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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 he 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 favourable 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

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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 loyal inhabitants 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 employés 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

poured in such abundance on the battlefields of Lombardy, a new nation had been formed which was an element of progress and the balance of power of Europe. "We are", M. Pichon continued, "your friends because we never encounter interests antagonistic to ours, because we have the same ideal of independence and justice, because we cherish the same wish to live at peace with all nations, peace which is founded on right and solidarity. The Franco-Italian understanding depends on mutual memories and the patriotism of both peoples. Misunderstandings between the two nations would be a lamentable error, a contest would induce a catastrophe."

THE MILITARY REVIEW.

The review of the troops on Sunday at Longchamps passed off brilliantly. President Fallières arrived at 8 o'clock. Together with M. Clémenceau he drove past the troops and then took his place in the President's box. The troops then marched past, the military air-ship "Lebaudy" performing evolutions above the Hippodrome.

As the President was driving back to the Elysée a man fired two shots in the Avenue de Marigny. He was standing some 150 yards from the President's carriage and fired in the air. He was arrested and proved to be a sailor named Léon Marie Maille, who had arrived from Rouen the night before.

A later telegram states that the man Maille served first as a gunner in the Navy and then as a seaman in the merchant service. He declared at the police station that he had fired neither at President Fallières nor at any other person, but simply in order to draw public attention to himself, that he might get justice. He had been reduced to poverty through a trial which he had lost through injustice. It is supposed that Maille is suffering from the mania of persecution. The bullets which were discharged have not yet been found.

RIOTING IN TOULON.

On Saturday at midnight some demonstrators endeavoured to disperse a crowd listening to a concert on the Place d'Armes. The police were obliged to interfere and draw their swords. Many persons were wounded, and a number of arrests made. Fireworks were thrown at the horse's legs and revolver shots fired.

THE PEKIN-PARIS MOTOR RACE.

Prince Borghese arrived at Omsk on Sunday.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

It is announced from native sources that the movement of troops to the district surrounding Raisuli's halting-place, has created a great impression among the tribes, and the display of power on the part of the Government will probably cause Raisuli at the last minute to surrender Maclean, if his own personal safety is guaranteed.

From the same source it is announced that the War Minister El Guebbas has received news from Raisuli that he will with Maclean proceed to Alcazar to hasten the settlement of the question of Maclean's surrender.

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£50 OFFERED FOR MISSING FLEA.

A certain flea is missing in Washington, and £50 is offered for its recovery. The flea, valued at £300, is one of a "troupe" of trained fleas "performing" at the Fun City, and, eluding its keeper, strayed off on its own account. Every flea that made an appearance in Washington during the past few days was captured, if possible, and taken to Professor Aufrechtig, trainer of the insects. Many wonderful specimens have been presented for inspection, but none answering the description of the missing "artiste."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.
Minister Resident: *Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq. C. M. G.*

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.*

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Variable winds, generally bright but changeable, light showers at times, somewhat warmer.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEGRAPHY.

London, July 13.

Last autumn, it will be remembered, one of the most important International Conferences in the new century was held at Berlin. It concerned Radiotelegraphy, a term which is, I think, preferable to Wireless Telegraphy, for one thing because Wireless Telegraphy, properly speaking, does not exist, some wires being required to receive and to transmit air-messages anyhow.

That Berlin Conference had become an absolute necessity, the different radiotelegraphic systems evolved by many inventors in America and in Europe having conducted to almost complete anarchy, one system being backed by one Government, a second system by another Government, and so on. There was incessant warfare between the various inventors and their official backers, and this rendered the state of affairs hopeless from an international point of view, the only possible one in the long run necessarily.

So Germany proposed an International Radiotelegraphic Conference in order to settle those differences once and for all and to arrive at a safe international basis for future guidance.

Before the Berlin Conference met, there was a strong party in this country against Great Britain joining at all. That opposition obviously emanated from the Marconi Company, the supposed pioneers of radiotelegraphy in England. They had, it was said, placed the British Admiralty under their sway, and the Post-Office as well, but this was denied. At any rate, serious friction between the British delegates at Berlin was frequently reported from there as soon as the Conference had commenced, England having been wisely induced to join.

It was rumoured, more than once, that the British Admiralty had declared to be bound to the Marconi Company by an ironclad agreement for a certain number of years, with regard to radiotelegraphic communications between shores and ships at sea, to the exclusion of other radiotelegraphic systems. Our Post-Office, it appeared, had kept itself free, more free anyhow than the Admiralty, the Wireless Telegraph Act having been passed in hot haste by Parliament in 1904 to protect its freedom, at least for a time, which Act was, last year, continued till 1909.

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Well, after much wrangling a Convention was at last signed in Berlin which seemed a fair settlement of all difficulties. But, even then, opposition against the ratification of that Convention by the British Government did not cease here, and it was so strong that Parliament was induced to appoint a Select Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir John Dickson-Poynder, to consider the effect of the adhesion or non-adhesion of Great Britain to the Radiotelegraphic Convention.

The report of this Select Committee, which was laid before Parliament on Wednesday, is an extremely interesting and historically valuable State document. So much has it been sought after that I have been unable to obtain a copy from the Government printers hitherto. In this bulky report, the history of the invention of wireless telegraphy is fully reviewed, and the steps taken to secure uniform international action are detailed.

After a review of the evidence, the Committee consider the advantages and disadvantages of ratification, rejection and postponement. They are unanimously in favour of ratification.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist.

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

The primary object of the Berlin Convention—the Committee states—was to facilitate and promote the use of wireless telegraphy, especially for maritime purposes, and to this end a code of international regulations was drawn up to secure efficiency, of which the most important provided means of preventing confusion, and required intercommunication between stations and ships working on different systems. These provisions, the Committee think, will give fair play to all systems, and thus tend to the encouragement and progress of invention in connection with wireless telegraphy. More important than these safeguards for efficient commercial working, however, were the rules laid down by the Convention for the preservation of naval and national defence interests. In respect to

these the Select Committee state that "the unanimous evidence of witnesses representing and speaking on behalf of the Admiralty and War Office is conclusive that the convention (now framed largely on the initiative of the British delegates) obviates injury and secures substantial advantages not otherwise obtainable." Amongst these advantages, enumerated by the Committee, are the following:

A general obligation is imposed on all stations not to interfere with the working of other stations. Exempted stations are allowed and given international sanction. Certain wave-lengths are reserved for naval use, so as to be absolutely free from interference by commercial stations.

International sanction is obtained for such censorship arrangements as may be necessary.

The effect of the convention, if adhered to by Great Britain, would be directly to encourage the erection of stations at suitable points in British territory, and the general development of the use of wireless telegraphy in the British mercantile marine, thus providing a widely extended system over which the Admiralty would have control in time of emergency.

The convention has been framed with careful regard to the interests of his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, the several Colonies and India being able to adhere and withdraw separately.

At any time, if she finds the convention to be in any way detrimental to her interests, Great Britain, by giving a year's notice, may retire from the Convention. Meanwhile, if she ratifies, no alteration to her detriment can be made in the Convention without her consent.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

corner of Zahna Gasse.

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Novelties of the season.

"Some apprehension has been expressed," the Committee adds, "that the Convention may have the effect of impeding the progress of scientific invention. The Committee are of opinion that it will not have any such effect; but if, contrary to their expectations, it should be found in practice that any of the regulations have the result of discouraging invention, they recommend that steps should be taken to obtain such amendments as may be necessary in order to avoid that result; and it may be borne in mind that in the last resort Great Britain would be able to withdraw. It is manifest that universal free intercommunication, with the exceptions and exemptions secured in the convention, is a principle to be aimed at, and one that must be of benefit both nationally and internationally. The Committee therefore recommend that Parliamentary sanction should be given to the Convention, and that the Government should endeavour to arrange for simultaneous ratification by the principal countries who composed the Berlin Conference."

Opposition to the ratification of the convention was offered before the Committee solely by the Marconi Company, who at present decline intercommunication with other systems. Although most of the "wireless" stations in Great Britain, Italy, and Canada are owned by the Marconi Company, in other parts of the world the stations are mainly on other systems, and of a total of 186 commercial stations the Marconi Company have only 63. The Company have, of course, an agreement with the British Post-Office, and, while pointing out that they cannot be regarded as having any claim to a monopoly, the Committee remark with regard to this that if in 1904, when the Post-Office were giving Mr. Marconi effective assistance, the Government had thought it expedient to secure a right of pre-emption of his invention and patents, an enterprise of national importance would have been prevented from passing into the hands of a private company, and subsequent difficulties might have been avoided. Moreover, the fact that the Post-Office has largely refrained from issuing licenses to other companies has given the Marconi Company something approaching a monopoly during an important period, and may therefore have encouraged their dreams of a general monopoly.

Being reluctant to make any recommendation which would impede or be injurious to the fair working of the Company's business, the Committee recommend that, provided the Marconi Company loyally co-operate in carrying out the convention, and in the event of it being shown that during the transition period under the new conditions they have suffered diminution of business at their British stations, they should be granted compensation for a period of three years from the day of the con-

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vention coming into operation, and that the compensation should be based upon a comparison with the average annual net traffic receipts from their British stations during the three years preceding ratification.

The foregoing portions of the report of the Select Committee are the most important; they show again that history repeats itself in these matters as in others of cognate nature. We have here a repetition of the official blunders committed in this country with the telegraphs and the telephones. The former were purchased by the State much too late, much above their value, so that to make them ever pay is a sheer impossibility. It was the same with the telephones. They were obstructed in every way for the sake of the telegraphs, until a monopoly had been firmly established by a private Company, whose rights had to be bought out at a high figure, when they might have been secured earlier, at a considerably lower price.

Fortunately in radiotelegraphy, things had not been allowed to progress in the same wrong direction very far, and this enables the Government still to safeguard public interests and the State purse, before it is too late.

The chief effect of the Radiotelegraphic Berlin Convention, as soon as it is ratified—of which there is no doubt now—will practically be that freetrade in radiotelegraphy will become an accomplished fact before long.

"The Convention practically means universal freetrade in radiotelegraphy," said an official of the Amalgamated Radio Telegraphic Company to a pressman on Thursday. "It means that England, instead of being compelled to use only one system, will be free to use the one best suited to its purposes. But it will be even more important to the commercial world. At present, while there are four systems in England, viz., the Poulsen, the Marconi, the De Forrest, and the Lodge-Muirhead, one company, the Marconi, has secured from the Post-Office and the Admiralty the largest number of licences for stations. Other Companies which have come into existence with later and improved systems cannot obtain licenses so readily on account of the authorities wishing to secure non-interference with existing stations. But even this state of affairs would not be such an obstacle to progress if the Marconi Company would accept messages from ships fitted with, say, the *telefunken* or the French apparatus.

"As it is, they will not accept any messages except those sent by their own instruments. On the other hand, we are only too pleased to accept messages sent by any system at our two stations at Hartland Point or Cullercoats. The adoption of the Convention would, of course, deprive the Marconi of their practical monopoly, but at the same time their business would be increased enormously, and they would probably handle 100 messages for every five they deal with now. Free trade in wireless telegraphy would mean an immense increase in its commercial usefulness, and the sooner the question is settled the better. As it is, comparatively little business is being done in England. People are waiting to know the result. On the Continent, however, and even in China and Japan, wireless telegraphy is being installed everywhere, and we are getting orders for the Poulsen system as fast as we can deal with them."

Latest advices from Knockree, in Ireland, state that the trans-Atlantic station, which is being constructed there, is rapidly nearing completion. Three enormous masts, 360 feet in height (or only 60 feet less than the height of the cross on top of the dome of St. Paul's from the pavement), have been constructed, each in one piece. The operation of "stepping" them will be commenced in a few days, and then a ring of smaller masts will be formed round them in a circle, 2,000 feet in diameter. Wires will be attached to these shorter poles from the three masts, the whole resembling a gigantic umbrella-frame covering 90 acres. When this station is completed, and while the instruments are being tested, a similar station will be erected in Canada, and it is hoped before the end of the present year to establish wireless communication for commercial purposes between Ireland and Canada. Should the scheme prove successful, it is hoped that there will be sufficient business transacted to enable messages to be sent ultimately at the rate of one penny per word.



IN MEMORIAM.

LEWIS H. CAZALET: oblit July 7th 1907,
at Goslar, Harz, in his 80th year.

Preaching from the text "Now we see through a glass darkly" (1. Corinth. XIII. 12), on Sunday last, in All Saints' English Church, Dresden, the Chaplain, the Rev. C. A. Moore, spoke as follows in reference to the death of Mr. Cazalet:—

"Unknown to many, at this present period of our season, in this everchanging congregation, but well-known to a wide circle during a residence of several years, Lewis Cazalet—seeking of late a quiet summer change in a favourite, picturesque holiday resort, with wife, daughters, and a group of grandchildren—was called on Sunday last to his eternal rest.

"Coming of an old Huguenot stock, his branch of the family has been settled in Russia for two centuries and more, and was widely connected in that country. He was the happy head of a large family, unique in its clanship unitedness, though so widely scattered, and in its affectionate devotion to the venerated personality which was its magnetic centre. Lewis Cazalet was a man of remarkable character and intelligence, of wide experience and broad sympathies: remarkable too in his gentle considerateness and courtesy, his sympathetic nature, his deep reverential and religious character; ever hopeful and helpful, always fatherly and encouraging; a *friend* as well as a father to his sons and daughters, a *father* in heart and help as well as a friend to all who were favoured in calling him friend, and his magnetic charm drew around him a wide and devoted circle of such who now mourn deeply their loss. As Chaplain I was privileged in having his valued assistance and practical co-operation on the Church Committee as Chaplain's Warden. It was moreover my sad lot, summoned last Sunday night to Goslar in the Harz mountains, to minister offices of consolation during the past few days to a group of near and dear ones mourning the loss of the head of the house. At a Celebration of the Holy Communion and the Burial Office on Thursday last, some well-nigh twenty relatives and another score of friends assembled together to consign all that was mortal of the departed—still *one* with them in Christ—to God's keeping and the Angels' charge, among the hills amid a people kindly to the stranger and sympathetic to the mourner. The couplet of the Persian mystic poet is true of him:—

"When we are dead seek for our resting place
Not in the earth, but in the hearts of men."

"During life 'through a glass darkly' Lewis Cazalet beheld the mysteries of Divine life and providence, *now* he knows more fully what the love of God is, and how mysteriously all things, which so oft puzzle man on earth, work together for ultimate good in the wise beneficence of Divine Love! So another good life, with its high ideal, its faithful working and waiting, its loyal trust and service, its influence and example, its usefulness and devotion, is closed, as far as earth's stage and the courts of the House of God here are concerned, but it still goes on in its own individual personality and characteristics to perfection 'in sunny Paradise', amid the further epiphanies of God's love, mercy and nature, awaiting the resurrection of body and soul together unto eternal life, and reunion with all that is dear on earth, in the 'Home of fadeless splendour'."

LOCAL.

The Akad. Sport Club have arranged that the Athletic Sports meeting, which owing to the torrential rain could not take place on Saturday, will be held this afternoon, on the Dresdensia Football Club ground, at the far end of the Wiener Strasse. The ground can be reached by No. 9 tram which passes the Zoological Gardens. A large number of entries have been received for the various events which comprise: 100 metres hcp. flat race, 200 metres open, 500 metres steeple-chase, 1,000 metres hcp. flat race, high jump, broad jump, throwing the cricket ball, sack race, 3-legged race &c.

The sports commence at 3.30.

The programme of this (Waltz and Operetta) evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (1) March, "Der Bettelstudent" | Millöcker. |
| (2) Overture, "Die schöne Galathé" | Suppé. |
| (3) Waltz, "Minnesänger" | Fétra. |
| (4) Fragment, "Giroflé-Giroflà" | Leococq. |
| (5) Overture, "Waldmeister" | J. Strauss. |
| (6) Waltz, "Lustige Brüder" | Vollstadt. |
| (7) Fantasia, "The Mikado" | Sullivan. |
| (8) Overture, "Orphée aux Enfers" | Offenbach. |
| (9) Trumpet Solo, "Auf, ins Metropol" | Holländer. |
| (10) Waltz, "Rose mouse" | Bosc. |
| (11) Quadrille, "Der liebe Schatz" | Reinhardt. |

The number of summer guests who visited Klotzsche-Königswald up to the 12th of this month amounted to 283 parties consisting of 684 persons. During last week the König Friedrich August Bath was visited by 1,600 persons while 200 persons took "cure" baths.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Jäger Battalion No. 13. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizei direktion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:
for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;
for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and
at the Hauptbahnhof.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CLOSED.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

Frames. P. Prange, Bismarck Pl. 3.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft
des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Lady Windermere's Fan.
Drama in 4 Acten von Oscar Wilde.

Cast:

Lord Windermere	Max Thomas.
Lady Windermere, seine Frau	Johanna Becker.
Die Herzogin von Berwick	Rosa Laassner.
Lady Agatha Carlisle, ihre Tochter	Erna Nitter.
Lady Plymdale	Elvira de Miot.
Lady Jeddburgh	Mia Thomas.
Lady Stutfield	Gertrud Guder.
Mrs. Cowper-Cowper	Lucy Böhlke.
Mrs. Erlyanne	Nina Sandow.
Lord Augustus Lorton, Bruder der Herzogin von Berwick	Walter Blenke.
Lord Darlington	Walter Tautz.
Mr. Dumby	Paul Barleben.
Mr. Cecil Graham	Hugo Werner-Kahle.
Mr. Hopper	Paul Köllner.
Parker, Kammerdiener bei Lord Windermere	Hans v. Wolzogen.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

Die Frau vom Meer.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

England has at last been vouchsafed a glimpse of fine weather, and cricket during the closing days of last week was carried on under pleasanter conditions than at any time this summer. The chief match from a social point of view was that between Eton and Harrow, which was chiefly remarkable for the great personal triumph of the Harrow Captain, Mr. R. Bird, who after carrying his bat for 100 in the first innings made 131 in the second. Eton secured an advantage in the first innings, making 291 to Harrow's 222, but the dark blues were seen to great advantage at their second venture and were able to declare their innings closed when they had made 382 for 8 wickets. Eton were left with 314 to get and insufficient time to get them in.

The South Africans have at last met with defeat, Surrey, with their fast bowler N. A. Knox in form again, being too much for them. Hayward for Surrey was as usual the chief run-getter, making 61 and 86. The Colonials were left with 302 to make in their second innings, but they never looked like doing it against the bowling of Knox and Crawford and were beaten by 85 runs. For their seven wickets victory over Warwickshire, Somerset have chiefly to thank Braund, who is in his best form this year and who took 14 Warwickshire wickets during the match at a cost of 10 runs apiece. Yorkshire defeated Essex by an innings and 32 runs, a result largely due to fine bowling by Rhodes and Haigh. Kent suffered another reverse at the hands of Gloucestershire, Jessop being in hitting mood and finding the boundary no less than 13 times in his brilliant innings of 74. Fry batted like the Fry of a couple of seasons ago for Sussex against Lancashire, a match in which Sharp made 138 in the first innings of the latter county. Leicestershire won their first victory of the season over Hampshire, the Southerners finding the bowling of Odell and Astill too good for them and only making 89 and 58.

The International Lawn Tennis matches for the Dwight Davies cup began on Saturday when Brookes of Australia met Beals Wright of America and defeated him, in three straight sets, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2. Brookes is considered this year to be the finest tennis player ever seen on a court. Miss Sutton added another to her long list of Championships, for after defeating Miss Wilson 6-2, 7-5, she accounted for Miss Lowther and became Lady Champion of Wales. In the North London Championships Meeting, Weseley of Prague and A. H. Greene reached the final of the open doubles.

The Annual rifle meeting at Bisley has been favoured so far with excellent weather and scores have ruled very high. The Public Schools competition for the Ashburton Shield attracted 56 entries, Rugby with a fine score proving the winners. Five points behind them came Charterhouse who were followed by Clifton and Bradford. Rugby have won the Ashburton twice before. For the Spencer cup for individual marksmen Finlay of Harrow tied with Lowe of Blundell's but the former just won the shoot-off. The contest for the Elcho Shield for teams from England, Scotland and Ireland went to the Emerald Isle for the 14th time in the history of the competition. The Kolapore cup for which teams from the Mother Country, Australia, Canada, India, East Africa, Rhodesia and Guernsey entered, after a close and exciting contest, ended in a tie between the Mother Country and Australia, Canada making the next best score.

Very large entries have been received for the second motor race meeting at Brooklands, Weybridge, which takes place next Saturday. For the chief race the Weybridge stakes the following cars will compete: F. R. Fry, 120-h.p. Mercedes; Baron Turckheim 100-h.p. Lorraine-Dietrich; A. Huntley Walker, 120-h.p. Darracq; H. R. Pepe, 100-h.p. Itala; J. E. Hutton, 120-h.p. Mercedes; A. Rawlinson, 80-h.p. Darracq.

Dresden Art-Salon Prager Strasse 22 pt., I. & II.— Entrance free.

Pension Donath Lüttichau Str. 13, I. and II.
5 min. from station.— Entirely renovated.

Anglo-American Tourist & Forwarding Agent Alfred Kohn, Christian Str. 31.

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Jungborn Ferdinand Strasse 18 pt. Best vegetarian diet on the principles of Dr. Lahmann.

MINIATURES.
Portraits on ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mist. Studio Helmholtz Strasse 2. I.

ROYAL BELVEDERE

Grand Concert Daily

by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Kapellmeister Willy Olsen.



The Concerts begin on Week Days at 7.30 p. m. on Sundays and holidays at 5 p. m.

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

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Saizquellenstrasse near the Morgenzeilpark.
Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp.
By appointment to H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

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Marienburg. Bohemia.
Season from the 1st of May to the 30th of September.
30,000 Visitors, 90,000 Tourists.
Prospectus gratis from the Bürgermeisteramt.

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First class, splendid position in the midst of its own park. World-famed Restaurant. Motor Garage. Own Automobile.
Heinrich Krause, Proprietor.

Marienburg, Hotel Weimar
Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel. Moderate Prices.

Nuremberg. Private Hotel and Pension Trefzer.
First class family Pension situated in the best and most central part of the town, close to the station. Large, airy rooms. Good cuisine. All home comforts. Electric light. Baths. Pension by the week or day. Moderate prices.
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TEPLITZ. Hotel Altes Rathaus. In the best position. Highly recom. to English & Americans. Mod. Prices. English spoken. Auto Garage. Franz Dittlich, Prop.

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Toast Bread Carl Roeder. By appointment to the Saxon Court. Galerie Strasse 2.

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A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.
Private instruction if desired.
Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

LATEST TELEGRAMS.
New York, July 15. The New York correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* telegraphs that Director North, who was in Germany as a Tariff expert, has expressed himself in favour of the double tariff, with the present Dingley tariff as the maximum and a minimum 20 per cent lower. Mr. North is reported to have further stated that he had recently conversed on the subject with many eminent persons, and had gained the impression that the next Republican National Convention must doubtless give an unequivocal promise of Tariff revision immediately after the Presidential election, by an extra Session of Congress.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN
up to the 15th of July 1907.

Miss W. Shaw, London, H. Angermann.
Mr. H. G. Ashby, Stamford Bridge, H. Curländer Haus.
Mrs. R. Ashby, Scarborough, H. Curländer Haus.
Mr. F. W. Beulwitz, London, H. Deutscher Herold.
Mr. W. Harris, London, H. zum goldenen Engel.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Brankmüller, Brooklyn, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. M. Brankmüller, Brooklyn, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. H. Thompson, Berlin, H. Hohenzollernhof.
Miss L. Wahl, Philadelphia, H. Hospiz.
Miss E. Calb, Chicago, H. Hospiz.
Mr. G. A. Stinson, New York, H. du Nord.
Mr. J. Tambo, New York, H. du Nord.
Mr. H. Tambo, New York, H. du Nord.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Blacke, London, H. Royal.
Mr. E. Compton, Felderling, H. Royal.
Mr. A. Moody, London, H. Wagner, garni.
Mr. P. Wilbur-Wemple, Cambridge, P. Gori.
Miss J. Gordon-Spark, Sydney, P. Kosmos.
Mr. J. E. Habicht, Chicago, P. Schadowell.

CAUGHT NAPPING.

A Russian embezzler has just been trapped with remarkable adroitness at Palermo. Some short time since M. Rueski, cashier of the Bank of Kieff, disappeared, taking with him £20,000 of the bank's property. The other day the French Consul at Palermo, who is also charged with Russia's consular business, intimated to the police that Rueski was in the town under the name of Harry. Measures were then taken for securing him by means more artistic than domiciliary arrest. A police official, assuming the guise of a postal servant, called on M. Harry, and invited him to call at the office in connection with a telegram addressed to him. He did so, and was arrested, the telegram being so devised as to establish his identity. Only £1,000 has been recovered.

DR. NANSEN AND ENGLAND.

Fridtjof Nansen, the distinguished explorer and Norwegian Minister to the Court of St. James's, is shortly to be recalled, the *Bystander* says. The explorer, it appears, finds the complexities of English society, of Courts, and of that narrow path marked out for diplomatic feet, rather stifling, after Greenland's icy mountains and the fundamental simplicities of Norwegian life. Dr. Nansen, too, unlike his fellow diplomats, sees no particular charm in English life.

Mr. R. asked whether and the obj had be was to of vario whether with Ge frontier, would s sessions English where German Mr. R. cognizant the sens no infor of a G matter i fere. I had beo from a He wor for rail he was faith an coming. In an way co that in Shangha Kwangt made, v continui British negotiat British Chinese fulfil of concessi Lord E. Mar drew th tributed by Mr. The t TO Sir.—I Question to a knip I four debarred even whi tion of or memb right th columns If eve was ple respect sent Gov Radicals House c ing the that del each oth legislative At the C I asked give the made to power, a case re Baronet this line part; b matter. going p at the party fu times o pay thei should support no matt given hi ing to persuad he is re to what