Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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DRESDEN, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

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KING EDWARD AT CARDIFF.

His Majesty the King, accompanied by the Queen and Princess Victoria, opened the new dock at Cardiff on Saturday. The morning opened bright, but soon the skies clouded, though the weather was fine for the opening ceremony. Before ten o'clock there was a huge assembly at the new dock, representative of the commercial and civic life of Cardiff. At 10.30 the "Victoria and Albert," with their Majesties on board, steamed into the new dock, amid loud cheers from at least 100,000 spectators. A Royal salute was fired. On arrival at the landing stage, the King named the dock "The Queen Alexandra Dock." The Royal party then entered the pavilion, where addresses were presented to His Majesty.

The Royal party afterwards made a tour of the

docks in a saloon carriage.

Driving subsequently through the city to the Cathay's Park, site of the palatial new City Hall and Law Courts, their Majesties were enthusiastically greeted by an enormous assemblage, which lined the gaily decorated route. On their Majesties' arrival, 10,000 children sang the National Anthem. The Lord Mayor then presented an address to the King, which was read by the Recorder. After the ceremony the King knighted the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, Councillor Crossman. Sir William Crossman is a Labour representative on the City Council, and for years worked at his trade as a mason, and at present is secretary of the Masons' Society.

After opening a new avenue in Cathay's Park, the King and Queen and Princess Victoria entered the grounds of Cardiff Castle, where they were entertained to luncheon by Lord and Lady Bute. Lord Bute also gave a luncheon to 1,000 residents

of Cardiff, at the Drill Hall.

A DIVER IN DANGER.

While engaged in diving operations on Saturday evening, off Berry Head, in connection with the salving of Torpedo boat 99, a Portsmouth diver, named Trapnell, the Press Association says, nearly lost his life. He went down to work in the stern of the craft, and soon afterwards telegraphed the progress be had made. He was ordered to come to the surface, but owing to the entanglement of the diving gear, those aboard the gunboat "Spanker" could not haul him up. Trapnell made the descent at 6.45. His fellow-diver, Leverett also of Portsmouth, went down to Trapnell's assistance, but it was not until 12.15 that he was able to signal "all clear".

In an interview Leverett said he had the greatest difficulty in releasing Trapnell, the gear being so badly entangled. At one time he had nearly given up all hope of releasing him. He himself was in a serious condition when he came up, having bled profusely from the nose. Trapnell was unconscious when brought up, after having been five and a half hours in twenty-two fathoms of water.

Torpedo Boat 99 is said to be lying on her keel, with a slight list to starboard. She settled down stern first, and her bow is slightly clear of the mud. She lies in blue clay, and despite the depth and strong currents, is stated to be in a favour-able position for salving. She is practically uninjured except for the broken shaft, and with two lighters might soon be slung and raised.

A DESTROYER IN COLLISION.

H. M. S. "Lee", twin screw Torpedo Boat Destroyer, was in collision early on Sunday morning with the Dutch cruiser "Friesland" in the vicinity of Torbay. The Destroyer arrived at Devonport with a large hole in her side. No one was injured.

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND.

A daring outrage occurred last week at Newford Farm near Athenry, when three mowing machines which had been sent down by the Department of Agriculture were practically destroyed through the Extensive choice of

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meadow which they were about to cut being "spiked." One of the mowers was thrown off the machine and the horses took fright.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the 12th of July celebration under the auspices of the Dublin Grand Orange Lodge in Belfast, the Earl of Erne, K. P., presiding: - "That, in view of the alarming condition of the South and West of Ireland, and the danger to life and property, through the callous indifference of the Right Hon. Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the Law Officers of the Crown, whereby treasonable and illegal combinations of disloyal men, having usurped the prerogative of the Crown, in defiance of the laws of the realm, publicly authorise and proclaim trials of law-abiding citizens, inflicting fines and penalties, which are enforced by intimidation, boycotting, and persecution, we appeal to the constituencies of the United Kingdom to insist on their representatives in the Imperial Parliament compelling the Government to take immediate steps to afford adequate protection to the isolated of the South and West of Ireland, who are being punished because of their loyalty to the Crown, obedience to the laws, opposition to Home Rule, and their refusal to acknowledge and submit to the behests of the enemies of the Empire."

LABOUR TROUBLES IN BELFAST.

Since the employes of the municipal coal industry have declined to follow the suggestion of the employers and leave their syndicate, a general lock - out was declared yesterday. Grave consequences for the industry are feared in case no amicable arrangement is arrived at.

THE MISSING INSIGNIA.

An unexpected turn has been given to the matter of the theft of the insignia of the Order of St. Patrick from Dublin Castle. It is rumoured that the jewels have not been stolen, but only mislaid, and that they will turn up again in a day or so. The Dublin Police have apparently ceased their efforts to trace the jewels.

FIGHTING IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

Great excitement prevails in part of the New Hebrides. Fighting has occurred amongst the natives, and a punitive expedition landed from H. M. S. "Cambrian" to avenge the murder of Europeans. One sailor was killed by the natives, who are, in part, armed with rifles, and another was wounded.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE U.S. AND JAPAN.

A semi-official denial has been telegraphed to New York from Washington of a report cabled from London that agents of the Navy Department had made large purchases of steam coal in South

Wales for delivery in the Philippines. The denial, however, is known merely to apply to the suggestion that the purchases have been accompanied by orders for immediate delivery. Large purchases have been made, but they have nothing to do with the war scare. The coal is for the use of the cruising squadrons in the North Atlantic and in Europe, and there is nothing extraordinary in the placing of such orders at the present moment. Delivery will follow in due course, in compliance with orders from the Navy Department.

The only thing unusual in this connection is the prompt denial that has been forthcoming from Washington. Had equally prompt official notice been taken of the earlier statements, which brought about the war scare, now in a moribund condition, the country would not have been kept in a state of excitement for several weeks. Rear Admiral Brownson, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, has informed reporters that there will not be any change in the official programme of drill movements, and evolutions and target practice, usually held in the summer and the autumn, respectively. Had the Admiral been as communicative a couple of weeks ago, he would have saved an immense amount of pother.

For the rest, all the cables from Japan bring reassuring dispatches as to the subsidence of the jingo agitation there, and it looks as though Government pressure had been brought to bear upon the more bellicose of the newspapers. This does not, however, imply that the boycott movement has been abandoned. It is understood that a conference of Japanese Chambers of Commerce will be held shortly, at which it is probable that this subject will come up for consideration. There is reason to believe, according to information that has reached Washington, that the Chambers will discourage anti-American talk and action. Presumably, this also is the result of pressure from high quarters.

THE ANTI-TRUST CAMPAIGN.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission publishes a Report on the Harriman Lines as the result of the enquiry made last winter. The Report states that the Union Pacific Railway Company at present controls all lines to the Pacific coast from Portland, Oregon, in the North and the Mexican border in the South, with the exception of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe-railways, a large number of the shares of which, however, are in the possession of the Union Pacific Company. Besides this the Company controls the steamship lines which run from the Pacific harbours South of Paget Sound. The Commission proposes that it shall not be allowed to railway companies as a general rule to invest in stock of other railways or steamship lines, with the exception of those lines with which they are in connection for the purpose of establishing through traffic. It is contrary to the general policy and the law that railways should obtain the control of rival or parallel lines and it must be forbidden to the latter to have directors or officials in common. The time has come for the enforcing of common sense rules for the issue of stock of such railways as participate in inter-State traffic.

Although the Report does not recommend the Government to take legal proceedings against Harriman or the Companies named in the Report, the members of the Commission believe that President Roosevelt and Mr. Bonaparte, Head of the Department of Justice, will decide, with reference to the facts mentioned in the Report, whether legal proceedings are to be taken.

ANTI-GREEK DEMONSTRATION IN VIRGINIA.

In consequence of the maltreatment of a young American in a Greek Café at Roanoke, Virginia, a mob destroyed all the establishments owned by Greeks and damaged some Syrian shops. The mob were in complete possession of the town all night, Several arrests were made.

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

The Meteorological Central Bureau in Mexico announces that on the night of the 12th violent earthquake shocks were felt in many places in the State of Guerrero. No lives were lost.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE GARIBALDI MEMORIAL.

At the unveiling of the Garibaldi memorial the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, made a speech in which he said that thanks to Garibaldi, France and Italy were fraternising at the foot of that memorial; the demonstration of that day permitted France and Italy to solemnly strengthen their friendship. Thanks to the blood of Frenchmen which