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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman announced in the House of Thursday that the Government intended to ratify the Convention relating to wireless telegraphy.

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND.

At the Cork Assizes, before Mr. Justice Gibson, thirteen men of the farming class pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging them with unlawful assembly, riot, and assaulting the police at Inchigeelah, in September last. The evidence was of a very remarkable nature. A caretaker, named Davidson, was in charge of an evicted farm on the Grehan estate. Living with him for his protection were a local Irish Constabulary sergeant and four constables. On September 16, 1906, a meeting was held on the farm a quarter of a mile from the protection hut. When the meeting was over, three hundred persons marched to the protection hut, and demanded that the caretaker be handed over to them. They were accompanied by a brass band. The police, reinforced to nine men, stood outside the hut with fixed bayonets. Pushing about thirty women to the front, the crowd, sheltered by the women, commenced a desperate attack, and showered stones at the policemen, seriously injuring four of them. The crowd rushed into the yard and flung stones against the back door of the house, partly demolishing it. The police retired into the hut, and continued the defence from inside. Loading their carbines with ball ammunition, they fired two rounds into the mob, but they "hit no one". After continuing the siege for an hour and a half, the crowd retired. The police identified the accused as the persons who took part in the attack. The jury convicted three of the prisoners of unlawful assembly, with a recommendation to mercy, and acquitted the remaining ten. The men convicted were put back, and the others were discharged.

The trouble between the "orthodox" Nationalists and the Sinn Fein party is coming to a head. Mr. John Redmond recently, at Battersea, let himself go against Sinn Fein, and Mr. William Redmond, at Wicklow has now followed in his brother's footsteps. Mr. William Redmond scouted the idea that Sinn Fein could do anything for Ireland. He said that there was no man in the Nationalist party at the present time who, if he was worth his salt, would not counsel the "extreme course" if there was a possibility of its proving successful. Sinn Fein calls upon the Nationalist Members of Parliament to abstain from attendance at Westminster. Mr. William Redmond ridicules the suggestion. The "exponents of the new doctrine", he claims, do not know what they are talking about. If any blessing is to be wrung for Ireland from England it will only be through the activity of the existing pledge-bound party.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.

A terrible accident took place on the Third Avenue Elevated Railway in New York on Thursday. At 103rd St. a train ran into another which was crowded by numbers of infuriated Italians fighting with knives for places. Four of the Italians were hurled into the driver's compartment so that he lost all control of the train. The carriages were pressed by the collision to the edge of the elevated railway, and the passengers, who expected every moment to be hurled into the street below, in wild panic fought to reach the doors of the compartments. Women and children were thrown recklessly to the ground by men. The live rail set the debris of the carriages on fire. About 50 injured persons were conveyed to the hospital, many of them being at death's door. The driver of the train was arrested although he was powerless owing to the fighting among the Italians.

THE DRAGO DOCTRINE.

Special dispatches from The Hague to the *Herald* and other papers in New York indicate that there

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is not much truth in the suggestion made in certain quarters that the South American and Central American Republics by their Delegates are showing resentment at the lead taken by the United States Delegates in the movement to obtain international recognition of at least a part of the Drago Doctrine.

The Washington Government, it is well known, is unable, as the representative of a great World Power, to advocate the Drago Doctrine in its entirety, but it is seeking to embody in an international declaration the principle that force must not be used to collect a foreign debt from a State until after the question at issue shall have been referred to the Permanent Arbitration Court of The Hague Tribunal, and shall have been decided against such State. It is believed that even that principle will not receive the endorsement of the present Conference as a whole. As for the American Republics, some, it is stated, will support it, while others will accept it with the reservation that force should in no circumstances be used for the recovery of debts.

President Castro, through the Venezuelan Delegate, has naturally found himself in sympathy with the latter principle. There are at least half a dozen Powers, including the United States, who have bills outstanding against Venezuela, and have been pressing for payment for years past. It is now announced that Castro has arrogantly declined to abide by the award of the arbitration tribunal to which Belgium's claim was referred. Belgium was awarded two million dollars, and Castro, saying that the award was obtained by false representations, declines to pay anything. The report that the Washington Government has made representations to the Government at Caracas is unfounded, as such a course of action would not be of the slightest use in view of the strained relations which have long existed between the two Republics.

THE U. S. AND JAPAN.

A report is current in Washington that the contemplated transfer of U. S. battleships to the Pacific has been abandoned.

It is announced from New York that the *World* has published a semi-official announcement, supposed to have emanated from the President, to the effect that he never gave any orders for the despatch of the fleet to the Pacific, and that he knew nothing of any such order. Discussions had been going on for some time as to the naval manoeuvres, and these had nothing to do with the Japanese fleet. For the rest, the journal states that stock-broking circles in San Francisco oppose any emigration law which treats Japanese differently from other people. Generally an attitude more favourable to the Japanese is to be noticed.

An American revenue cutter captured two Japanese fishing schooners on July 5th near the St. Paul seal island for the infringement of the regulations affecting the taking of seals. It is not expected that the occurrence, of which the Japanese Ambassador has been informed, will lead to diplomatic representations.



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OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.

During the passage through the streets of Philadelphia of a procession 2,500 people were so overcome by the heat as to need medical aid. The crowd that had assembled to witness the procession numbered several hundred thousands.

MARK TWAIN'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

Mark Twain, who left for the United States on board the "Minnetonka" at the end of last week, has had an exciting experience on his homeward voyage. In a wireless message to the *Central News* Dr. Clemens says:—

"We left the Channel on Sunday at 1.30 in doubtful weather, and sighted Scilly, ten miles off, at six o'clock. We then ran into a dense fog, which broke into patches throughout the night. At five on Monday morning the fog thickened, and the ship was simply crawling along. At 6.30 a barque suddenly loomed up close to us, and lost her bowsprit by dragging along our side. We received very slight damage. The barque was coming for our broadside, but prompt action on both sides prevented a direct collision. The barque disappeared in the fog. We saw her twice during a three hours' hunt, but she was so quickly enveloped in fog that we could not speak to her, so we resumed our trail all well.—MARK TWAIN."

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

It is announced from Quito that the last treaty between Ecuador and Columbia fixed the frontiers in accordance with the Columbian law of 1824. Both countries bound themselves not to take up arms and to favour an exchange of exports.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

The State Department has authorised the Treasury Department to attach the same value to the invoices of the French and England Chambers of Commerce as to those of Germany.

A JAPANESE GENERAL IN BERLIN.

The Japanese General Nishi gave a banquet in the Palace hotel on Thursday to which numerous German and Japanese officers were invited. General Nishi made a speech in which he said that 40 years ago when Japan wished to become modernised she looked round the world for patterns, and finally decided on Germany whose lessons Japan had been obeying with such fidelity for 20 years. Since then Japan had more than once had occasion to prove her sword, and, without boasting, it might be said she had kept it bright. Japan expressed her sincere thanks to her German teachers. The General expressed the wish that his country would continue to learn from Europe especially from Germany, and that she would thereby grow from youth to manhood.

The speech concluded with cheers for the Emperor William and his world-renowned army.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

In the sub-committee appointed to deal with the question of an Arbitration Court the Argentine Delegate, Señ. Drago, made a long speech on Thursday in which he defended his view and opposed the American proposal. Spain, Nicaragua and Columbia supported Señ. Drago's attitude, while the American Delegate, Mr. Choate, championed the extension of the principle of Arbitration. The English Delegate, Sir E. Fry, said that the Delegation of Great Britain supported the American proposal, which, in his opinion, was fair alike to the interests of debtors and creditors.

A plenary sitting of the Conference is to take place today.

The sub-committee on bombardments has adopted a resolution which is a combination of the proposals of the representatives of several States. The resolution forbids the bombardment of non-fortified harbours, towns, villages, houses or buildings. A

proviso is made as to the term "non-fortified" which will be more clearly defined later.

Disputes of a personal nature led to an altercation on Wednesday between MM. v. Martens and Nelidoff. A violent scene again occurred on Thursday, a telegraphic report of which was sent to St. Petersburg. It is expected that one or other of the two will be recalled.

FRENCH CRITICISM OF LORD CROMER.

The *Temps* criticises most severely Sir E. Grey's statement in the Lower House with regard to the resignation of M. Lambert, of the Law school in Cairo. This affair, says the journal, is an episode in the campaign waged by Lord Cromer against French education in Egypt. This policy is contrary to the Franco-English agreement of 1904 which guaranteed to French schools in Egypt the same liberty as before. In Cairo alone French schools are attended by 8,000 scholars, whose liberties are being oppressed, for their parents are to be forced either to give up French education of their children or to resign themselves to their being excluded from public offices. This policy, which Sir E. Grey singularly inaptly describes as perfectly correct, stands in direct contrast to the spirit of the agreement of April 1904; for it is unmistakably directed against the French schools, which England promised to protect. By this agreement France bound herself to give up all anti-English action in Egypt. This obligation France has carefully adhered to, but in the domain of economics and intellect France entered upon no kind of obligation nor will she do so. It is to be hoped that the French Government in a friendly way will remind the English Cabinet that *clara facta, boni amici*. M. Gambetta it was that said one is only loved by the English, when one understands how to win their respect.

THE AUSTRIAN PREMIER ON THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

In the Austrian House of Deputies yesterday the Prime Minister, continuing his speech, said that—looking at the position of the matter as it stood today—the conclusion of a ten years agreement embracing all the principal questions might be looked for with a certain degree of probability. Should such an agreement be reached—he remarked emphatically that some very important points were still open—each of the two Governments would certainly be able to stand by it with a good conscience. He could not today give particulars of the contents of the agreement; one thing, however, he might say, viz. that the Government would not pay a fancy price for the agreement. (Applause.) In the, as it was to be hoped, improbable event of the failure of the negotiations, the Government would not be able to regard the continuance of the existing reciprocity conditions, which would terminate at the end of 1907, as an adequate security for Austrian interests, but would prefer to such a security that which would lie in the practicability of a policy of the free and strong hand. (Applause.)

The Minister concluded by saying that the policy of the Government could be none other than democratic. That explained their position towards Social Democracy. If the Social Democrats took their standpoint on the Social political programme of the Government they would find their place there. Austria was not a country of political majorities, in which parties excluded each other in turn; Parliament and the Government had been thrown back on the formation of Labour majorities. Both must combine in carrying out a definite Labour programme, particularly at a time when it must be decided whether Austria was to stand for the next ten years in a secluded corner of the political and economic world, or to march on the broad highway of the world's traffic. He asked the Chamber to approve of the Budget *provisorium* as a proof of its agreement with the Labour programme. (Applause and clapping of hands. The Minister was congratulated on all sides.)

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

RAILWAY ACTIVITY.

The new line of railway opened recently between St. Petersburg, Vologda, Viatka, and the Siberian Railway shortens considerably the journey to the Far East. South Russia has not had to wait long to feel the effects of the new Northern Railway, which does not call at Moscow. The manufacturers of the South have decided to form a syndicate without delay for the purpose of laying down a main line of railway to connect South Russia with Siberia by crossing the Volga, the Oka, and the southern spurs of the Ural hills. Since the Northern Railway has been open the works and factories situated north of Moscow have had a cheaper and quicker means of communication with Siberia and the Far East.

Some years ago, Russia saw fit to entertain the project of extensive railway construction eastwards of Lake Baikal, but on Chinese territory. Hence less attention was paid to laying down the long-talked of Amur Railway. However, the outlook for Russia in the Far East, especially with regard to

acting just as it liked with Chinese territory, has undergone such a tremendous change since the war with Japan, that Russia has been thrown back on its first main project of a railway along the Amur River. Surveys have been made for carrying forward the Trans-Baikal Railway from Sretensk to Khabarovsk, that is, along the whole N. E. frontier of Manchuria. From Khabarovsk there is a railway to Vladivostok. The attitude of the Chinese living on the Manchurian bank of the Amur has become so threatening of late that the Russian local authorities have drawn the attention of the Imperial Government to the pressing necessity of laying down the Amur Railway along the northern bank of the Amur, and exclusively on Russian territory. The Council of Ministers is now considering the project.

ROBBERS ON A RIVER STEAMER.

On Wednesday night, as the S. S. "Lubienoff" was on her way from Perm to Ochansk on the Volga, a band of robbers 12 men strong killed two policemen and a police commissioner and wounded the captain and a passenger; the engines were rendered useless by a bomb thrown into the engine room and the ship brought to a standstill. The robbers broke open the mail room, disarmed the post office official, stole 35,000 roubles and made off in a boat.

STUDENTS' ORGANISATION.

By a decree of the Ministerial Council, approved of by the Czar, the Students of the higher educational establishments are empowered to form organisations with objects that do not contravene the existing laws. The statutes must be approved of by the administrative authorities, otherwise the organisation will be regarded as illegal. Public meetings may only take place in the Universities, when they have a scientific character. The police have the right to send representatives to obtain information as to the character of the meeting, and are empowered to take steps to restore order should disturbances take place, and to proceed against the guilty parties.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
Silesien Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 997.

THE SITUATION IN COREA.

The *Associated Press* learns from Seoul that the Korean Ministry has resigned. It is said that the Emperor is furious with the Ministers for having urged his abdication. At his urgent entreaty Marquis Ito visited him on Thursday.

A *Reuter's* message has reached Tokio from Seoul that the solemn abdication of the Emperor of Corea was to take place yesterday.

The interview which Marquis Ito had with the Emperor lasted an hour. It is said that the latter requested Marquis Ito to aid him in maintaining Corea in a manner satisfactory to Japan and not disadvantageous to the Imperial Court.

Vicente Hayashi has arrived in Seoul. The elder statesmen have addressed a letter to Marquis Ito promising Japan their support if the Emperor is well treated, otherwise the whole nation is prepared to die a martyr's death.

According to telegraphic advices from Seoul, the Emperor gave audience at 1 o'clock yesterday morning to the Elder Statesmen while the Ministers waited in an adjoining chamber. After a two hours conference the Emperor finally yielded and decided to abdicate. In the neighbourhood of the Palace, where 2,000 people had assembled, great disquietude prevails. In another part of the town the mob attacked the business premises of the *Daily Kukumin*. The crowd was ultimately dispersed, but not before it had committed great damage.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

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LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

THE PROBLEM OF KOREA.

London, July 16.

We have, at the present moment, an interesting man in our midst. It is Professor Hulbert, an American educationist, who, for more than 20 years, has been resident in Seoul, having originally settled there as instructor in the Royal School. Since that time he has occupied several similar appointments, and finally became, in 1900, professor in the Imperial Normal School, a position he held after the Japanese seized the country. Educational books in the Korean language have proceeded from his pen, besides other works dealing with the country as a whole. In 1901 he founded the *Korea Review*, and in many ways has assisted the Koreans in educational and administrative matters.

One of my Press friends who went to see Professor Hulbert, had placed before him an earnest plea on behalf of the Koreans, who, according to the Professor, are receiving unfair and illegal treatment. Their land is being taken away from them by force on an insufficient exchange, positions of power and influence are being sold, and the general cupidity manifested is, he alleges, quite contrary to the position now held by Japan amongst the great world Powers.

"I have not the slightest antipathy to the Japanese," remarked Professor Hulbert. "I recognise their remarkable qualities and the strides they have made towards civilisation. I took their side in the late war, and do not desire to decry their present power. Nor do I accuse their chief men of being responsible for the treatment to which the Koreans have been subjected. Those in authority in Japan undoubtedly desire to do the right thing, but they have not under them the men to carry out their commands. This is partly the reason, but I must say that even some highly-placed officers have done things that are inexcusable and almost unthinkable."

These words put back into my mind one of the most interesting chapters in a book about which I recently wrote in the *D. R.* I mean Mr. "Putnam Weale's": *The Truce in the East and its Aftermath*. That chapter deals with Korea alone, aptly described as "a Problem and a Tragedy". It explains a good deal in the same way as Prof. Hulbert does. Only "Putnam Weale" is much more explicit. He goes to the bottom of things. We have all heard, for instance, of the intense hatred of all Koreans towards the Japanese, without always understanding it, without realising, why it is permanent and not transient like other popular hatreds are. "Putnam Weale" explains the difference. He says it is really hereditary, and dates almost from the days of the apostles. To be approximately exact, it is some one thousand six hundred years old. This may sound bald, but it is a fact that when you have hated for sixteen centuries the thing must become as perfect and as consistent as human passions can possibly be. In a word, hatred for the Japanese has been as natural an instinct in Koreans as sleeping, or eating, or smoking, or quarrelling, or any of those things which go to make up the cheerful lives of the millions. Dating from the first Japanese expedition against the Koreans, that of the Empress, so appropriately named Jingo, which took place in the fourth century, the popular detestation for the gallant islanders went on increasing until it reached its culminating point in the sixteenth century, when the hosts of Hideyoshi descended on the "Hermit Kingdom", and for six long years tortured the country in a terrible warfare, in which every encounter was fought to a clean and absolute finish, and reduced everything to such an appalling wreck that ever afterwards Japan remained the accursed nation. Then the author goes on to say:

There is absolutely nothing worth having in Korea, except perhaps a mineral wealth only to be discovered by a vast expenditure of capital. Five-sixths of the country is occupied by lonely mountains or scantily clad hills, and in the valleys and plains which go to make up the remaining one-sixth, ten or twelve millions of sad-eyed people are gathered together, labouring for the major part as the beasts of the fields, and sleeping with them too. If the whole of Korea be traversed, as I have traversed it from Fusan to the Yalu, but one city will be discovered—Seoul, the capital, which is a bit of Korea as it might have been, had it not been so ruined in the past. There is no other city worthy of the name. Ping-Yang, the one-time capital, is merely a little better than Taiku, which is a town boasting of 60,000 inhabitants, and consisting of a few thousand huts enclosed in an old Chinese city wall. The treaty-ports are not Korea; they are merely like the treaty-ports of China, or the old treaty-ports of Japan. They have therefore but little relation to the real life of the country. Thus in the whole of Korea there is hardly anything tangible to get hold of; three-quarters of the people, and perhaps more, are just labouring with the beasts of the field on their narrow stretches of arable soil, and the remaining

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quarter are smoking their pipes and looking out of the window-doors of their huts in a way which comes only to those whose lives are made insignificant by the everlasting mountains and hills which cluster so thickly around.

Into this curious land, then, the Japanese have been pushed by the Fates to remain apparently for better or for worse. And just as there is a number of things on the Korean side of the picture to which attention must be directed, so with the Japanese should certain disquieting facts be frankly recognised. Chief of these is the fact that the mind of every Japanese is beset by three fixed opinions; first, that Korea is a happy hunting-ground which Divine Providence marked out for him far back in the past, and which, after many delays and false starts, may at last be exploited to his heart's content; second, that Korea is a Golconda, filled with worthless people, where every man may rapidly make his fortune; and third, that the Japanese are going to colonise Korea.

On examination, however, it is found that there is no one of these three opinions which is not more than a trifle absurd. Korea, of course, may or may not be a hunting ground, it depending largely on what definition is given to that questionable expression; but that it is an entirely happy one no one would dare to state. Regarding the second point, however, there cannot be even this little obscurity. At the present moment Korea is anything but a Golconda, even with the inflated turnover and a certain fictitious prosperity which the war has brought about; and although riches beyond the dream of Rockefeller may actually lie beneath the soil, only the most wealthy corporations can unearth them. As for the idea that Japan is going to colonise Korea, I find some difficulty in not being impatient even at the mere statement of such an improbability. It is true that this may be due to the holding of an archaic idea that you colonise by squatting on more or less virgin soil; that you till that soil; that you are prepared to settle permanently there with your wives, your children, your asses, and all your worldly goods and chattels. But if this is what constitutes colonising, there would appear to be more than a little difficulty in carrying out the programme in Korea. As I have said, five-sixths of the land are inconveniently crowded with barren mountains and scantily clad hills, and in the remaining one-sixth ten or twelve millions of people are already congregated. Assuming, as is generally done, that the total area of Korea is some 82,000 square miles, then not more than 15,000 square miles are susceptible of cultivation. Taking the Korean population at ten million souls, this gives some 650 human beings—for, after all, the Koreans are human—to each square mile of arable soil, or say, an acre for every Korean man, woman, and child. . . . The problem at once arises, therefore, as to where the overflow of population from Japan is going to settle in Korea to become true colonists and not merely trading communities whose permanence is not assured. Mr. Nagamori, the philanthropist, as some people named him, doubtless with their tongues in their cheeks, was willing to solve the problem two years ago with the aid of the Japanese Government, by asking for a fifty years' unconditional lease of all the waste lands of Korea, that is, a lease of all the mountains, hills and river-banks which were not covered with Korean crops. The Nagamori scheme, however, luckily failed—had it gone through and been given effect to, it might actually have brought about a rebellion—and now colonising is only proceeding fitfully by a new method, which is arousing great concern at the present moment.

The reward which Japan is reaping at the present moment is of her own making; it is the inevitable reward which comes to those who have not acted rightly when everything was ready, nay clamouring for rightful action. The position, indeed, even in the summer of 1905, was such that the Japanese Government was being forced privately to admit, to every one who inquired, that the Korean policy had been an entire failure, and that in spite of the fact that a definite programme had been outlined and two separate phases passed through—first, the tentative period of amity and goodwill inaugurated by Marquis Ito's initial visit to Korea after the outbreak of war; secondly, the advisory period during which Japanese advisers under authority of the August Agreement had made trivial efforts at reform—things had gone from bad to worse. It was an

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open secret, which could not but intensely irritate the Japanese, that the entire population of Korea had taken as intelligent an interest in the fate of the Baltic fleet as had the population of Russia. When the Baltic fleet was destroyed there was probably greater pessimism in Seoul than in St. Petersburg, and when the Koreans understood that the belligerents were sending Plenipotentiaries to America to discuss the fate of the contested regions they showed the liveliest anxiety. Nothing of this was hidden from the Japanese; for so accustomed had they become after years of practice to watch Korea as the cat watches the unlucky mouse, that they understood that unless they acted rapidly their temporary failure would lead to a catastrophe in Korea in exactly the same way as had been the case after the Chinese war of 1894-5. No sooner was a further course of action decided on than the first steps were hastily taken.

It was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which gave the first opportunity to destroy a portion of the old order of things. On the 12th of August 1905, Lord Lansdowne and Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Minister at the Court of St. James's, had formally signed with some secrecy the renewed Anglo-Japanese Alliance. In this momentous treaty it is laid down in Article III that, "Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognises Japan's right to take such measures for the guidance, control, and protection of Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, providing the measures so taken are not contrary to the principles of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations." Before continuing the discussion of the action of Japan in this matter, it is well to call attention to the fact that in Article I of the first Anglo-Japanese Alliance—the treaty of the 30th of January 1902—England recognised in somewhat more guarded and moderate language Japan's right to act in Korea. In the article in question the following language occurs:—"While Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the high contracting parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other power or by disturbances." It will be seen, then, that one of the principal differences in the text of the articles of these treaties which refer to Korea, is that in the second treaty Japan is said to possess paramount military interests in the disputed country, and that England admits Japan's right to take all necessary measures for the guidance, control, and protection of Korea. From this language, it is plain that Japan had hinted to the British Government, during the summer of 1905, that she had failed to grasp hold of anything tangible in Korea, and that it was absolutely necessary for a complete and unlimited mandate to be given her. On this point there can be very little doubt; no Foreign Office in the world would have signed such a sweeping treaty as is the second Anglo-Japanese Alliance without the fullest explanations.

It was, then, with the firm knowledge that England had stepped aside and would sanction every move which Japan chose to take in Korea, that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries proceeded with the discussion of the terms of peace at Portsmouth. In the completed treaty, as soon as peace has been proclaimed in the first Article, the very next clause deals with Korea. Article II states that "the Imperial Russian Government acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military, and economical interests, engages nei ther

to obstruct nor interfere with the measures for the guidance, protection, and control which the Imperial Government of Japan may find necessary to take in Korea." The exact meaning attached to these ambiguous phrases of diplomacy was never less clear than in this unfortunate Article. What did the Russian Plenipotentiaries understand by this stipulation? Did they anticipate that a Protectorate would be proclaimed by Japan? On some authority it is stated that nothing of the sort was thought of; that it was assumed that Japan would merely continue her reform work in the same way as she had been doing, whilst maintaining a powerful garrison in the country to show that she was the controlling power.

This is how "Putnam Weale" concludes:

With the Emperor of Korea under the firm control of the Resident-General, when the latter is not absent in Tokio; with the railways being turned into purely Japanese Government concerns; with the Department of Communications a purely Japanese department; with the finances under the thumb of a Financial Adviser; with the Seoul Legations abolished; with mining, fishing, lumbering, and every other productive form of industry being monopolised; with the country over-run by 80,000 immigrants, and strong garrisons of soldiers at every necessary point under the command of harsh General Hasegawa; with all these things in her favour, Japan still feels that she is playing like a cat with a mouse with Korea. . . . But even this survey, hostile as it may appear at first sight, by no means conveys an adequate idea of the extraordinary change of opinion which has taken place in the country amongst those classes of Europeans and natives who are at heart favourable to Japan and whose views largely correspond with the views enunciated in the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance instrument. It is generally believed that there is not a single person of European or American nationality in the whole of Korea—and I speak mainly of people who are true friends of Japan—who does not privately think that the Japanese have wasted magnificent opportunities, have adopted entirely wrong principles, and that something must be quickly done to recover lost ground. They see in the termination of the McLeavy Brown Customs Administration and the approaching substitution of a purely Japanese service, a desire not for actual reform but for absorption. They know that, in spite of all her declarations, Japan must act in her own peculiar way in Korea or else lose the confidence of her own people, who have been taught to look upon this unhappy country as their own province. Everybody knows that the Emperor of Korea is still intriguing with the Russians; that several of the Korean Ministers abroad refuse to return home because they are still plotting in their country's interests. Whilst England and America have apparently resigned themselves to the passing of Korea as an independent State, Koreans have not abandoned hope, and continue to rise in small bands of hopeless, misguided men against the "accursed nation," as it was named three hundred years ago. What is to be the end? Will Japan finally succeed, or will she fail, as she has failed before, in Korea? No man may say; but unless there are vast changes in the methods used the outlook is of the gloomiest. If the creation of Korean national services controlled by a thin sprinkling of aliens were at once taken in hand, and the idea of amalgamating everything possible with Japanese Government Departments entirely abandoned, there might be a great change for the better. But unless this is done, no matter what new agreements are made, no matter how much outward appearances may point towards Korean willingness to accept Japanese tutelage; so long as the policy of exploiting the country for what it is worth continues, the Emperor and his people will secretly seek to upset any structures raised by Japanese genius, dreaming, as they still do, that one day from the North mighty hosts will sweep down and drive their enemies into the sea.

I lately heard a French politician say to an American politician that the Yankees have a bad pawn in their game of chess with the Japanese in the Philippines. It strikes me that the American politician might have retorted: "You also have a bad pawn in your game in Korea."

That is the principal lesson to be drawn from the above extracts, out of the book by a man who obviously knows his Far East like, perhaps, no other at the present moment.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

In spite of the continued fine weather, which often makes for drawn games, most of the cricket matches in the early part of the week were brought to a conclusion. In the Players v. Gentlemen match at the Oval, the latter were left to get 288 in their second innings to win, but their total fell short of that number by 54, a fine match thus ending in a victory for the Players. For the Gentlemen Maclaren played a fine innings of 59, driving and cutting with great power. Buckenham and Hallam shared the bowling honours, the former taking 3 for 75 and the latter 5 for 40. In the Kent-Worcestershire match the Kent bowlers got rid of their opponents for 207, Harry Foster, Arnold and Cuffe being the only batsman to make any show. Left with 158 runs to get, after losing Burnup's wicket Seymour and E. Dillon hit off the runs, Kent thus securing a brilliant victory. In spite of a forceful century by Vine Gloucestershire's lead in the first innings against Sussex was a great advantage to them, and they hit off the required 144 for the loss of five wickets. Hampshire beat Warwickshire by 95 runs, and Lancashire, although Tyldesley followed up his 141 by getting a duck in the second innings, were victorious over Northamptonshire by 36 runs.

Although a fair entry has been obtained for four out of the six motor-races arranged for today at Brooklands. The Humber Plate, for Humber cars, has failed to fill, a fact which shows that so far the amateur owner is not taking up track racing with much enthusiasm; and the Manx Stakes for 1907 Tourist Trophy cars has only attracted three entries: Mr. C. Harman Wigan's 24-h. p. Vinot, Mr. F. C. Baisley's 18-h. p. Gladiator, and Mr. I. Thornycroft's 18-h. p. Thornycroft. In place of the abandoned Humber Plate there will be a match between M. Coleman on a 30-h. p. White and Mr. C. Sangster on a 35-h. p. Ariel.

Fine weather and the fact that this year the size of the bulls-eye has been enlarged were responsible for extraordinarily high scoring at the 500 yds. range of the King's Prize at Bisley. Over eighty totals of 35 were made at the second or 600 yds. distance, the accuracy of the shooting being amazing. The bronze medal was won by Captain Bates of the 1st London Volunteers with a score of 103.

Mr. Eustace Miles, who recently lost the Tennis championship to the young American Mr. Jay Gould, has been again defeated in the contest for the M. C. C. Gold Tennis Racquet, Mr. Vane Pennell beating him 6-3, 5-6, 6-5, 6-5.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH. Wiener Strasse. 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.

DEATH.—On June 29th at North Hatley, Province of Quebec, Canada, of heart failure George Prentice Naylor, aged 42.

Photo-Articles! Wunsche-Lang corner Moritz & Ring Str.

Travelling Articles. Camillo Esterlein, Waisenhaus Strasse 23.

Trunks. Bernhard Rüdiger, Wilsdruffer Strasse 3.

New! American Drinks New! Victoria Strasse 3.

The Original English Bakery Fr. B. Schreiber, Tel. 7141, Schnorr Str. 58.

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 Pavilion free.

Royal Conservatorium Instruction given at: Landhaus Str. 11, II., Werder Str. 22, pt. Bautzner Str. 22, I., Haydn Str. 9, I. 52nd year. All branches of musical and theatrical instruction. Full courses or single lessons. May be commenced at any time. Terms begin April 1st and September 1st. Prospectus and list of instructors from the Directorate.

C. A. Klemm, Augustus Strasse. Music Library, largest stock of Pianos for hire. Steinway pianos.

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

Baumecher & Co., Tennis! See Strasse 10.

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

SENDIG-DRESDEN, HOTEL Europaischer Hof 265 ROOMS. SENDIG-NURNBERG, HOTEL Wurttemberger Hof 250 ROOMS. SENDIG-SCHANDAU, SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana & Co. 150 ROOMS. (SAXON SWITZERLAND.)

BERLIN. Unter den Linden, 17-18. BERLIN. Hotel Westminster QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT. Rooms from 3.50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board. Electric Light.

Grand Hotel de Rome BERLIN. Unter den Linden 39 opposite the Royal Palace. Baths — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift. Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

Franzensbad. Kopp's Hotel Königsvilla Salzquellenstrasse near the Morgenzeilpark. Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp. By appointment to H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Hotel Kroh Karlsbad I. Cl. House.

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

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

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

PRAGUE. Hotel Archduke Stephan. Wenzelsplatz. First Class. The only new house in the town, with every comfort possible at low charges. Mostly frequented by English and Americans. 130 Rooms and Salons (fireproof). Fitted up with Electricity, Lifts, Steam Heating, Telephone &c. Grand Café a speciality. Centre of the town. Close to the Royal Museum. 5 minutes to the Station. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted. W. Hauner, Prop.

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. Marie Trefzer, Proprietress.

J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn Königstrasse 76. NUREMBERG Established 1727. Purveyor to the Bavarian Court. Importer of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco. Directly imported Havana Cigars. German manufactured Cigars. English, American, French and Turkish Tobaccos and Cigarettes. American chewing tobacco. Agent of the Red Star Line.

TEPLITZ. Hotel Altes Rathaus. In the best position. Highly recom. to English & Americans. Mod. Prices. English spoken. Auto Garage. Franz Dittrich, Prop.

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

LOCAL.

After twice having to be postponed owing to inclement weather, the Charity Fête at the Grosse-Wirtschaft took place on Thursday afternoon and evening. The weather again was far from pleasant, rain falling at intervals and the temperature being more suitable to October than July. Fortunately, however, for the Charity a large number of visitors braved the elements and attended the fête. No less than four military bands discoursed sweet music, and the inevitable lotteries, with prizes ranging from a bicycle to a bottle of wine, were well patronised. The gardens and paths were most tastefully decorated with coloured lanterns. At 7 p. m. T. R. H. Prince and Princess Johann Georg visited the fête and were received by the Committee; they stayed some time in the grounds.

We mentioned a day or so ago the arrest in Dresden at the instance of the Prussian Attorney of an American automobilist, whose car had run over a woman on his way from Berlin. The American, a youth of 18 years old by name Simon, of New York, was passing Luckenwalde in his car on the Woltersdorfer chaussee when he knocked down an old woman, called Schultz, who had been picking berries in a wood and was returning to her cottage in Luckenwalde. When Frau Schultz heard the motor car coming, she turned sharp to her left, but was caught and run over by the car, which was also on the left side of the road. She was severely injured, sustaining concussion of the brain, and breaking a leg, besides injury to the breast bone. General indignation was aroused by the occupants of the car driving off at great speed, without paying any attention to their victim. The testimony of eye-witnesses goes to prove that the car was coming along in a zigzag course, conveying the impression, that the driver, Mr. Simon himself, was intoxicated. Frau Schultz died without regaining consciousness and Simon is still in custody, bail of 50,000 marks having been refused.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows: (1) Overture, "Indra"..... Flotow. (2) Mazurka, "Frauenlist"..... J. Strauss. (3) Meditation, "Trost"..... Schulken. (4) Rondo brillante, "Anforderung zum Tanz"..... Weber-Weingartner. (5) Beethoven Overture..... Lassen. (6) Air varié, for violin with orchestra..... Vieuxtemps. (7) Tonbilder, "Carmen"..... Bizet. (8) IV. Hungarian Rhapsody..... Liszt. (9) a) Wiegenlied } for trumpet } Mozart. b) Wanderlied } with orchestra } Schubert. (10) Shepherds' Dance, for strings Fétras. (11) Waltz, "Künstlerleben"..... J. Strauss.

A serious accident took place in Chemnitz on Thursday. The fire brigade were practising, when the upper half of a Magirus patent ladder broke suddenly, three firemen being thrown to the ground. One of the unfortunate men was killed on the spot, while another whose skull was broken died in the course of the night. The third man escaped with a trifling injury to his leg.

A diamond and pearl necklace of rare beauty is at present on view in the show window of the Jeweller, Herr Pleissner, in the Rossmaringasse. A triple-rowed pearl collar, decreasing to one row behind, is also on view. A magnificent show of precious stones will delight the visitor.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108. The band of the Jäger battalion No. 13 will play at the Schloss Platz at 12.40 p. m.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, July 19. According to telegrams from Johannesburg, the strike of the mine labourers appears to be actually at an end, although the agitators are still busy. The official notification of the termination of the strike has been deferred. Seoul, July 19. The Emperor has announced his abdication in a rescript which was published this afternoon. The document expresses the Emperor's regret that during the 44 years of his reign national misfortunes have followed each other in quick succession. The misfortune of the people had now become so great that he considered the time had come for him to transfer the Crown to the Crown Prince in accordance with the usage of experience. Santiago de Chile, July 19. The steamer "Toro" has been wrecked, with the loss of 17 lives.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. Variable winds, generally bright but changeable weather with occasional showers, somewhat warmer.

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