entirely new sphere of philanthropy; and there is something touching in the plan, since Mrs. Sage is herself quite an old lady.

AMERICAN OFFICERS AT GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

The American officers who will represent the United States army and Government at the German autumn manoeuvres are to leave New York on the 3rd of August. At the head of the delegation of American officers is Brigadier General W. R. Edgerly, who expects to arrive on August 29 at Berlin, where he will be joined by the Military Attaché to the American Embassy Colonel John P. Wissner, and Lieutenant Gordon Johnston who is now visiting the Hanover war academy.

A MOTOR CAR AMBULANCE.

The American army has been supplied with a steam automobile ambulance, capable of covering forty-five miles in an hour. If this new means of conveyance of the sick and wounded is found to answer, more automobiles of the kind will be ordered. The trial ambulance cost 4,240 dollars.

THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

The advocates of the "emancipation" of women in America have had a great disappointment from among their own ranks. A well-known champion of equal rights for women has declared that female franchise is a failure. The country is not ripe for it, and will not be so for a considerable time. The women who are clamouring for it are on the wrong road. They have also gone wrong in demanding Prohibition (prevention of the sale of spirits) in the District of Columbia. It would be absurd to pass such a law for the District of Columbia, where so many foreign diplomats are staying, who are accustomed to their beer and stronger drinks!

A THEATRE TRUST.

The so-called Theatre Trust in New York has been declared justified in the eye of the law. An action was commenced against the Theatre Trust last year by competitors, with a view to making charges against two of its members for alleged fixing of prices and limitation of competition. These actions have now been decided by Judge Resalsky of New York, who, in a long judgment pronounced that the provisions of the law with regard to limitation of competition and the fixing of prices for business undertakings have no reference to theatrical undertakings. He gives the following definition of a theatrical undertaking from a legal point of view: "In the light of the definition in the lexicon of trade and commerce and of theatrical pieces and theatres as well as on the ground of former decisions, it seems to me that theatrical pieces and stage entertainments cannot be regarded as articles in general use, the hiring and management of theatres and the performance of pieces in them is not a trade, and the defendants have not therefore been guilty of any proceedings injurious to trade or commerce."

THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

It is reported from San Francisco that the "Conciliation Committee" of that city has issued a notice of a National Industrial Peace Conference to be held in San Francisco on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of July with, it is said, the approval of President Roosevelt. The task of the Conference would be, to establish lasting peace in the industries of San Francisco, and to show the East that the local industrial conditions are by no means hope-

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less and that industries are not depressed. A branch of the "National Civic Federation" is also to be organised at the Conference. Twelve hundred delegates from California and the Eastern States, as also several members of the Cabinet—among them the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Metcalf; the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Garfield; and the Secretary of Commerce and Labour, Mr. Strauss—are expected to attend the Conference. Many of the Labour leaders, among them Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, are also expected.

DIVORCE IN AMERICA.

The number of divorces in America has increased so much that warning voices are raised on all sides and Federal laws are demanded that shall only permit divorce in cases of marital infidelity. In some States so easy is divorce that it can be obtained, so to speak, while you wait. Religious circles have repeatedly pointed out the dangers that threaten the nation, when the family conditions are in so unsettled a condition. And President Roosevelt himself takes every opportunity of asserting that the strength of the nation lies in the well-ordered family life of its citizens. The knowledge that divorce is not easily and perhaps not at all to be obtained would certainly prevent many from marrying to a certain extent for a joke. The agitation for a stringent Federal law against divorce has been carried on for years. A great number of young ladies in the State of Indiana now, however, desire to do their part towards making sure that young people who marry shall know what they are doing. These ladies, who are described as being all handsome, have formed a society, each member of which binds herself not to marry any man who does not bring two thousand dollars in cash and a Life Insurance policy to the same amount into the marriage contract! It may be mentioned in conclusion that Dan Hanna, the son of the late influential Federal Senator Mark Hanna, has just married his third wife in Chicago, after both his former wives had obtained a divorce from him. The costs of the two divorce suits, and the sums that he has to pay to his two former wives who are still alive, are said to have already amounted to half a million dollars.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CLOSED.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Hedda Gabler.

Comedy in four Acts by Henrik Ibsen.

Cast:

Jürgen Tesman, Privatdozent der Kulturgeschichte	Hugo Werner-Kahle.
Frau Hedda Tesman, seine Gattin	Nina Sandow.
Fräulein Juliane Tesman, seine Tante	Rosa Laasner.
Frau Elvsted	Johanna Becker.
Gerichtsrat Brack	Max Thomas.
Ejlert Löwborg	Paul Köllner.
Berte, Dienstmädchen bei Tesman	Mia Thomas.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

Maria Magdalene.

LOCAL.

E. Murray, of North Berwick, has been engaged as Golf Professional by the Dresden Golf Club. He is to be seen daily on the links at Reick, which are now open for play.

In the final of the International Lawn Tennis Tournament Handicap Singles Logie defeated Rhodes with consummate ease, 6-3, 6-1. The second class Handicap was won by Shettler, the Handicap Doubles being won by Logie and Bergmann who defeated R. Spiess and his brother 6-5, 6-2. Logie won five first and two second prizes at the meeting.

"Raffles, the amateur cracksman", will be performed for the last time at the Central Theatre this evening. Tomorrow evening for the first time will be performed "Verwehte Spuren", Comedy in 3 Acts by V. Sardou, arranged for the German Stage by Oscar Blumenthal.

In the touring season, when mountaineering allures many, it is doubly advisable to procure a good telescope. The well-known Goerz-Trielder-Binocles of the firm Gebr. Roettig in Prager Strasse are of great service in this respect. Their advantages consist, on the one hand in their great clearness, and again in the extremely handy form, their comprehensive field of vision, and their strong firm construction. The Zusch-Prisma-Binocles, the field-glasses and pocket-telescopes of Carl Zeiss in Jena are also of fine quality (their deer-stalker's glass with a rain-proof cover is particularly to be recommended). The well-known Voigtlander sighting telescopes (not prism field-glasses) are also recommended for their eminent practical qualities. Here, therefore, is an opportunity for all mountaineer tourists to make choice of a good glass.

Numerous enquiries have reached us as to the various German Spas, and we propose to give from time to time the latest intelligence from these Spas.

Prominent among them is Bad Nauheim, one of the oldest of German watering-places. Situated 744 metres above sea-level it is the last link of that chain of Spas which winds along the valley between the Taunus and the Vogelsberg, so rich in mineral springs, the variety and composition of which give Nauheim pride of place among German watering-places. Apart from the springs, inhalation baths &c., it possesses parks of incomparable beauty, in fact, among the fairest in Germany. The season lasts until October 31 and amusements, concerts &c. are daily provided for the entertainment of visitors, so that even the most jaded tastes find amusement. Every year the number of visitors rises, and this year up to July 4, 6,481 visitors were registered there. Of the many comfortable hotels in Nauheim we can confidently recommend the Hotel Bristol with its dependance the Villa Bristol; proprietor, Herr Fleischner.

Bad Harzburg, the pearl of the Harz mountains, in its Krodo-springs has an unrivalled water which yearly attracts ever increasing numbers of visitors. Every care is taken to supply the tourists' needs; well light every day excursions can be made into the mountains, the Brocken, and the old imperial city Goslar, while for pedestrians with less exalted aims there are charming walks through the forest.

At "Unter den Eichen", the central point of the Spa, are daily concerts, a dance being given every Saturday evening.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

VISIONARY EMIGRANTS.

A curious illicit traffic in emigration is now occupying the attention of the French police in the great Roubaix woollen region, which may be called the West Riding of France. For several years, it is said, there has been a regular stream of emigration towards America, the emigrants being in all cases skilled operatives, who knew at least something of the trade secrets of the district. In all, some thousands of men are said to have gone out to Patterson and Lawrence, hundreds of them to return later on in a most forlorn condition, with all illusion gone. The manufacturers, who have suffered seriously, have at last joined together to have an official investigation, which has yielded proof that there exist in the town several unlicensed agencies which have promoted the traffic for profit. There will now be some prosecutions.

THE NEW COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

(We take the following from an article in *Der Photograph*.)

A year has passed since Messrs. Auguste and Louis Lumière, of Lyons, announced that they had succeeded, by means of specially prepared plates which they called "autochrom", in obtaining photographs in natural colours on a single plate and with one exposure. The issue of the plates was postponed on account of an important improvement, and it is only now that the supply of them to the public has begun.

A short time ago Messrs. Lumière invited a few experts to witness the actual process of exposing and developing the new plates, and to examine the results. The invited guests were first shown a number of beautiful dia-positives of all sizes up to 7½ by 10 inches, and they saw at once that the results of the new process far surpassed anything hitherto attained and that apparently it was one that will not be excelled.

The writer, who is a connoisseur of painting and has a fine sense of colour, was astonished at the number and diversity of the colours in the pictures and at the softness of the tone gradations. Nowhere was there abrupt transition, everywhere harmony and brilliance. The soft tones corresponded absolutely to those of nature; that is to say, the pictures were thoroughly true to nature. Even under shady trees and under galleries, &c., the shadows have the corresponding colours, and the glaring streaks of sunlight that pierce the shadows are not white, but show many nuances and absolute truth to nature. The colouring of the trees, flowers, beds of plants &c., in the background of a picture and in bright sunshine is in full harmony with the foreground and the shade portions of it.

All the dia-positives shown were the plates themselves that had been exposed, and converted into dia-positives in the process of development. As yet every plate must be so treated.

Examples of the new plates may be seen at the photograph shop of Herr Carl Plaul, Wall Strasse 25.

SNOW IN MARS.

Mr. Lowell, the well-known American astronomer and Mars specialist, reports some very interesting observations of the planet at this moment of its nearness to the Earth (perigee).

A significant event is the Spring melting of the snow on the South Polar cap of Mars which has been unusually well observable. Three months ago the snow-cap reached to the fortieth degree of the planet's latitude and was undefined in its contours; now it has shrunk to the sixtieth degree of latitude and is surrounded by a black belt which retires at the same time with it. No other substance than melting snow can produce such a metamorphosis.

Black lines have also been observed which run down on the planet's disc from the edge of the snow-cap and are in connection with the canals in the extreme South. These streaks appear darkest in the neighbourhood of the cap, where they have their sources. That proves the correctness of the theory hitherto held, viz. that the canals of Mars obtain their water from the melting snow of the Polar cap.

The new photographs of the planet taken by Mr. Lowell have succeeded much better this time than at the last opposition of Mars. The black streaks above mentioned and the canals come out with an exactness that surpasses all expectations. More than twenty of them, which appear on the photographic plate and to the eye through the telescope as separate objects, have already been registered.

THE MISJUDGED POSTER.

Mr. John Hassall, the famous artist, who was lately laid low by a very severe attack of influenza and tonsillitis, but is now, happily, recovered, sometimes tells the following amusing story of a fervent and feminine admirer of his poster work. She was an old lady, and happened to call one day at David Allen's office when Mr. Hassall was there. She said she was a great admirer of Mr. Hassall's posters—they were so clear on the hoardings, and so definite and distinctly drawn &c. &c.—would they oblige her by giving her a copy of his latest poster, the title of which had escaped her for a moment, but it represented a horse-trainer and a girl in a hunting-coat standing against a wall with two cats on the top. Mr. Hassall had been listening to the old lady with considerable pleasure until she mentioned the cats, when an expression of deep gloom clouded his usually cheerful countenance. For in the old lady's description he recognised his well-known "Newmarket" poster which has a flat, dull background with two horses on the top horizon line.

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Grand Concert Daily

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

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NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear on July 18th:
The Invader, 1 vol., by Margaret L. Woods, author
of "A Village Tragedy", &c.
Three Weeks, 1 vol., by Elinor Glyn, author of
"The Visits of Elizabeth", &c.
At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN
up to the 10th of July 1907.

Mr. G. B. Lingden, Nottingham, H. Angermann.
Mr. C. Heelston, Nottingham, H. Angermann.
Mr. O. Hermsdorf, and family, America, Barth's Gasthof.
Mr. H. Tietgen, New York, H. Carlton.
Mr. T. Craig, Aberdeen, H. Carlton.
Mrs. C. Craig, Aberdeen, H. Carlton.
Miss J. Craig, Aberdeen, H. Carlton.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Schmidt-Marneffe, Wannow, H. Carlton.
Mr. H. Hill, Chicago, H. Deutscher Herold.
Miss L. P. Kalman, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss M. Kalm, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss E. S. Block, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Möller, Brooklyn, H. Stadt Gotha.
Miss M. L. Wood, Bucharest, H. Hospiz.
Mr. J. Ambrose, London, H. Imperial.
Mr. E. Hirst, London, H. Imperial.
Mr. E. Jones, Manchester, H. Imperial.
Miss R. Oakes, Berlin, H. du Nord.
Mr. O. Gravenhorst, Buenos Aires, H. Weber.
Miss B. Basse, New York, H. Weber.
Miss E. Basse, New York, H. Weber.
Miss E. Riefe, New York, H. Weber.
Miss M. Riefe, New York, H. Weber.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Basse, New York, H. Weber.
Miss M. Blackburn, Berlin, P. Apitzsch.
Miss S. Blackburn, Batley, P. Apitzsch.
Miss E. Fitch, Louisville, P. Görnemann.
Mrs. M. C. Stumberg, Baton Rouge, P. Hecht.
Mr. H. Mullett, Worcester, P. Rudeloff.
Mr. C. Mullett, Worcester, P. Rudeloff.
Mrs. G. R. Williamson, New York, P. Schadowell.
Miss M. Williamson, New York, P. Schadowell.
Miss H. Williamson, New York, P. Schadowell.
Miss K. Williamson, New York, P. Schadowell.
Miss E. van der Morve, Capetown, P. Schadowell.
Miss H. Hofmeyer, Capetown, P. Schadowell.
Dr. W. Chamberlain, Cleveland, P. Unity.
Mrs. O. Becker, St. Louis, P. Victoria.
Miss M. Becker, St. Louis, P. Victoria.
Miss E. Becker, St. Louis, P. Victoria.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Light airs, dry but more cloudy, cool.