

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

N^o 441.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany in English.

Office: Dresden, Steube Strasse 51.

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of Saxon Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

THE ENGLISH PRIME MINISTER ON DISARMAMENT.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman on Wednesday received a deputation of the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, who submitted to him the resolution recently adopted by them and sent to the Hague Conference.

In his reply the Premier said that it was a matter of regret that the question of the limitation of armaments would not be given a prominent place in the Conference discussions. Difficulties, which lay more in the circumstances than in the matter itself, stood in the way and it was possible that the most that could be done at the present juncture was to confirm former resolutions. It was obviously impossible for one Delegation alone to bring its views before the Conference. The Delegates in order to achieve practical results would have to come to an understanding with each other, in order to moderate the views of the Conference.

Sir E. Grey, who was also present, said that it was the view of the Government that everything possible should be done to make public opinion ripe for discussing the question of disarmament and lessening the danger of war, and to pave the way for a favourable acceptance of the same at future Conferences. Should the Conference become a permanent institution it was important that their deliberations should be harmonious. For the rest, he believed that in the further course of the Conference the proceedings would be more rapid than heretofore.

THE "DAILY MAIL" AND THE SOAP TRUST.

In the libel action brought by Lever Bros., proprietors of Sunlight soap, against the *Daily Mail* and other Harmsworth journals which attacked the honesty of the firm's business methods and accused them of selling soap under weight, the jury awarded the firm £50,000 damages.

The *Daily Mail* had previously withdrawn its charges and apologised.

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND.

A TRUCULENT M. P.

At a meeting of the United Irish League, held recently at Killelagh, County Westmeath, Mr. L. Ginnell, M. P., delivered an address in which he referred to cattle-driving. He asked who were the people who were best promoting their own and the national interests at the present moment. Let him tell them that they were the people in the West of Ireland who were scattering the cattle like chaff before the wind. He had been sent by the Nationalist party and by the Standing Committee of the League to encourage the people wherever they were doing something to help themselves and had courage. The people of Rosecommon and Galway did not want any one to tell them what to do, and he was bringing them the assurance that whatever troubles might come upon them they would have the whole war-chest at their back. If they had courage there in Westmeath to act like the men in the West, they, too, would have the whole war-chest at their back. If he (Mr. Ginnell) could not get his fellow-countrymen to fight for the land, they would have to do without it. They in Ireland were not engaged in open war.

"Straight shooting might be the policy." But they did not want any crime. They had the authority of Lord Denman that scattering cattle is no crime, provided "you do not hough them." They in Westmeath, when they saw a ranch on which at one time their ancestors lived, were they so stricken with the cowardly disease of excessive respectability that they would not drive the flock off the land?

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN CANADA.

In London, Ontario, a large house in the business quarter of the town collapsed on Tuesday during business hours. All those present in the



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various storeys of the building were buried in the ruins. The exact number of victims is not yet known, but it is believed that between 50 and 100 persons have lost their lives. The remains of many victims, terribly mutilated, have already been extricated.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE "GEORGIA".

Further details to hand confirm the terrible nature of the accident on the U. S. battleship "Georgia".

When the 200 lb. charge of powder was being lifted from the hoist, preparatory to its being inserted in the gun, two of the seamen noticed that the cover was smouldering. They immediately shouted a warning, and threw themselves on the floor, their example being followed by the loader holding the charge, but before the others in the turret realised the meaning of the shouts, there was a terrific flare, and the interior of the compartment became filled with flame, smoke, and noxious gases.

The screams of the sufferers were heart-rending. A number of men mounted a ladder, and endeavoured to escape through the hatchway, while others crawled about the floor.

Lieut. Goodrich and one seaman gained the deck, and jumped into the sea, preferring death by drowning to being burned alive. Both were, however, picked up by a launch. The chaplain was the first to enter the turret. He found Lieut. Cruise, who brusquely refused his ministrations, and told him to attend to the others first. There were numerous other cases of self-sacrifice.

The "Georgia" immediately sent a wireless message to the other ships, and surgeons were sent with all haste to assist in alleviating the sufferings of the injured.

The accident has cast a gloom over the entire country. No further theory as to the cause of the explosion is put forward other than that the powder was accidentally ignited by a spark from the funnel.

One of the sailors in the turret, when he saw sparks issuing from the powder, sprang to the ammunition chamber and shut the door, thereby saving the ship from being blown into the air. Of 22 men in the turret midshipman Kinball escaped without serious injury. When he heard the fearful

hissing of the burning powder he instinctively drew his cap over his face, threw himself face downwards on the floor and held his breath. He relates that the flames seemed to flicker round him for an eternity, but it could only have been for a few seconds. He heard the others screaming. When he got up he saw them lying in heaps, many without eyes and quite unrecognisable.

ANOTHER LYNCHING AFFAIR.

Twenty robbers in El Paso, Mexico, have been lynched. The band had long terrorised the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, committing all sorts of acts of violence. On Tuesday the band attacked the house of two rich Americans of Austrian origin, killed them and looted their property. The male inhabitants of the district collected to avenge the death of their neighbours. They followed the robbers and caught 20 of them, who, without further ado, were shot on the spot.

THE NEW "DREADNOUGHTS".

The *Globe* learns from New York that Washington correspondents state that orders have been issued from the Navy Department that the two big battleships of the "Dreadnought" type, contracts for which were recently placed are to be built in record time. What should be regarded as record time is not stated, nor is it explained how the contractors are to meet the desire of the Navy Department, seeing that all the private shipbuilding firms of any importance are already working at the highest pressure, with one exception, which it is not necessary to particularise.

Naval experts declare there is not a private yard in America that can turn out a "Dreadnought" in less than double the time that a Clyde firm or a British Government dockyard would take to do the job. Admiral Dewey regards this inferiority of shipbuilding resources as one of the most serious features of the Naval situation, to which one may very justifiably retort that the American Government and private yards are quite capable of turning out as much new tonnage as Congress will vote the money for.

One effect of the recent war scare, however, has undoubtedly been to increase largely the numerical strength and political influence of the "big ship school," of which Admiral Dewey is the most distinguished professor. It is hoped that Congress will be disposed to be more liberal in the future than it has been in the past and it is an open secret that the Navy Department is at present engaged in elaborating a shipbuilding programme based upon that hope and which will be commended to Congress in a special Presidential Message early in the Session in November next.

TARIFF REFORM.

Senator Hopkins of Illinois, who was invited to luncheon by the President at his house at Oyster Bay on Wednesday, has stated that the leaders of the Republican party have come to an understanding that tariff revision will not be undertaken until after the next Presidential election.

THE KAISER'S HOLIDAY.

H. M. the German Emperor continued his trip to Narvik on Wednesday, arriving there at midday. The weather remains rainy and cold. The English cruiser squadron under the command of Admiral Inglefield has arrived at Bergen.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

At Wednesday's sitting of the fourth Committee, the proposal of the American Delegates relating to the abolition of privateering was discussed and the proposal was carried by 21 votes to 11. After the division the Delegates of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Italy and Brazil expressed a hope that a basis might be found in order to obtain not a majority which was insufficient, but unanimity, without which no resolution on the matter could be arrived at. The Spanish Delegates said they based their attitude to the question on the resolutions of the Paris Convention of 1856.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

A RELIGIOUS RIOT.

In Ivenez in the Province of Minsk, Poland, some Poles erected a cross on a public square in the vicinity of the Russian church. The head of the local administration ordered the removal of the cross, but the mob resisted this and stoned the police who were obliged to fire, one man being wounded. The police commissioner and several constables were injured. The cross was demolished.

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

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Several newspapers publish the report that Kaid Maclean escaped during Wednesday night from Raisuli's camp near Audsa and is now in safety in the inviolable marabout, or sacred tomb, of Justidi. The neighbouring tribes had assisted Maclean in his flight. According to other reports, Raisuli had released Maclean. Up to yesterday morning no official confirmation of either of these reports had reached Paris.

THE EMPEROR OF COREA.

News comes from Seoul that the Korean Premier has demanded the abdication of the Emperor for sending a deputation to the Hague Conference.

A telegram reaches Tokio from Seoul that the Emperor of Corea had expressed his desire to see the Marquis Ito and would receive him yesterday afternoon. It was believed that the final decision as to the abdication of the Emperor would be taken yesterday evening, when all the Ministers were to be present.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The alleged arrest of a Mahomedan woman in the Jewish quarter of Teheran on Wednesday nearly led to a massacre. Fortunately the authorities intervened in time; but some 20 Jews were already wounded. Soldiers are patrolling that part of the town.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Sunday, July 21st. *VIII. Sunday after Trinity.*
8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, July 24th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, July 25th. *S. James, A. and M.* 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a.m. Matins.
Friday, July 26th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, July 21st. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister. Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

A FORTUNATE ISLE.

An American lady reader from Michigan sends us an account of a visit she paid lately to the Isle of Marten which is situated in the Zuyder Zee a few miles from Amsterdam. "The island," says our correspondent, "is inhabited by the quaintest people it has been my privilege to see. Fishermen by profession, their garb and that of their wives and children is such as to attract immediate curiosity and attention. The men wear trousers so wide and long-waisted that at least two ordinary pairs of trousers could be made of them. Their woollen skirts are much the same as those affected by others in the same calling of life, but they all wear Dutch wooden shoes and are seldom seen without their long Dutch pipes. The dress of the womenfolk is also most striking. They wear short quilted skirts in the brightest of colours and we were assured they often wear as many as ten of these skirts at a time. On their heads they wear white lace caps from each side of which protrude large wings starched very stiff so that they can be decorated with brass loops and hair pins. The young girls dress much as their mothers, and the boys wear the same style of inexpressibles as their sires, while young and old all wear the wooden "shoon". The inhabitants extend a warm welcome to visitors and are only too glad to show their homes and manner of living. Every one of these homes is as clean as wax and the various cooking utensils are polished to a resplendent degree. On the walls hang charming specimens of old Dutch blue china, and in most of the houses in one corner stands a Grandfather's clock, five or six hundred years old, which its fortunate owners decline to part with at any price. The houses are as small as they are clean, being all of one storey, the main rooms 10 or 12 ft. square, the bedrooms exactly the size of the beds, if one can call them beds, but really "bunks" would be the best name for them, for that they are, like those sailors sleep in on board ship. These bunks are about 6 ft. long by 4 ft. wide, and the family baby, if there is one, is placed in a sort of hanging trough fastened to the side of the bunk. Nowhere in the world will you see happier or more contented faces than on the Isle of Marten."

THE NAVAL POSITION OF AMERICA AND JAPAN.

In view of recent political events and the possible aftermath arising from such, it may be of interest to briefly summarize the strength and efficiency of the two navies in question, since to many Europeans the modern American navy is practically an unknown quantity, while, on the other hand, the fleet of Japan is generally credited with a strength to which it cannot justly lay claim. For the benefit of the uninitiated, it may be explained that a fleet on paper and a fleet "in being" are two widely different factors. Such and such a Power may be said to have so many battleships and cruisers, the number on paper forming an apparently formidable force in the aggregate, when, as a matter of fact, it may be that, taken as units, the items comprising the paper fleet are obsolete and unseaworthy; their armor protection and general equipment hopelessly inadequate; nevertheless, on paper they remain "battleships". Moreover there is the all important question of *personnel*, but in the case of the two Powers under consideration, this question is more or less a side issue. In the war with Russia the behaviour of the Japanese in action was all that could be desired, while those who have seen the American squadrons at work, or who have been fortunate enough to view the inner life of an American warship, will concede that the human element is characterized by high efficiency and a superabundance of "grit". Therefore, the question of actual material can be examined with the knowledge that the men who would handle the ships on either side are probably second to none as regards seamanship and *esprit de corps*.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Sidonien Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9907.

Roughly speaking the American navy, at the present time, has 16 battleships of the first class, in the strict sense of the word, the best type of which are the vessels of the "Connecticut" class, having a displacement of 16,250 tons, a speed of 19 knots, and mounting four 12-inch, eight 8-inch and twelve 7-inch guns, besides a number of quick-firing guns. These 16 vessels comprising the cream of the U. S. navy, are followed by 9 battleships of an earlier date, any one of which however, may be regarded as a valuable fighting unit, or taken together, as an ample reserve force. Until recent years, the American navy lacked anything like a formidable armoured cruiser squadron, but this deficiency is rapidly being made up by armoured cruisers of high speed and heavy gun power, a dozen of these vessels being already completed, including the "Washington" and "Tennessee", the most powerful armoured cruisers yet afloat. Contrasting the foregoing figures with the practically insignificant and heterogeneous fleet which comprised American naval power only a few years back, the observer cannot fail to be struck with the unparalleled progress of sea power made by the United States, once the country had decided that a powerful navy was an essential factor in mercantile and international aspirations. In gunnery vast strides have been made, thanks to an improved system of training and that remarkable invention by an enthusiastic American gunnery officer, the

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Mustin sight. Comparing the official statistics of hits at the battle of Santiago by the American ships, the average of which worked out at something like one and a quarter per cent, with the latest target returns of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet, showing an average of nearly eighty per cent hits, under battle conditions, it is superfluous to comment further upon this wonderful improvement. For some reason or other, the possibilities of the torpedo as a weapon of offence have never been recognised by the U. S. naval authorities, and in this branch of the service there is a distinct lack of enthusiasm and progress. Destroyers and torpedo craft generally are relegated to the duties of despatch boats, and until a year or so ago, these craft were regarded very much as anachronisms. The lessons of the Russo-Japanese war have since been more thoroughly digested, with the result that a new activity is perceptible in the American torpedo flotillas, and it may be taken for granted

that, once a start has been made, the possibilities of the torpedo will be exploited and expanded rapidly into perfection with characteristic energy and thoroughness.

The Japanese fleet of the present day consists of eleven first class battleships, including the "Kashima" and "Katori" lately delivered from the two great British shipbuilding yards at Barrow and Elswick. With these two exceptions, all the vessels in commission under the Chrysanthemum ensign have been under fire, and indeed the "Iwami" and four others are ex-Russian battleships. All these vessels are comparatively modern and well equipped, but ship for ship, they are unquestionably inferior in gun power, protection and other essential details to the American vessels already mentioned. Of ships projected and actually building no count is taken, since the object of this article is merely to demonstrate the present vessels available for action on both sides. Such battleships as the "Satsuma" and "Aki" now building in Yokosuka and Kure respectively will not be available for some months. These vessels when completed will possess at least double the fighting value of the "Mikasa", and could probably meet on even terms the "Michigan" and "South Carolina". Therefore, in the event of hostilities breaking out, and their duration extending over a certain length of time, the world would witness the behaviour of "Dreadnoughts" in action, and the question of the utility of such mammoth warships would doubtless be solved one way or another.

Japan's armoured cruisers played a prominent rôle in the late war for two reasons. In the first place, the number of actual battleships at Admiral Togo's disposal were insufficient to meet the strategic requirements of the position, and as a consequence he was practically compelled to allot to his armoured cruisers the duties of battleships. For example, at the battle of Tsushima Straits, the Japanese cruisers were undoubtedly engaged at close quarters with the Russian ships, whereas, according to all former naval tradition and theory they should have been out of reach of the enemy's twelve-inch guns, dealing with such lighter craft as his cruisers, and keeping communications open. Had the Russian gunnery been even of mediocre class, it is more than likely that the lightly protected Japanese cruisers would have suffered heavily for their temerity and defiance of superior gun-power. It must not be forgotten that Japan had fairly well gauged the calibre of her antagonists, and naturally concluded that modern tactics and strategy could be made elastic when dealing with such a hopelessly incompetent flotilla as the ill-fated Baltic Fleet.

Secondly, much of the part played by Japanese armoured cruisers was purely cruiser work, and it was carried out in a manner that conclusively proved the capabilities of such vessels when handled by able men. Naval ship-building has lately made such strides that it is difficult to define just the line between battleship and armoured cruiser. Japan is building a "cruiser" with an armament of four 12-inch and eight 10-inch guns, while England's latest armoured cruisers of the "Invincible" class have a broadside fire of eight 12-inch guns! The dozen fine vessels of Japan's armoured cruiser squadron are all quite modern and effective. Also, in torpedo craft she is much stronger than America, and it is not unlikely that the Pacific Ocean, especially in the neighbourhood of the Philippine archipelago, would offer numerous facilities for destroyer attacks after nightfall. In fact, only by some such design could Japan hope to hold her own against the overwhelming force of battle craft which the United States could bring against her when the present Atlantic fleet is despatched to the Pacific. The result of an open conflict between the respective fleets as they now stand were surely a foregone conclusion. A sudden outbreak of hostilities might give Japan control of the Philippines, in which case, of course, an uncertainty regarding coal supply would harass the American fleet. That this move would constitute Japan's first hostile act is perfectly well-known at Washington. The hypothetical checkmate to such a move is the impending despatch of the Atlantic fleet to Pacific waters. In the best interests of peace it is profoundly to be regretted that this transfer is to be delayed until late in the autumn, as a consequence of which the fleet will not reach its destination until the winter, and thus the situation of impending and by no means improbable friction may continue to excite its unsettling influence until such time as the new Pacific squadron drop anchor in San Francisco bay. By this new arrangement, it follows that the Atlantic will be denuded of practically every American warship of any fighting value, and the obvious deduction is that a new Armada is to be constructed as the basis of a permanent Atlantic fleet, since no one supposes that the impending transfer is a purely temporary arrangement. Should the United States fulfill these anticipations and construct sufficient warships to maintain a huge squadron in both oceans, it is not at all impossible that she will ere long become the premier naval Power.—H. C. B.

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THE "MAIL" AND SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Little sympathy will, we imagine, be felt with the proprietors of the *Daily Mail* who have been sentenced to pay £50,000 damages for libel to Lever Bros., the manufacturers of the well-known Sunlight soap. The libels arose out of what was known as the *Daily Mail* campaign against the soap Trust, and for days the columns of the journal were filled with violent abuse of the firm of Lever Bros., lists were drawn up of "trust" and "non-trust" soaps, and, in short, no device was left untried to damage Messrs. Lever's business and reputation. The complainant's counsel, Sir E. Carson, admitted that a newspaper had a perfect right to attack a combination of labour, of capital, or indeed of newspapers, but on this occasion the defendants "having made up their minds to attack and smash this combination, stooped to methods of falsehood and libel with regard to Messrs. Lever Brothers which not only tended to smash the combination unfairly, but which, if they were true and were persisted in, would result in Mr. Lever and his company being liable to be branded as men with whom no honest man could have any dealings". On examination the main charges brought by the *Daily Mail* absolutely broke down. It was alleged that the firm sold their soap in such a fraudulent manner as to conceal from the public that the weight had been reduced. The answer to this charge is interesting as showing how unscrupulous were the defendants in making it. In 1896, owing to the fall in price of raw materials, it became possible for the company to reduce the price of the 3d. packet of soap so much that the retailer was able to sell it for 2½d.

Messrs. Lever then thought of putting upon the market a new-sized bar, because if 12oz. could be sold for 2½d. 14 3-5oz. could be sold for 3d.; but having regard to the fall in the materials Messrs. Lever made the experiment of manufacturing a 16oz. packet, which they sold to the retailers at a price which enabled them to sell it at 3d. It was never announced to the public that the bars would contain 16oz., nor was it ever intended that this should be a constant quantity. It was running the amount of soap up to the highest margin consistent with the price of the raw materials.

In 1906 the price of raw material increased from 33½ per cent. to 50 per cent., owing to the enormous consumption of edible fats used all over the world for food stuffs. This meant £3 per ton on the cost of the manufacture of soap. The price might be raised to 3½d. per packet, but that would be unfair to the consumer, because such an increase would not be just or right until the rise in raw materials reached £7 per ton. It would also disturb the market.

The only alternatives were to adulterate, which was an impossible idea to Mr. Lever, or to reduce the quantity. So far back as July 4, 1906, Mr. Lever determined, if prices went on increasing or continued to be high, to reduce the weight of the 16oz. bar to 15oz., taking off one-sixteenth part, and leaving the price of the bar as before.

It was absolutely necessary either to increase the price of the bar from 3d. to 3½d. or to reduce the amount of soap sold.

Under these circumstances there was on August 15 a meeting of all the soap manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and a general advance was agreed upon.

Mr. Lever made the advance in two ways. He put a portion of it on the retail by bringing back the trade price to what it was in 1904, and a portion on the consumer by reducing the weight of the bar from 16oz. to 15oz. He had never advertised on the 16oz. package what weight of soap it contained, and all he had to do was to put the 15oz. bar into the box and say nothing about it. That would have been a fraud which no one could detect, and it was what would ordinarily have been done.

But Mr. Lever did not do that. With the new 15oz. bars he sent out with each invoice a slip drawing attention to the change in weight, and pointing out that the change was notified to consumers on the new packages in which the 15oz. bars were packed, to prove that care was taken that the new bars should neither be sold by agents nor retailed to the public as 1lb. bars.

In several instances, it was found that among the thousands of invoices to customers some had been sent out by clerks without the slips. Special instructions were given that that should not be repeated. At the same time instructions were given

that agents should not, as they had done in several instances, quote the new bars at so much per cwt. instead of so much per 112 bars.

Another charge, viz. that the firm by reason of the combine had dismissed numbers of workmen, was also quite untrue, only one man having been dismissed and that for reasons quite unconnected with any combine. Sir E. Carson, in exposing *Daily Mail* methods, told the Court how one day the journal published an article headed "Cruel blow to the poor" in which the story was told of a poor widow who supported a large family of small children by washing, and who lost 1s. 6d. a week through the increase in the price of soap. She must, said counsel, have used ninety-six 3d. tablets. The prosecution had asked where this poor widow, who was using ninety-six tablets a week and was being driven to the pawnshop by M. Lever, was to be found, and in answer to interrogatories the reply they got was that the story was contributed by a reporter on the staff who was now in the South of France reporting the wine riots!

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It may naturally be asked what motive the *Mail* had for conducting this virulent campaign against a firm that employs 3,000 workmen and was the pioneer in the manufacture of pure soap. It is a significant fact that at the time when Messrs. Lever first conceived the idea of a combine, they determined to largely decrease their advertising expenses and a £12,000 advertising contract with the *Mail* was rescinded. Counsel at the libel action hinted that herein was to be found the reason for the journal's violence and it seems as if the jury were of the same opinion. The power for evil of a journal with so vast a circulation as the *Mail* is incalculable, and it will take years probably to undo the harm caused to a respectable firm by the dissemination of libels which were manifestly untrue. On wider questions of international policy the *Daily Mail* almost invariably adopts a most objectionable attitude, and with others of its kind is largely responsible for the friction which has existed between this country and England. In its campaign against Messrs. Lever the journal showed a venom and spite that cannot be too severely condemned, and it is a matter of congratulation that the verdict of the jury is an attempt at least to check the worst features of yellow journalism.

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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

LOCAL.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100. The band of the Pioneer battalion will play in the Altstadt at 12.40 p.m.

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 droschkas, 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.

FILIAL IMMUNITY.

One of the most remarkable robberies ever committed has a sequel not less amazing. On June 21 M. Clerc, a fashionable jeweller in the Place de l'Opera, Paris, had his shop robbed of jewels worth £8,000 during the few minutes while the shutters were being taken down in the morning, under circumstances detailed at the time. Now the robber has been caught, and the second sensation is greater than the first. The thief turns out to be no other than M. Clerc's own son, a youth of eighteen, who frankly confesses the robbery, and owns to having got rid of the booty, but will give no clue to the method of its disappearance. More surprising still, as a son cannot be prosecuted under French law for robbing his father, there is no other remedy but a mild period of imprisonment as a paternal correction.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CLOSED.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Maria Magdalene.

Trauerspiel in 3 Acten von Friedrich Hebbel.

Cast:

Meister Anton, ein Tischler	Walther Blenke.
Seine Frau	Rosa Laasner.
Clara, seine Tochter	Nina Sandow.
Karl, sein Sohn	Paul Barleben.
Leonhard	Max Thomas.
Ein Sekretär	Walther Tautz.
Wolfram, ein Kaufmann	Georg Mendel.
Adam, ein Gerichtsdiener	Ernst Legal.
Ein zweiter Gerichtsdiener	Robert Babinsky.
Eine Magd	Gertrud Guder.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

Lady Windermere's Fan.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Windy, generally bright but changeable, light showers at times, temperature not much altered.

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 Pavilion free.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Excellent start as the Gentlemen made in their match against the Players at the Oval, the later batsmen, with the exception of G. V. Beldam, failed to make much of a stand against the bowling of Buckenham and Hullam and the whole side were out for 255, or 48 less than their opponents. The Players at their second venture hardly did so well, for although Hayward began well as usual, when he had made 42 he was caught in the slips by Jones. The next few wickets fell rapidly, but Gunn averted disaster and the side were 244 to the good with 4 wickets to fall. In their match with Yorkshire the South Africans got within 2 of their opponents' total, Nourse and Snooke being the top scorers. Yorkshire fared badly in their second innings, the bowling of Schwartz, who took 6 wickets for 38 runs, being too good for them; the highest individual score was Rothery's 23. The South Africans, left with 116 to win, had not over much difficulty in doing it, though they lost 5 wickets. County matches ruled even, the main feature being a wonderfully brilliant innings by Gilbert Jessop, for Gloucestershire against Sussex; he made 240, including one 6 and thirty-three 4's, the highest score of the present season. The whole side made 405 against the 300 of Sussex who at their second venture scored 100 for one wicket. Kent passed Worcestershire's total and the latter County are doing none too well in their second innings. A very close game was that between Northamptonshire and Lancashire, only 2 runs separating the teams on the first innings.

The final matches in the preliminary round of the International Lawn Tennis matches, to decide whether America or Australasia is to challenge England for the title and cup, took place at Wimbledon. The Australians had to win one of the single matches to qualify to oppose the holders. The first match was between Beals Wright (America) and A. F. Wilding (Australasia). The latter was beaten the sets being 6-8, 6-5, 6-4, 7-5 in Wright's favour.

"Karl Behr", says the *Sportsman*, then had to "face a big ordeal, and was beaten by the occasion—and Brookes! The youthful American, who is only twenty-two, had everybody's sympathy. It was his first year in the Dwight Davis Cup Competition, and he had the misfortune to play in the last match of the preliminary round, upon which everything depended. That was an ordeal in itself, but the fact of his opponent being Norman Brookes made the situation intense. In the battle of temperaments Brookes was an easy first. His stern and resolute features, his absolute imperturbability, the ease and almost callous coolness with which he outpointed his man, would probably have unnerved any opponent, and with Behr—of the restless disposition and curious mannerisms—it was a case of being overwhelmed. Under the circumstances, it seemed almost cruel that Behr's hopes should have been raised by a 6-4 success in the first set, in which many of his daring things came off. For the mere loss of a set left Brookes quite unruffled. The champion began the second set at a walking pace. "All in good time" he seemed to imply by his placid calm. At length the good time came, and Brookes's supreme skill, allied as it was to that wonderful temperament, commanded the situation. Behr tried hard, and did any amount of work and occasional fine things, but Brookes was as stolid as ever, and never distressed himself in the scoring of a single stroke. After 4-1 against him in the second set, Behr did well to pull up to 4-5, but when Brookes won at 6-4 he gave vent to his disappointment by slashing a ball amidst the spectators in the Committee Stand. The American had no chance after this set, and in the next two won only three games out of fifteen, Brookes being altogether too clever, and winning the match with scores of 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2."

At Bisley the Chancellor's Challenge Plate was shot for by teams of eight from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, who fired seven shots per man at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Last year Oxford won by 27 points. Shooting ruled very even and the excitement in the contest was maintained to the last, for Oxford regained the lead which Cambridge had taken at 500 yards, and won the match by one point, the total scores being: Oxford University, 719; Cambridge, 718.

The Volunteers won the United Service match, the Royal Navy being the runners up.

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Instruction in English or German.

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Private instruction if desired.

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

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(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)		150 ROOMS.

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Salzquellenstrasse near the Morgenzeitpark.

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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.

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Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel.

Moderate Prices.

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First class family Pension situated in the best and most central part of the town, close to the station. Large, airy rooms. Good cuisine. All home comforts. Electric light. Baths. Pension by the week or day. Moderate prices.

Marie Trefzer, Proprietress.

J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

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MINIATURES.

Portraits on Ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mbt. Studio Helmholtz Strasse 2. I.

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

New! American Drinks New! Victoria Strasse 3.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Tokio, July 18. A Reuter report announces the probability of the Emperor of Korea's abdicating in favour of the Crown Prince, an act which would be the first step towards reform in Korea. It is supposed that the abdication would be followed by a Convention, under which, while the national existence would be fully maintained, the sovereign power would be so limited that it could only be exercised with the permission and consent of the Japanese Minister Resident.

MOTOR SCATTERS A BAND.

Late on Monday night just after 10 o'clock a detachment of the 3rd East Surrey Volunteers were returning to their headquarters at Kingston-on-Thames, by way of the main Richmond road from Ham Common, and when nearing the town a motor car, owned and driven by Mr. Frank Brown, of Tooley-street, E. C., dashed into the midst of the detachment, which was accompanied by the band, the car striking several of the volunteers and knocking them down. Two received such injuries that they were conveyed, one on the motorist's car and the other on the police ambulance, to Kingston infirmary and the Kingston Victoria Hospital, where they were detained for their injuries to be attended. Fortunately these did not prove to be of a serious character, although both men sustained nasty cuts and bruises, and received considerable shock. The car came on the detachment at a dark part of the road, and is alleged to have been travelling at a fair rate of speed; causing consternation, and scattering the Volunteers and their band.

MICE NEST IN AN OVEN.

A curious discovery has been made at the headquarters of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Leicestershire Regiment at Leicester. When one of the large portable camping ovens was about to be overhauled for repairs, a nest of eight young mice was found inside. The nest is lined with odd pieces of newspaper. In order to convey the material into the oven for the purpose of building the nest the parent mice must have made some hundreds of journeys in and out of the oven by climbing up the iron legs.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 18th of July 1907.

Mr. H. Haines, Columbus, H. zum goldenen Engel.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Seifert, New York, P. Donath.
Miss A. Groschke, St. Louis, P. Fricke.
Miss K. Groschke, St. Louis, P. Fricke.
Miss C. Giddings, Rockford, P. Fricke.
Miss M. F. Winter, Rockford, P. Fricke.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38. Minister Resident: *Manfeldt 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.*