

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Rees, Liberal, Member for North Montgomery, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether an agreement between the German Bank and the National Bank for Germany in Berlin with the object of mutual financial action in Turkey had been signed and whether a German Bank was to be established in Bagdad with the support of various German financial institutions; further, whether it was contemplated to build a railway with German capital from Bagdad to the Persian frontier, and finally whether the Foreign Secretary would make his influence felt in obtaining concessions for the construction of railways with English capital in those parts of Asia minor, where at present traffic connections were in German hands.

Mr. Runciman replied that Sir E. Grey had no cognizance of the conclusion of any agreement in the sense of the above questions and he also had no information of the contemplated establishment of a German Bank in Bagdad. This was not a matter in which a foreign Government could interfere. In the Bagdad convention of 1903 provision had been made for the construction of a railway from a point in the vicinity of Bagdad to Khanika. He would always be prepared to support claims for railway concessions in Turkey, provided that he was convinced that they were advanced in good faith and that the necessary capital was forthcoming.

In answer to a question relating to British railway concessions in China Mr. Runciman stated that in the matter of two railways, viz. those from Shanghai to Nankin, and from Canton to the Kwangtung frontier, final agreements had been made, while the construction of earlier lines was continuing. With regard to the duration of the British railway concessions and although the negotiations were proceeding somewhat slowly, the British Government could not anticipate that the Chinese Government would in the end decline to fulfil obligations entered into in the matter of the concessions.

Lord Robert Cecil, Conservative, Member for E. Marylebone, then on a question of privilege drew the attention of the House to a letter contributed to the *Morning Post* and other journals by Mr. H. C. Lea, Liberal, Member for E. St. Pancras. The text of the letter in question was as follows.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

Sir,—I put a question to the Prime Minister today at Question Time in the House of Commons with reference to a knighthood conferred on a director of a company.

I found that the rules and regulations of the House debarred me from criticising such acts of the Sovereign even when those acts are committed on the recommendation of or at the instigation of either the Prime Minister or members of the Cabinet. I think, therefore, it is only right that the matter should be ventilated through the columns of the Press.

If ever there has been a Government since 1832 which was pledged up to the hilt to strive for ideals held in respect by the democracy of this country it is the present Government, with its vast majority of Liberals and Radicals. A fortnight ago we spent three days in the House of Commons discussing a pious resolution affecting the veto of the House of Lords. In the course of that debate Liberals and Radicals got up and vied with each other in denunciation of the principles of hereditary legislation.

At the time of this debate I put a couple of questions to the Clerks at the Table. These questions were refused. I asked in those questions that the Prime Minister should give the House an assurance that no addition should be made to the Peerage whilst this Government was in power, and, further, that the Prime Minister would in no case recommend to the Sovereign any persons for Baronetcies or other forms of so-called honour. I think this line of conduct would have been consistent on our part; but, sir, there is another and graver aspect to the matter. These honours are bought and sold, the proceeds going principally to the war chest of the party in office at the time these so-called honours are conferred. The party funds are presided over by the Chief Whip. At times of election, if candidates come forward and cannot pay their expenses *in toto*, grants in aid are given. And should the candidate become a member, his vote and support of the Government are looked upon as secure, no matter what the issue or what pledges he may have given his constituents. Should he rebel and vote according to his conscience, to his pledges, or to what he is persuaded his constituents would wish him to do, then he is reproached by the Party Whips for not having held to what they look upon as a bargain. A fund is perhaps

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necessary, and were the fund public no harm would be done. Those who had subscribed would be known, and their intentions could be judged.

Sir, in inditing this protest I sincerely and humbly hope that it may be the means of abolishing one of the hypocrisies of public life.—Yours, &c.,
HUGH CECIL LEA.

House of Commons, July 11.

Lord Robert Cecil drew particular attention to the statement that peerages and the honour of knighthood were bought and sold and the results paid into the Party funds. It was stated in the letter that those members of Parliament whose election expenses were paid from the Party funds were reproached with a breach of their undertaking by the Party whips in case they did not vote with the Government on every occasion. Lord Robert proposed that a commission should be appointed to enquire into the truth of this latter statement.

Mr. Lea said that he merely desired to preserve the purity of both Houses of Parliament by means of a permanent Court of Law.

The Prime Minister denied that any pressure or influence was brought to bear on members by reason of their having been afforded financial support and said that the charges in the letter were unworthy, improper and unseemly. It would be inconsistent with the dignity of the House to pay too much attention to them and he moved, therefore, that the House should proceed to the Order of the Day. Mr. Balfour supported the Prime Minister's motion which was carried by 235 votes to 20.

The House then debated the vote of Censure moved by the Opposition on the Government on account of their attitude in the matter of preferential treatment of the Colonies. The vote of Censure was rejected by a majority of 301, and a counter resolution accepted declaring that the unity of the Empire would not be assured by a system of preferential treatment based on protection.

THE BELFAST COAL STRIKE.

About 500 colliers in Belfast have refused to resume work under the conditions offered by the employers. The latter have, accordingly, unanimously decided to close their works for one week, in order to give the workmen an opportunity to consider the matter. The coal business is, in consequence, almost entirely at a standstill. Although a large number of ships are lying in the harbour with cargoes of coal, unloading is proceeding for one firm only, which declined to sign the employers' manifesto.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE U. S. AND JAPAN.

The two Japanese arrested in California on suspicion of espionage, have been set at liberty, as no punishable offence can be proved against them.

ACCIDENT ON A BATTLESHIP.

During the squadron's gunnery trials off the coast of Massachusetts, an 8-inch gun in the turret of the battleship "Georgia" burst, 17 men being wounded, 8 of them dangerously, among them a lieutenant and two Cadets. The "Georgia" which was only commissioned 10 months ago has been sent to Boston, whence comes the news that 5 men lost their lives in the accident.

THE ANTI-GREEK RIOTS IN VIRGINIA.

Protection from the mob has been claimed from the Greek Consul-General by 150 Greeks in Roanoke. The Consul-General has applied to the Secretary of State in the matter.

THE WEATHER ON THE CONTINENT.

From all parts of Central Europe come reports of floods caused by the tropical rain of Saturday and Sunday. The Neisse has overflowed its banks at Glatz and the water is several feet deep in the streets and all traffic has to be carried on by means of boats. The harvest is completely destroyed.

Similar news comes from the Riesengebirge. The village of Straupitz near Hirschberg is completely cut off and the country round presents the appearance of a vast lake.

The heavy rains have caused widespread inundations at the source of the Oder and tributary streams, the water having risen far above its normal point at Ratibor.

A perfect hurricane raged in Vienna and the neighbourhood on Sunday, accompanied by heavy rain resembling a cloudburst. Enormous damage was done to houses and gardens, many trees being uprooted.

The Danube has overflowed near Stadtlau and the country near Nussdorf and Klosterneuburg is inundated. In the Semmering and Rax districts fresh snow has fallen. The funicular railway on the Schneeberg had to cease running owing to the storm.

Storms accompanied by violent rain prevail throughout Bohemia, and the rivers are very high, many wooden bridges having been swept away.

Similar reports come from Silesia, but as far as is known, no lives have been lost.

AN UNTIMELY DEATH.

A workman out of employment, by name Paul Straus, died while committing a burglary in Berlin on Sunday. When a resident in a house in the Münchner Strasse returned home late at night, he found the door of his apartments in the left wing of the house forced open. On striking a light, to his horror he found the corpse of a man lying in his room. The police were sent for; no sign of violence was found on the man and he is believed to have died from alcoholic poisoning.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

The S. S. "Sophie" bound from Odessa to Khorly, when 16 miles out from Odessa, was attacked by armed robbers on Monday. At 11 p. m. three young armed men appeared on the upper deck where the captain and passengers were dining, and held them in check, while two others secured the person of the man at the wheel and compelled him by threats to steer towards Odessa. They then repaired to the first-class saloon and took possession of the iron safe belonging to the cashier of the Russian Bank for foreign trade, containing 50,000 roubles, as well as a further sum of 1,000 roubles belonging to the passengers; they then threw the coal supply overboard, made the engines useless, shut off steam and left the vessel in two of her boats after destroying a third boat. They threatened to return and blow up the ship if any distress signals were made within two hours; the police have failed to find any trace of the robbers.

A political prisoner in a prison in the Viborg district of St. Petersburg insulted a soldier, refused to obey orders and was shot. His death caused a riot and the warders were forced to shoot. Another prisoner was wounded, but a quarter of an hour elapsed ere order was restored.

ALINARI'S photographs of the most famous works in the Dresden Gallery, to be had in all Art shops.

A band of 5 armed robbers attacked the Treasurer of the Semstvo hospital in the Streets of Charkoff and robbed him of 9,000 roubles.

A BOMB OUTRAGE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

On Sunday night a bomb was exploded in Yenkenj in the street where the American Embassy is situated. Four girls were slightly wounded.

It is said that a girl found a packet on the seashore near the American Embassy. On the packet becoming hot she threw it away, whereupon it exploded. Some arrests were made, but it is doubtful if the real perpetrators of the deed are discovered. The affair is not believed to be a political act nor an attack on the American Embassy.

A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

A Sydney correspondent of the *Spectator* contributes to that journal a letter in defence of the attitude of the Australians in their dealings with natives of India, Japan &c. In his letter he endeavours to substantiate the six following propositions.

(1) That, for the good of either Australia or England, a Western and an Oriental race cannot live together in Australia.

(2) That the probability of an Oriental invasion, peaceful or warlike, is enormous, and justifies urgent measures.

(3) That, right or wrong, the resolve of Australians to keep their country white is of an intensity undreamed of in England.

(4) That Australians, knowing this, believing a fierce racial war, due to a policy of which England disapproves, to be ahead of them, and determined to fight it at any cost, "harbour no illusions" as to England's supporting them in it. That this doubt does immense harm to the cause of the Empire in Australia, and is deliberately made use of by separatists.

(5) That England will not refuse her support, but will probably exhibit sympathy for the other side until the eleventh hour, and then pull Australia through; and so get all the kicks and no halfpence.

(6) That all this harm could be saved, and England get the credit she deserves, if for once a clear statement were made that England was not out of sympathy with the Australian and would not leave him to fight the battle of her race by himself.

With regard to the first of these he endeavours to prove the impossibility of whites and natives living together by examples from history both ancient and modern. It must be admitted that there is justice in the charge that even the English, who profess to be most outraged by the "White Australia" cry in so far as it reflects on Indian subjects of the Crown, have never lived in amity with the coloured races. In India the white race keeps entirely aloof from the native world, and the idea of intermarriage with them is absolutely repugnant to them. It has been the same throughout the world's history. Where whites and coloured people live on the same continent it has always been a case of a conquering and a conquered race, the former tolerated by the latter from their domination of intellect and their command of the forces of civilisation. But to the Australian even this semi-connection between the two races is objectionable and he desires to avoid any fusion of the races by preventing the admission of natives to the continent. This is to be for the good of Australia, but in what way it makes for the particular good of England the *Spectator's* correspondent fails to clearly point out. He admits that there is room in Australia for 40 million more whites but, as is pointed out in an editorial note to his letter, to fill the country with white men seems the last thing Australians want to do. The Labour party in Australia hold the reins of power and all their efforts are directed towards artificially maintaining an inflated scale of wages. Australia's own birth rate is stagnant and she certainly does anything but encourage immigration. In the second point of the letter is voiced the whole sense of the letter, to which the other points are mere pendants. Number 3 for instance, which mentions Australia's intense dislike of the coloured races, is implied by the first point. It is still open to question whether the fears of an Oriental invasion of Australia in the near future are justified. That a "warlike" invasion is, at present, out of the question is obvious since evidently the danger, if danger there be, is to be feared from Japan—China lacking the energy and initiative for such an enterprise—and while the Anglo-Japanese alliance exists there can be no possibility of the Japanese committing so preposterous a breach of the alliance, especially when she has already a sufficiently dangerous problem to deal with in the growing hostility to her sons evidenced on the Pacific slope of America. There hardly seems sufficient warrant for the fear that a peaceful invasion of Australia is imminent. It is true that in

Java, three days steaming from tropical Australia, are 30 millions of Orientals, that is ten times as many as the white inhabitants of Australia. If there be truth in the assumption that this horde of orientals is bound soon to find an outlet southwards, then Australia may be right in determining that a policy of absolute exclusion is the only one to follow. That England will in the end support Australia goes without saying, but there must be on the part of the Colony, in order to win that clear statement as to England's sympathy with Australia desired by the spectator's correspondent, legislation on the part of the Commonwealth evidencing its desire to attract to its shores an abundant stream of white immigration. The selfish policy of the Labour party must be abandoned and the example of Canada must be followed, since that Colony never ceases attempting to attract to its shores the surplus able-bodied population of the Mother Country.

RANDOM NOTES.

The most remarkable football team in the world is that of the Municipal Institute for the blind at Louisville, Kentucky. Of all the players 3 can see indifferently, the others are absolutely blind. The teachers of the Institute have regarded it as their main task to give their pupils a careful physical training and to develop their self-confidence by teaching them games. Their first attempt with foot races over short distances in the playground were so successful that they soon went on to jumping, tugs of war and climbing ladders. When the boys had attained a certain amount of proficiency in rapid movement on the playground recourse was had to football, the rules of which had perforce to be somewhat altered. At another Institute for the blind at Overbrook in Pennsylvania, physical exercises form part of the curriculum, and the blind boys have accomplished great performances in jumping, running and putting the weight. No other exercise, physical or mental, demands such an output of energy from the blind as running fast. The sense of physical security demands an especially slow and methodical development, before the blind can be induced to move freely with rapidity. But when attained the effect of such rapid motion on their spirits is said to be excellent.



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Automobiling from Pekin to Paris hardly seems to be an unmixed joy, judging from the accounts of the earlier stages of the trip that are reaching Europe. Prince Borghese, who still leads the van, has, as we already announced, reached Omsk and by this time is in European Russia. He is about 500 miles in front of the others, or was, at all events, when he reached Krasnoirsk, for the three motorists following him had only just arrived at Irkutsk. The whole trip between these two points was about as unpleasant as it could well be. A strong wind, piercing cold and pitiless rain accompanied the Prince all the way. The route for the most part lay through dense forests of trees hundreds of years old, their huge trunks and lofty branching crowns reminding the travellers of some Gothic cathedral. By July 5th the Prince had reached Nijni-Udinsk 3,200 kilometres from Pekin. The rain came down without ceasing and so drenched were the roads that the car frequently stopped in the mud and slime, the wheels going round and round throwing mud and stones into the air, unable to bite on the treacherous surface. Surmounting a small acclivity on one occasion took two hours, although chains had been twined round the wheels to make them grip the road. The peasants, of course, declared—they always do—that such a summer had never been seen in Siberia, and the oldest inhabitant was ready to swear that he had never known so cold and wet a July. For two months the rain in this district has never ceased, agriculture is impossible and a terrible famine is feared for the coming winter. Prices have already risen in Krasnoirsk, discontent is rife and several officials have already been murdered while further outrages are feared. The situation is considered so serious that the Governor of Irkutsk has proceeded to Krasnoirsk and all public buildings have to be strongly guarded by military. As the forests are the sheltering place of numerous criminals, for the

most part escaped prisoners, the authorities were most anxious to provide an escort for the automobilists. But there was no room in the car for any one else, and so the Prince was forced to decline the proffered escort, though he had to promise to go armed to the teeth. As a matter of fact only one band of robbers was encountered, and they were so astonished at the sight of the car, that probably had the chauffeur demanded their "money or their life" they would unhesitatingly have complied. A far more unpleasant feature of the district than the bandits are the flies. Men and women all go about with their heads protected by long, black veils, which adds considerably to the funeral aspect of the district. The Prince is told that as the rain goes on, the roads westward will be even worse than those already encountered, but after the roads he has met with, he is inclined to doubt this.

A fresh accusation, says a Naples journal, has been brought against Don Ciro Vitozzi, the alleged chaplain of the Naples Camorra, who is now in prison waiting his trial on nineteen charges of theft, extortion, swindling, and forgery. A certain Baroness Zanniti Fauna, of Naples, died, and her family had her body embalmed, dressed in her richest clothes, ornamented with magnificent jewels, and placed in a glass coffin in the Cemetery della Pietà, where, once a week the entire family were in the habit of going to assist at the Mass which they employed Don Ciro to celebrate in the funeral chapel. The priest was highly paid for his services and for the care which he was supposed to take of the tomb, but one day when the relatives of the late Baroness arrived at the chapel they found that the glass cover of the coffin had been cleverly broken open, and the splendid diamond earrings, the pearl necklace, and the valuable rings that were on the corpse had all been stolen. No one expressed greater indignation than Don Ciro Vitozzi at the occurrence, and he offered his services to the family to discover the wretches who had perpetrated it. In fact, he shortly afterwards laid an accusation with the police against various people, who were, however, all released for want of proof against them. The *Pungolo* of Naples now reports that it is said that the theft was committed by the priest himself.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
Sidonien Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 987.

Professor Fränkel of Munich has been digging up fresh examples of mistakes made by literary men, whose facts have hardly kept pace with their imagination; and who have been guilty of "bulls" even more remarkable than Shakespeare's lapse acent the sea-coast of Bohemia. The English classics are by no means guiltless in this respect, for Scott in the "Antiquary" makes the sun set in the East, while Thackeray in "Vanity Fair" makes Colonel Crawley ride in a cab, though that useful vehicle had not made its appearance at the Briky Sharp epoch. This is nothing to a lapse that occurs in "Esmond", where the Dean of Winchester who departs this mortal life in Chapter 6, is found, without any claim to supernatural powers, writing a letter in Chapter 9. The genial author of the "Yellowplush Papers" would have avoided this blunder had he followed the example of a famous French romancier who never wrote a story without having all the characters represented by dolls on the table in front of him. These dolls bore labels with the name of the character they represented, and when an untimely fate removed one of the characters of the novel, the corresponding doll was incontinently laid on its back to avoid any embarrassing resurrection. It is said that the concluding chapters of one novel were thrown into inextricable confusion by some designing person having changed the labels of the dead and living dolls. In one of the Chapters of his "History of the Boer War" Rider Haggard makes a boy, who according to data previously given could not have been more than 12 years old, suddenly appear as the proud father of two babies. Quiller Couch of "Troytown" fame was at one time hardly beyond reproach geographically, for Bombay appears in "Dead Man's Rock" to be in the Bay of Bengal. Of famous French authors both Dumas père and the cultured Victor Hugo may occasionally be found tripping. In the former's romance "Chevalier d'Harmental" the scene of which is laid in 1718, a gentleman wishing to pay an especial compliment to a young lady artist assures her that her work compares favourably with that of the famous Creuze, who, however, was not born until 1726. Victor Hugo in "Aymaillot" allows Charlemagne to remark "You dream like a student of the Sorbonne", whereas this national educational establishment was founded in 1252, some four and a half centuries after Charlemagne's time. These

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however, are but unimportant slips, it is more serious when an author allows his description of something most important to his plot to suffer from vagueness. In this connection the reader of Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda" may be warned from attempting to draw a plan, from the description in the text, of the castle of Zenda and its moat. That way madness lies.

That a promise extorted by violence is no promise at all will be generally conceded, but a finer point, viz. as to whether a promise given to a thief, need be kept, is now exercising the minds of the good people of Chicago. A certain man by name Fosbury, a married man and father of a small child, was out of work and was at his wits end how to find food for his wife, who was ill, and her bairn. A burglar chanced to make his acquaintance and suggested that they should together commit a robbery. Fosbury indignantly rejected the idea at first, but despair and want induced him to change his mind and consented. The two men went into the office of the Western Smelting Company and while Fosbury held up the clerks with two loaded revolvers his partner abstracted the cash. The office typewriter, a Miss Marens, saw by the timid manner of Fosbury that he was a mere novice in crime, an amateur cracksman so to speak, and plucked up courage to tell him that he had far better work instead of thief. Her pity was aroused when he told her of his fruitless endeavours to obtain work, and she promised him she would procure him some. Her colleagues in the office were quick to appreciate her cunning and assured Fosbury that if he would put down the revolvers they too would help him. Hardly, however, had he taken them at their word, and dropped the firearms, than he was set upon, overpowered, thrown to the ground and handed over to the police. Now that he is in a prison cell, awaiting trial, all Chicago, as we have said, is discussing whether it is necessary to keep a promise given voluntarily to a robber. The Chief of Police when asked his views in the moral aspect of the case, would consider such scrupulous adherence to the spoken word as much too naive, but other distinguished lights of Chicago by no means share his opinion and Bishop Fallow, who takes a very opposite view, says that not to keep one's word, when the other party keeps his, is to show oneself his moral inferior. Miss Marens has started a movement in favour of her protégé and many people are of opinion that the Western Smelting Company is morally bound to find some employment for poor Fosbury, when he has expiated his crime.

The police of the good town of Colmar, which rivals Mülhausen if not Strassburg as a place of importance in Alsace, are patriots cast in a stern mould. A citizen of Colmar, who follows the somewhat hazardous profession of an organ-grinder, recently procured a new grind-organ from Waldkirch in Baden, the home of that seductive instrument. Among the melodies which he hoped to grind out for the delectation of his patrons was the "Marseillaise", a tune which is on the *index expurgatorius* as far as Alsace and Lorraine are concerned. It is true that only a short time back the Strassburg police turned a deaf ear when a gramophone or an orchestrion thundered out the prohibited air, and were equally non-responsive when a famous military band from Karlsruhe allowed the melody in question to be heard in potpourris or variations, but the Colmar police fail to understand such misplaced toleration. The organ-grinder was forced to remove the "Marseillaise" from his instrument's repertoire, and the organ had to be returned to Waldkirch that the melody so dangerous to the State might be replaced by another. We wonder if the organ-grinder was conscious of his own irony when in place of the "Marseillaise" he had his organ fitted with the mechanism necessary to produce the air "Lieb' Vaterland, magst ruhig sein!"

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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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.
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Bolette, } seine Töchter aus erster Ehe	Johanna Becker.
Hilde, }	Erna Nitter.
Oberlehrer Arnholm	Ernst Legal.
Lyngstraup	Paul Köllner.
Ballested	Paul Barleben.
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WHERE PLAYING CARDS COME FROM.

It is a curious instance of the way in which particular industries settle in particular spots without any particular reason that Austria should have become the centre of the manufacture of playing cards for almost the whole world. Each large café in Vienna will consume about 600 packs a year; and in Austria there were sold during 1906 about two million packs, all of home manufacture. The export trade is still larger, especially to Asia and North Africa, in which Austrian cards appear to enjoy a virtual monopoly. They range from Turkey to India. Last year two and a half million packs were sent out, and the Government duty amounted to 660,000 crowns.

LOCAL.

On Sunday a young New Yorker reached Dresden from Berlin in his automobile in order to visit his mother who is staying at a sanatorium in the Weisser Hirsch, and was arrested at the instance of the Prussian Courts. It appears that his car knocked down a woman near Finsterwalde, injuring her severely. Until the matter has been enquired into and it has been decided in how far the automobile was to blame, the American remains in custody. On the result of the enquiry will depend whether the bail offered by the American will be accepted.

We are requested by the Rev. C. A. Moore to state that in the *In Memoriam* notice of the late Mr. Cazalet, published yesterday, he inadvertently said that Mr. Cazalet's family had been settled in Russia for two centuries. As a matter of fact the family settled in England at that time and one branch migrated to Russia about 100 years ago.

We should be glad to learn from any of our readers the present address of Miss Janet Eaves, and Miss Mary Louise Moore, in order to restore to either of them a parcel, sent by the one to the other, but wrongly addressed.

The concerts in the Waldpark at Klotzsche-Königswald have been so extensively patronised that they are to be held weekly in future. The next concert takes place this evening from 4.30 to 7.30 and will be performed by Herr Karge's orchestra.

The following account of a pianoforte recital in Peking appears in a recent number of the *Zeitschrift für Instrumentenbau*.

Herr August Friedenthal, a pianist of note who is making a concert tour in China, had the honour of being commanded to perform at a concert which H. R. H. Prince Ching gave at his palace in the Tartar city. At first a great difficulty occurred, when it was found impossible to place the Bechstein instrument, a "concert grand", in the great reception hall of the palace, and so it became necessary to give the concert in the open air on a verandah in one of the inner courts of the palace. The programme was of course in Chinese, and contained not only the names of the pieces but also a full description of the music: *inter alia*, the storm scene in "The Flying Dutchman", "a Prelude of Chopin", &c. His Royal Highness, as well as his Court and the invited guests—all exclusively Chinese—followed the concert with the closest attention and with surprising interest, and expressed their thanks in their own manner to the artist for his performances. The only European present, besides Herr Friedenthal, was Mr. I. T. Thomas, the representative of the Bechstein firm in Tientsin.

This Court concert is a proof of the lively interest taken by the Chinese in European music, and of the understanding they show for it. Nevertheless such concerts are rare, and the one here referred to was the event of the day in the different European and Chinese quarters, where everything that takes place at the Court forms the chief subject of conversation.

The Bechstein representative in Dresden is the firm F. Ries, Kaufhaus.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

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THE SURRENDER OF PORT ARTHUR.

The indictment against Generals Stössel, Reuss, Fock and Smirnof has been published. The charge against General Stössel contains the following points: General Stössel did not obey the order of the commander-in-chief of the Manchurian army to hand over the command of Port Arthur to General Smirnof and to return to the army, but remained in Port Arthur. He disobeyed the orders of the Imperial Commissioner and interfered in the functions of General Smirnof; he issued counter orders with reference to the carrying out of defence works of the second and third lines of fortification. He took no measures for procuring food for the troops. He issued a Report on the battle of Kin-chau in which he claims himself to have conducted the engagement with great energy, whereas he really remained in Port Arthur and did not take any part in the fighting. In his Report he described the flight of General Fock as a retirement that had been ordered. On June 14th 1904 he reported that he had taken part in all engagements, whereas from February 8th to June 14th only the battle of Kin-chau had taken place, at which he was not present. In order to justify the contemplated surrender of Port Arthur, on the 29th of December 1904, he reported to the Czar that the Japanese were masters of the situation, that Port Arthur could only hold out a few days longer, that there was a lack of ammunition.

The great majority of the Council of War, on the other hand, were for defending Port Arthur to the last and said that there was sufficient ammunition. Further General Stössel knew this, and had contrary to all right bestowed on General Fock the Order of St. George for the battle of Kin-chau which that General lost and in which he showed utter incapacity. He gave the same Order to General Reuss, who himself had admitted that he had done nothing to deserve such a distinction. Without exhausting all means of defence General Stössel evacuated several forts without fighting and empowered General Reuss to sign conditions of capitulation disgraceful to Russia. He did not himself share the fate of the garrison and did not accompany it into captivity. For all these offences the military code prescribes capital punishment.

General Fock was accessory to all Stössel's misdemeanours, showed himself incapable and disobeyed Stössel's orders. He issued a false Report on the Kin-chau engagement. On the pretext that ammunition was wanting he conducted a retreat in broad daylight and caused great losses among the troops.

General Reuss is charged with being equally guilty with Stössel. General Smirnof is accused of not having shown sufficient energy in preventing the crimes of Generals Stössel, Fock and Reuss.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 16th of July 1907.

Miss L. Wolf, Philadelphia, H. Angermann.
Miss M. Wybie, Philadelphia, H. Angermann.
Mr. M. Thost, St. Louis, H. Angermann.
Mr. A. Thost, St. Louis, H. Angermann.
Miss D. Thompson, Glasgow, H. Carlton.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson, Glasgow, H. Carlton.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Grieve, Glasgow, H. Curländer Haus.
Mr. P. A. Fish, Ironwood, H. Curländer Haus.
Mr. W. Salter, London, H. Curländer Haus.
Mr. L. E. Bivan, London, H. Curländer Haus.
Mr. J. S. Jenkinson, London, H. Curländer Haus.
Dr. E. Gripps, New York, H. Deutsches Haus.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Higgins, New York, H. Deutsches Haus.
Miss B. Sunius, New York, H. zum goldnen Engel.
Miss S. Sunius, New York, H. zum goldnen Engel.
Miss W. Schaller, New York, H. zum goldnen Engel.
Miss C. Sosnowska, New York, H. zum goldnen Engel.
Miss L. Harrie, New York, H. zum goldnen Engel.
Mr. A. Pearl, London, H. zum goldnen Engel.
Mr. H. W. Bush, London, H. de France.
Mr. H. C. Walker, London, H. de France.
Mrs. F. Seelmeier, Philadelphia, H. de France.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Graf, New York, H. Fürstenbad garni.
Miss B. Poehlmann, Milwaukee, H. du Nord.
Miss T. Kuehns, Milwaukee, H. du Nord.
Mr. T. Jung, Milwaukee, H. Sächsischer Hof.
Mr. J. Northend, Sheffield, H. Weber.
Mr. E. Northend, Sheffield, H. Weber.
Mr. L. Northend, Sheffield, H. Weber.
Mr. S. Terry, Birmingham, H. Weber.
Mr. E. Lee, Nottingham, H. Weber.
Mr. R. Zimmermann, Nottingham, H. Weber.
Mr. E. Warriner, New York, H. Weber.
Miss M. Lotze, New York, H. Weber.
Miss E. Lotze, New York, H. Weber.
Mr. F. Porter, Michigan, H. Weber.
Mr. R. Simonau, California, H. Weber.
Mr. and Mrs. D. Buck, New York, H. Weber.
Miss A. Raysor, Bryan, P. Donath.
Miss L. Raysor, Bryan, P. Donath.
Rev. A. W. Wiskert, Grand Rapids, P. Donath.
Mr. C. H. Bertsch, Grand Rapids, P. Donath.
Miss E. Baker, Grand Rapids, P. Donath.
Miss A. Cullkins, Grand Rapids, P. Donath.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Sprottau, July 16. The river Bober has risen, as it did in 1883, to a height of 4.06 meters, and is still rising. The Bober district is entirely flooded. The fishing and mill sites are under water. The Bober mills and the Eulau-Wilhelmshütte mine are thrown out of work. The communication with the left bank of the Bober is interrupted.

Breslau, July 16. The *Schlesische Zeitung* states that in Reiners during the prevailing floods the torrent of the Weistritz has carried away, besides many bridges, and a summer house in which was an invalid who had a narrow escape. In Altstadt, on the Bohemian side of the Riesengebirge, a house was washed away by the flood.

Breslau, July 16. The *Schlesische Zeitung* reports that at Löwenberg yesterday, during operations for warding off the flood, a pontoon with nine watermen overturned. Two of the men saved themselves. Five took refuge in a tree from which they were rescued this morning after their rescuers had been battling with the flood for 16 hours. Two of the nine were drowned. The detachment of the Military Academy which is here for marching exercises assisted in a most praiseworthy manner in the work of rescue. The two men who were drowned were the carpenter Lemberg and the stove-setter Schiffner.

Breslau, July 16. The River Works administration announces that at Ratibor the flood reached its highest point, 6.48 meters, between 3 and 6 o'clock this morning. At 8 o'clock the height was 6.44 meters. The Neisse at Glatz had also reached its highest point, 4.10 meters. The Neisse flood-wave will therefore reach the Oder only a short time before the flood-wave of the Oder reaches the point of confluence, and will greatly add to the flood in the latter.

Santiago de Chile, July 16. The law sanctioning the issue of a loan of six million pesos for building workmen's dwellings has been officially published.

Boston, July 16. The accident on board the battle-ship "Georgia" is to be ascribed to an explosion that occurred in a powder receptacle as it was being taken from a lift communicating with the ammunition room. The ship is not damaged, only the armoured turret having suffered from the fire and the concussion. The seamen think that a spark from the funnel ignited the powder.

Boston, July 16. Of those injured by the explosion on board the battleship "Georgia" another Lieutenant and a seaman died last night, so that the number of dead now reaches eight. Six more seamen are likely to succumb to their injuries.

Alexandropol, July 16. As General Alchanoff, accompanied by his son and the wife and daughter of General Gliboff, was returning at half-past two o'clock this morning from a party given in the regimental house of the Kabardinsky regiment, two bombs were thrown under his carriage at the corner of Babutoff Street. General Alchanoff, the wife of General Gliboff, and the coachman were killed by the explosion, General Alchanoff's son and General Gliboff's daughter were wounded.

Seoul, July 16. A Reuter report states that the visit of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs is joyfully welcomed by the Japanese, but causes astonishment in the Emperor's palace. The Emperor mistrusts the Japanese soldiers and endeavours to surround himself with Korean guards.

Sofia, July 16. The prisoner Petroff, condemned to death for the murder of the late Prime Minister Petkoff, was executed this morning.

St. Petersburg, July 16. The report of Count Tolstol's death, says the *P. T. A.*, is entirely unfounded. The Count is perfectly well.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-westerly winds, at first more showers, later clearing up, temperature not much altered, an early change in the weather probable.