

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## THE COLNE VALLEY ELECTION.

Polling took place in the Colne Valley Division of Yorkshire on Thursday to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Sir J. Kitson to the peerage. The candidates were Mr. G. Wheler (U.), Mr. P. Bright (R.), and Mr. Grayson (Soc.). The result was declared on Friday

Mr. Grayson (Socialist) . . . . . 3,648  
Mr. Bright (Radical) . . . . . 3,495  
Mr. Wheler (Unionist) . . . . . 3,227

Majority 153.

This is the first time a Socialist has represented this constituency. A Labour candidate stood at the 1895 election but was at the bottom of the poll. Sir J. Kitson had been member for this constituency for 14 years. Mr. Bright, the Radical candidate, is a son of the late Rt. Hon. John Bright.

## COMPARATIVE NAVAL POWER.

A White Paper has been issued in London showing the comparative strength in completed first-class battleships less than 25 years old, and armoured cruisers less than 20 years old, of Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, and Japan. Under these two categories the British Fleet rises above the two-Power standard, as will be seen from the following list of totals:—

Battleships:—Great Britain, 57; United States, 22; France, 20; Germany, 20; Japan, 11.  
Armoured Cruisers:—Great Britain, 32; United States, 12; France, 18; Germany, 6; Japan, 10.

## NO ENGLISH GUNS FOR GREECE.

The Armstrong firm has withdrawn its tender for guns for Greece. The only one remaining is that of the French firm of Schneider. There can, therefore, be no more talk of competition.

## SERIOUS FIRE IN BELFAST.

A fire broke out in a shed in the Prince's dock on Friday. In a short time the greater part of the shed was destroyed, as was a quantity of cotton and flax. It is said that the fire was started by dock labourers out on strike.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### TARIFF REVISION.

The *Globe* learns from its New York correspondent that Senator Hopkins, who has just been with the President at Oyster Bay, is reported to have stated that Mr. Roosevelt has decided that there shall be no tariff revision until after the Presidential election next year. This may be regarded as an authoritative statement, as the Senator is a very prominent member of the Republican party, and is known to enjoy the confidence of the Administration.

Inferentially it also confirms the definite statement made recently, to the effect that tariff revision will form one of the planks of the platform which will be adopted at the Republican National Convention next summer, at which the Presidential candidate of the party will be chosen. This is due to a desire to take the wind to some extent out of the Democratic sails, as the Democratic platform will undoubtedly call for thorough tariff reform, as distinct from mere revision or change of incidence. The Republican idea of tariff revision is not based upon reform properly so-called. There is no marked popular demand for anything more than a mild form of revision, much less for any form of Free Trade.

There is no diminution of the unexampled national prosperity which has marked the period of the present fiscal system, and all the theoretical demonstrations of the virtues of another system will not have any effect upon the masses of the American people. In some Democratic quarters it is contended that the decision of the Republican party managers to deal with the tariff, presumably during the Congressional Session of 1910, indicates that Mr. Roosevelt will be a Presidential candidate next year.



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## THE HEAT WAVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Ten large hospitals are filled to overflowing with persons suffering from heat apoplexy. Many other people are being treated in their homes. Five deaths and fifty absolutely hopeless cases were reported on Friday.

## THE U. S. NAVY.

The London *Daily News* announces from Washington that the Marine Department has issued an announcement that the battleship "Virginia" and the cruisers "Colorado", "Pennsylvania" and "West Virginia" of the Asiatic fleet have been ordered to proceed to the Philippines instead of into Japanese waters.

## UNREST IN ECUADOR.

Revolutionary so-called Independents attacked four barracks and the President's house early on Thursday morning. They were repulsed with the loss of several of their number killed. The town has been placed in a state of siege.

## THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The 2nd sub-committee of the Second Committee has drawn up a report on the proposals of France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Great Britain with reference to the position as well as the rights and duties of neutral States during a land war.

Freiherr v. Marschall on behalf of Germany associated himself with the French proposal, again making clear the scope of the German scheme whereby the neutral State is obliged to present or circumscribe the use by the belligerent parties of cable or telegraph stations including those for wireless telegraphy, but is to avoid any partiality in carrying out the freedom of action allowed to it.

In the Fourth Committee the proposals of Belgium and Brazil relating to the inviolability of private property at sea were withdrawn.

The division on the French proposal that privateering should be abolished by legislation on the part of the individual States, and the principle of indemnity introduced by this legislation, was postponed for 14 days, since many Delegates are still without instructions.

A proposal of M. v. Martens (Russia), that at the commencement of every war the belligerent States are to announce whether they will countenance privateering or not was withdrawn.

The Committee decided that England's proposal as to the definition and treatment of battleships and auxiliary ships should be referred to a special committee for examination.

Another committee was appointed to examine all questions on the programme of the Fourth Committee.

## THE FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

With reference to the negotiations relating to the Franco-American commercial treaty it is rumoured in well-informed circles that France has declared herself ready to accept the minimum tariff for Porto Rico coffee, offered by N. America; and also to be satisfied for the present with American certificates of meat inspection.

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES.

The preliminary examination of the league of 23 persons who intended to murder the Czar, the Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolajevitch and M. Stolypin, has been concluded. The documents have been handed to the St. Petersburg military Court. The accused, 20 of whom are under arrest, will be tried by martial law.

## THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

The English legation in Tangier has received letters stating that the situation, in as far as it concerns Kaid Maclean, is unaltered. The British Government has given the Maghzen to understand that it does not wish that any steps should be taken against Raisuli which might endanger Maclean's life.

## THE SITUATION IN COREA.

The official organ of Seoul publishes the first announcement of the Emperor's abdication in favour of the Crown Prince. The announcement is signed by the Emperor and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Excited mobs assembled in various parts of Seoul on Thursday evening; among them were distributed quantities of anti-Japanese literature.

The abdication of the Emperor, who was regarded as a great intriguer, has caused much satisfaction in Tokio. Many of the Japanese Ministers are in favour of the life-long exile to Japan of the ex-Emperor.

During the audience on Thursday night, when the Emperor decided to abdicate, some students attempted to give him a petition, but were driven by the police to the East Palace, where they remained all night. The crowd grew continually, but preserved order. The Japanese Chief of Police armed the Palace police with carbines.

## ORIGIN OF FRENCH REPUBLIC'S NICKNAME.

Is it known to many whence the Republic (One and Indivisible) acquired its nickname? In the early days of the First Republic, which was more One and Indivisible than ever, good citizens wore medals with the head of Liberty on them, to show how One and Indivisible they were. The first of these medals were struck by a man who, not being able to afford the wages of an assistant, used to get his wife to help him. The wife's name was Marie Anne, and "Donnez-moi une Marie Anne" became the accepted way of asking for a head of Liberty medal.

The Morgue, has also a peculiar reason for its name. La Morgue was the name given by the warders of the Conciergerie to the gate at which prisoners stood for examination, so that their gaolers should always be able to recognise them afterwards. The ceremony was identical with that so graphically described by Dickens in *The Pickwick Papers*, and when the first prefect of the Republican police set apart a room in the Châtelet where dead bodies should be laid for the public to look at and their friends to recognise them, that room was called the Morgue. The modern Morgue, which has so long been a blot upon the Place de Notre Dame, is now to be transferred to the Place Mazas.



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## ECHOES FROM MOROCCO.

*Raisuli redivivus!* A brigand forsooth! There are no brigands in Morocco. It is only in Christian Europe that this article is to be found. To capture Musolino, one of the famous Italian bandits, the Italian Government spent two and a half million lire, and imprisoned more than fifty of his relatives. The famous Pinales in Spain, after striking terror among the well-to-do, and causing years of trouble to the troops, is still at large, while other gangs of bandits are working their will, in spite of the authorities, in "Catholic" Spain. Turkey, the Balkan States and Greece all furnish interesting and thrilling instances of brigandage and kidnapping. The *apaches* of France, and the *hooligans* of England, are a less desirable lot of ruffians to fall amongst than the ordinary brigand of the hills, and certainly far less so than any Morocco could produce.

The kidnapping by Raisuli in Morocco is a gentlemanly affair of chess-playing with an unscrupulous government which, on its part, robs those who please it not of their worldly gains, shut them up in a cruel dungeon for years, or end their days by torture. Raisuli neither robs, nor imprisons, nor murders. He *detains* a desirable personality whose liberty he plays off against a Government's promise of doing him justice by re-instating him in his possessions and position. And this, short of active armed rebellion and military measures against the Ruler of the land, is the only policy whereby the Shereefian Government can be influenced, and some measure of justice wrung from it by a subject.

It is no doubt slightly dislocating to Kaid Sir Harry Maclean's plans and purposes, to be an unwilling guest of his friend Raisuli, and during these summer days to be compelled to exchange the stifling heat of Fez for the fresh breezes of the hills, but there need be no anxiety as to his absolute safety: neither his ears nor his nose are likely to be sent to Tangier or Fez, and probably the Kaid's life is safer with Raisuli among the heights of the Khamas tribe than in his own sumptuous residence in Fez, where rumour says he has many malcontent and envious enemies. According to reports for which nobody can vouch, Raisuli demands from the Sultan reinstatement in the Fabs Bashalic, a large ransom, and the guarantee of these conditions by a foreign Government, before Maclean is surrendered. The Shereef of Wazzan—whose mother is an English lady and still living in Tangier surrounded by her grandchildren—the practical Pope of Morocco, carrying far more influence among the tribes than the Sultan himself, has proceeded to the hills to negotiate for Kaid Maclean's release. If Raisuli fails to be reasonable in his demands, the tribes might favour the Shereef's terms and propositions rather than Raisuli's and then the latter's position would be serious, as, in that case, the veneration which is entertained by the tribes towards the Shereef of Wazzan, whose blessing is considered worth money, and to kiss the hem of whose garment a privilege, would decide the tribes to side with the Shereef and abandon Raisuli.

But at no time is Raisuli a *quantité négligeable* in his own country, and must be taken seriously. He is sprung from one of the most aristocratic families of Morocco, and is himself a shereef, or direct descendant of the Prophet, and of royal blood. His family mosque at Tetuan is a holy spot and a place of pilgrimage. He is a man of considerable education and culture, and of exceptional vitality and capacity. He has endured at the hands of an unscrupulous Government loss of lands, friends, liberty and well-nigh life; he has suffered cruel imprisonment; and for years carried his life in his hands; and for what? For no very great offences, and indeed for less than are committed almost daily by many a Vizier, Basha and Khalifa in the Sultan's employ. His crime, in the eyes of Europeans in Tangier, is that he is a religious zealot and a patriot, who bewails the ills afflicting Morocco through the undesirable elements of disruption and corruption which are being introduced into his country by Europe, to the demoralization of his countrymen and to the scandal of their faith. Europe, if she is a civilized and Christian Community of States, ought to respect the religious susceptibilities of the devotees to an ancient faith which is the religion of fifteen per cent of the human race, and the customs of an historic people whose contribution to European civilization in the past is unappreciated, because scarcely known and realized. What the European concert ought to endeavour to consolidate is a Morocco ruled by a Moorish Government, impregnated with European ideals and principles, as far as the conditions of the land allow such to be put into practical operation. With a Sultan shut up in his palace, and utterly powerless in the hands of unscrupulous Viziers who fritter away his Treasury, poor Morocco is in a bad way, and its conditions can only produce Raisulis; the only wonder being that not more such patriots are brought to the

active front. The late Sultan Mulai Hassan is said to have held it as a maxim that Morocco could only be ruled from horseback, by which he meant restless campaigning against a restless people. The Sultan must see and be seen by his people. If such vigour and activity were necessary years ago, under a Sultan who ruled also in virtue of his spiritual prestige, how much more necessary are these qualities now, when Morocco is more closely in contact with European methods and ideas, when the ruler has sacrificed his spiritual prestige, and forfeited the respect of his subjects, when he has allowed his Treasury to be fleeced by self-seeking ministers, to be replenished by pawning all that is dear to his people, only to be fleeced again by an unconscionable set of thieves? Until the Great Powers can insist on the Maghzen being reformed, and men of capacity and conscientious character being entrusted with the offices of State, there is little hope for Morocco, unless a Raisuli takes the matter in hand and sweeps the Fez clique off the face of the earth. Then Europe might behold a *Morocco redivivus!*

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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.

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### POSTAL INGENUITY.

A letter has been received at Tower Bridge Police Court addressed as follows:—

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children  
and honnes  
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The postal officials interpreted this to mean the Inspector of Children and Homes, that is, the local representative of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the communication was delivered accordingly.

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## CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated July 6th, from our New York correspondent.)

### THE SENDING OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET TO THE PACIFIC.

Nothing was more natural than that the decision to increase the defensive strength of the United States in the Pacific by sending the Atlantic fleet into the waters on the West side of the American continent should, in view of the still prominent Japanese-American question, be generally brought into connection with that question. Not all the official and semi-official assurances that the transfer of the fleet had absolutely no political significance, nor even the statement of the United States Secretary for the Navy at San Francisco that it was only to give the San Franciscoers an opportunity for once of seeing a naval spectacle, could prevent deeper motives being sought for. But what is more natural than that the United States, who have interests in the Pacific as well as in the Atlantic, should occasionally strengthen their naval forces in the former ocean? As a matter of fact, it was determined two years ago, when there was no controversy with Japan—which, in spite of all assurances that the best of understandings prevails between Japan and the United States, cannot be kept out of the sphere of political considerations—to increase the small fleet in the Pacific by sending some ships from the Atlantic coast. But even in view of the Japanese-American question the project of transferring the Atlantic fleet would not have attracted so much notice, if in certain circles in America such a stir had not been made and if the thing had not been done so secretly. The positive statement of the Secretary of President Roosevelt that the transfer of the fleet had not been planned, followed almost on the heels of the equally positive official statement that the battle-ships might eventually go to the Pacific, but solely as a cruise for exercises. There followed, in a certain degree, the contradiction of a *démenti*. Several newspapers express the view that the Secretary of the Navy, in his utterances about the despatch of the Atlantic battle-ship fleet, prematurely disclosed the plans of the Government. The sending of the fleet had been planned but, in order to avoid creating the impression that the plan had a political meaning of any kind, the intention had been not to make the plan known until the autumn and then gradually. The despatch of the ships might easily have been explained upon the ground that they were to visit the South American countries which Mr. Root, the Secretary of State, had visited in the course of his tour after the last Pan-American Congress; and once in Pacific waters, the fleet might have remained there, without attracting much attention, as long as the Government thought necessary. Under the circumstances, however, as the plan has now obtained publicity, it is natural that American and Japanese Jingoos should regard the despatch of the fleet as a rattling of the sword in its scabbard. What is more natural than that American Jingoos should voice the opinion that President Roosevelt wishes to show the Japanese the "big stick"? Under present circumstances, high political importance will be attached in some circles to the sending of the fleet, whether the Government likes it or not.

The despatch of so great an Armada would not have been entirely unnoticed at any other time, as the Americans have no adequate naval station in the Pacific for so large a fleet. But that circumstance would not have been so inflated as it is just now. The Atlantic fleet certainly has an interesting task before it. During the Spanish-American war the battle-ship "Oregon" made a rapid voyage from the Far East to the Atlantic through the Magellan Straits. That voyage has now to be accomplished in the reverse direction, by a fleet of sixteen battle-ships, four cruisers and other vessels. Those who perceive a rattling of the sword in the despatch of the fleet find a confirmation of their views in the reports that the President will recommend Congress next Session to establish a great naval station at the Philippines and to fortify the islands. In their sensation-mongering and their puffing of unimportant incidents in connection with the Japanese-American question, certain American newspapers have done no great service to their countrymen. The Japanese Jingo papers are of course equally guilty. In view of the political importance attributed to the attack on some Japanese in San Francisco, one cannot refrain from asking—

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who would ever think of a war with China if a New York mob attacked a Chinese laundry?

**VICTIMS OF "THE GLORIOUS FOURTH".**

The Americans have once more celebrated their Fourth of July, the nation's cradle festival; and even more than in former years they have demonstrated their patriotism by the gigantic sums of money spent on fireworks, as well as by the greater number of victims that the "Glorious Fourth" demanded. Although the authorities endeavoured to restrict as much as possible the sale of dangerous kinds of fireworks, which are let off by young people with the greatest recklessness and carelessness, the number of fatal accidents was greater than last year. It is usual on the morrow of the "Fourth" to take account of the victims of the festival. The Chicago *Tribune* reckons that 37 men, women and children were killed by accidents, and 2,153 injured. The number of killed, compared with the losses at last year's festival, is much higher, and the list of killed will be considerably extended in the course of the next few days, as a fatal result from tetanus is to be apprehended in many of the cases of injury. In Pittsburgh five human lives were sacrificed to the overflowing patriotism; two deaths are on the list of losses at Chicago. The injuries are mostly burns, sustained through careless handling of crackers and similar fireworks. The injuries through explosions of gunpowder are fewer in comparison with those of last year, and the murderous child's pistol is responsible for 205 wounded as against 304 in 1906.

**TAFT AND HUGHES.**

From the ranks of the Republicans who have cast an eye on the White House, the form of Mr. Taft, the Secretary of War, looms larger and larger; and it may be taken as certain that Taft, the special confidant of the President, will be the Republican candidate for the Presidency if Mr. Roosevelt should not at the last moment, yielding to the pressure of public opinion, decide to accept another nomination. Of good material for Presidents there is in the Republican party, in contrast to that of the Democrats, no lack. The Governor of New York, Charles H. Hughes, would also prove a strong candidate, being more and more regarded as a Presidential possibility. Mr. Hughes has made himself popular throughout the whole country by the reforms that he has introduced. If he should seek to be nominated for the Presidency, which he has by no means done as yet, his candidature might be very dangerous to Taft's candidature. But, according to reports from Washington, it is now intended to put up Mr. Hughes as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Formerly a statesman who was elected Vice-President was supposed to be shelved, as an unwritten law decreed that a Vice-President could not be elected President. When Roosevelt in his time was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, it was intended to leave politically out in the cold the young and ambitious statesman whose energy and self-reliance were not agreeable to the drivers of the Republican machine. Fate determined otherwise. Moreover, American political life has undergone a transformation, and the political machines can no longer behave so dictatorially to the electorate as they did a few years ago; the personal attractiveness of a candidate is today more apt to turn the scale with the electors. A candidate, too, is no longer, as he was in former years, the pliant tool of a party to whose piping he must dance. Now therefore a Vice-President need absolutely no longer consider himself from the first as politically dead.

Vice-President Fairbanks is making all possible efforts to obtain a nomination for the Presidency. He has, however, but a small chance of finding favour with the Republican National Convention. He has also had a very painful experience which, has brought upon him many reproaches from temperance and religious circles. When President Roosevelt, on his last journey through Indiana, Mr. Fairbanks' native State, attended a reception at his house, Mr. Fairbanks set before some of the guests a "cocktail", a famous American drink which, when served with a cherry in it, is extremely toothsome. Now Fairbanks himself is an enemy of all alcoholic drinks; but none the less the teetotalers and religious circles were in the highest degree incensed that Fairbanks should have tolerated any sort of alcoholic drink in his house. It does not pay a politician to incur the hostility of the temperance people, since the fairest political prospects may thus be speedily marred.

On the Democratic side great confusion prevails. Democrats in all parts of the country protest against another Bryan candidature, as he has not the least chance—so his Democratic opponents declare—of being elected because he is again astride of an unfortunate hobby-horse. But whom else should the Democrats put up for the highest office? They have no other suitable candidate, so they must accept the candidature of Bryan, for good or ill.

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**RANDOM NOTES.**

Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio was lately invited to explode in the Carrara marble quarries the biggest mine ever dug and loaded by the hand of mortal man. 8,000 kilos of marble blasting powder, equal in force to a charge of 24,000 kilos of ordinary blasting powder, were buried in the heart of the marble mountain Fossa del Porta and Signor d'Annunzio the poet was to press a button connected with the electric wires that were to cause the explosion that would blow the Fossa del Porta into the air. An enormous crowd of reporters, sculptors etc. assembled early in the morning to witness the memorable ceremony of blowing up a mountain, even the composer Puccini coming to endeavour to assimilate some new effect for his next orchestral inspiration. Gabriele arrived in a 90 horse power automobile at the foot of the mountain; all he had to do was to wave a red flag and press a button. Suddenly from the mountains round came the sound of a horn "What enquired the poet" has Siegfried left his German home to wake the echoes of the marble mount with triple blast of horn?" The officials were unable to keep up this style of conversation and baldly replied that the horn was sounded in compliance with police regulations, to warn the people of the approaching explosion. The poet then seized the flag and was about to wave it, when a chivalrous thought occurred to him. Turning to Signorina Garibaldi who stood near him he begged her to induce the somewhat noisy experiment in his stead. The Signorina, overcome at the unexpected honour, dropped the flag and pressed her finger unerringly upon the fateful button. The mountain opened, blood-red flames poured aloft from its vitals and with a roar as of thunder 200,000 tons of snow-white marble crashed into the valley. "The mountain has bowed her knee to thy youthful beauty, Signorina," cried d'Annunzio, obligingly living up to his reputation as a poet. These burning words were received by loud applause from the bystanders. A cloud of marble dust arose, blocking from view the mountain and the spectators, but the chivalrous d'Annunzio leapt into his automobile and went careering off to his Tuscan villa, happy in the assurance that his knightly act and noble words were ringing through the Italian vales and were being telegraphed to editors of many a daily journal from the foot of the Alps to Sicilian fields.

A tremendous reception awaited Nazarro, the defied, the King of Automobilists, on his return to his native place with the Kaiser's Cup under one arm and the Grand Prix de Dieppe under the other. He is the hero of the hour in Turin. Banquets are being arranged in his honour, reporters of all the journals describe his every action, however trivial, the common Council of his native village are making plans to bestow on him the freedom of the municipality, and is even thinking of changing the name of the market place to "Piazza Nazarro". The genial hero's profits for the year amount to 280,000 lire, the rewards of three first prizes won in Sicily, in the Taunus race and in the Grand Prix. There are three more races due to come off in the next few months, so if his luck does not desert him, Nazarro may well earn half a million this year. Fame and money are the two incentives of his automobilistic career. "We drive to live" he remarked somewhat sentimentally to a reporter of the *Stampa*; "My two parents are still living, modest, good people, who have hitherto worked for me, and who have shed heaven alone knows how many tears over me and my brothers and sisters when we were poor and ill. My youth was always joyless and sad. Now, naturally enough, I long to make my father's and mother's old age all the more full of pleasure. The 280,000 lire I have earned mean happiness, paradise for my dear ones." A man of fine feeling if a trifle sentimental, this daring chauffeur. During the Dieppe race Nazarro for a time was travelling 157 kilometres to the hour, but that failed to excite him in the least. "Automobiling", he says, "is above all a question of nerves. I have no nerves and therefore steering a racing-car at top speed is for me merely a sport. In order to conquer, above all one must know and love one's machine. I love my car like a sister, like a bride, and allow no one to touch it. With my own hands I fit it together, piece by piece, screw by screw. I watch it, guard it, caress it like a noble racehorse (one would like to see Nazarro caressing his motor car. Wasn't it *Ortheris* who said, apropos of bestowing the same attentions on an elephant, that "you might as well pat a grand piano?"). And when on the eventful day I demand the supreme effort from its sensitive and powerful organism, the car rewards me for my love, runs and wins!" Even at supreme moments Nazarro remains equally imaginative. In the Dieppe race his only thought he says was "That devil of a Szisz is in front of you, you must overtake him." At the commencement of every race Nazarro forebars to strain his car over much, lets himself be overtaken without remonstrance, spares his strength,



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his machine and his petrol. It is only in the last quarter of the race that he lets it rip, so to speak. He then becomes one with his car. A sort of delirium possesses him. He steers more instinctively — and therefore with unerring certainty, — than according to the dictates of common sense. "Was your reception by the French public in Dieppe after your great victory really so enthusiastic as the papers depicted it?" he was asked. "I should say so," answered Nazarro with a smile of irony. "They called out *Sale italien, vive Duray* and I replied as well as I could and quoted the words of their Chaubronne." It is true that the French ladies would have nought to do with the vanquisher of the French motorists. While in Germany the fair sex became so enamoured of the Italian "god in the car" that he daily received 8 or 10 love letters, the wounded French women in their patriotism saved him the painful task of having to refuse love avowals. "A racer does not love!" That is the essential preliminary of success.

A vernacular newspaper case just decided in Calcutta throws an interesting light on the character of the journalists who are conducting the seditious campaign in India nowadays, these being often mere youths, holding positions as editor, manager, printer, proofreader, office boy, and hawkker at one and the same time. According to the *Telegraph's* correspondent at Allahabad, a Bengali youth, described as "editor and publisher" of the paper "Sonar Bangla," or "Golden Bengal," copies of which he himself had hawked for sale, was prosecuted for having infringed the provisions of the Press Act by publishing the journal without the usual declaration before a magistrate. On being asked his age, he replied that he was seventeen or eighteen. He was then asked, "Your educational qualifications?" "Please, I appeared, but unfortunately got plucked at the entrance examination. I am now studying at home." The magistrate observed that it was strange that young lads with a smattering of English and Bengali should be misled in this way, and write like madmen. He was fined £13 6s. 8d., or in default four months' rigorous imprisonment.

In various journals are appearing accounts of the difficulties which are embarrassing the participants in the Paris-Pekin motor race. These difficulties by no means ceased at Krasnojarsk. At first, indeed, according to the *Corriere della Sera*, the roads were passable, but a halt had to be called at a modest little river called the Kentschung, for the ferry boat had sunk, and the trans-Siberian railway was too far off to admit of its bridges being used. The motorists had the Starost of a neighbouring village fetched and he, calling the villagers together, managed with a deal of difficulty to raise the boat from its resting place on the river bed, and by its means to ferry the motor across. More serious difficulties began at Atshinsk. Hardly had the car left that place when it sank in a morass. Luckily the Taronta, a police official, had accompanied the travellers on horseback in order to show them the way to Marunsk. He summoned soldiers, police and raftsmen from Atshinsk and after two hours' indefatigable toil, they rescued the car from its unfortunate position. But the further the car went, the worse became the road. At last, after a long trip through desolate and monotonous country, the car arrived at Marunsk. The whole population awaited the travellers at the gates and the Pristaf bade them welcome. Early next morning they started again. The car bumped against all sorts of obstacles hidden in the slime, and its occupants had to cling on with might and main to avoid being thrown overboard. The whole car was so covered with mud that ventilation of the radiator became almost impossible. In jumping a ditch the hind portion of the car came to earth with such a jolt that the feed pipe of the petrol tank broke. The worst obstacle faced the travellers in the outskirts of Tomsk. A piece of marshy ground was encountered, to go round which was impossible, since on either side were impenetrable forests. They attempted to get across by going at top speed, but just when they hoped they had cleared it, the head wheels stuck. All their efforts were in vain, the automobile remained as if planted. Prince Borghese then had 10 moujiks and 4 horses felled from a village 3 versts away. The peasants felled a number of trees in the neighbouring woods, and using the trunks of these as levers, endeavoured to raise the machine from the mud and eventually succeeded.

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## RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft  
des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

### Hasemann's Töchter.

Volksstück in 4 Acten von Adolph L'Arronge.

Cast:

Anton Hasemann, Kunst- u. Handelsgärtner	Walther Blencke.
Albertine, seine Frau	Rosa Laasner.
Emilie,	Elvira de Miot.
Rosa, deren Töchter	Gertrud Gader.
Franziska,	Erna Nitter.
Wilhelm Knorr, Schlossermeister,	Hugo Werner-Kahle.
Emilienz Gatte	Paul Barleben.
Herrmann Körner, Fabrikant	Hans v. Wolzogen.
Baron von Zinnow	Georg Mendel.
Klinkert, Handschuhmacher	Mia Thomas.
Frau Klinkert	Walther Tantz.
Eduard Klein, Provisor in der Löwenapotheke	Paul Köllner.
Dr. Seiler	Lucy Böhlke.
Anna, Dienstmädchen bei Hasemann	Robert Babinsky.
Fritz, Schlosserlehrling	

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Tomorrow, Monday, at 7.30 p.m.

### Baumeister Solness.

Schauspiel in 3 Acten von Henrik Ibsen.

Cast:

Baumeister Halvard Solness	Max Thomas.
Frau Aline Solness, seine Gattin	Mia Thomas.
Dr. Herdal, Hausarzt	Rudolf Horstmeyer.
Knut Brovik, ehemals Architekt, jetzt Assistent bei Solness	Georg Mendel.
Ragnar Brovik, sein Sohn, Zeichner	Paul Köllner.
Kaja Fosli, seine Nichte, Buchhalterin	Johanna Becker.
Fraulein Hilde Wangel	Nina Sandow.

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Emil Wünscher  
Frauenstrasse, Ecke Neumarkt.

In the village of Khaldejem marshy ground again stopped them, but the motorists borrowed five horses from the Starost, harnessed them to the car, and lashing them with whips, the car was drawn at full gallop over the morass. At length the golden domes of Tomsk became visible and the reception that awaited them there almost made the motorists forget the discomforts and privations of the road thither.

In the *Journal de l'Université* is a review of a lately published book of memoirs which contains among other things a detailed account of the tragic fate of Vatel the *Chef*. The case is historic, but details of the affair have been wanting. Vatel the famous *chef*, greatest, indeed, of all *chefs*, took his own life on the day when he became convinced that in his responsible office at the court of Louis XIV. he had been guilty of a great fiasco. The King with his Court was at Chantilly and one day it chanced that the supply of meat gave out at several tables since the number of guests had unexpectedly increased. This shortage of viands pricked poor Vatel to the heart. "My reputation and my honour are lost," he groaned. "I cannot bear this shame." Like some madman's hallucination the lacking meat was for ever surging in his brain. A Chamberlain, who was much attached to the *chef*, heard of his distress and hurried to the kitchen. "Vatel," he said with a praiseworthy

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effort at consolation, "it is all right again, that dish for his Majesty was a masterpiece." "My Lord," replied the outraged knight of the cuisine, in accents gloomy but dignified, "Your endless kindness unmans me, but I know that at several tables the meat gave out." He was inconsolable. Early next morning Vatel, who had not been to bed, was roaming like a madman through the streets. He was awaiting the fish for that day's dinner, and had sent messengers to every available harbour to fetch some. At last he met a servant carrying two baskets of fish: "Is that all?", he asked. The servant, who had no idea that many others had been sent in pursuit of fish, replied: "Yes, that is all". When after a short interval no one else appeared the awful thought came to Vatel that that day the fish would run short as the meat had before. "I am done for" he cried "I cannot survive the disgrace!" Rushing to his room he fell upon the point of his sword. The first two wounds were not mortal, but he had the hardihood to raise himself again and once more fell upon the sword which this time buried itself in his heart. At that moment messenger after messenger began to arrive with quantities of fish. Some one hurried to against Vatel of the fact, but alas! the unique culinary artist lay, a martyr to his conception of duty, weltering in his gore.

According to Mark Twain, Darwin is not only responsible for expounding the origin of species and for settling for all time the laws which govern life on earth, but can also be referred to as the man who has given a receipt for curing children of telling lies. Mark's daughter Susy, the most intelligent of his children, was at one time the incarnation of truth. But on one evil day she suddenly began to tell lies, and that not shyly or with embarrassment, but perfectly openly, composedly and with aplomb. Her mother was horrified, she attempted to stop this grievous change in her daughter's character, but in vain; frowns, threats, punishments, endearments, all remained useless. But at last Mark Twain read in one of Darwin's books "one should never torment a child which, after for a long time having been a lover of truth suddenly begins to tell lies; it is an atavism i.e. something which many years before has happened to one of its ancestors, and it will pass as it did before." Mark had great confidence in Darwin and proposed to his wife to follow the sage's advice. Susy was allowed to lie as much as she liked, and six months later she stopped as suddenly as she had begun. Her lies dropped, so to speak, like a high temperature.

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## GREAT BRITAIN'S INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

(Contributed.)

The rapid progress and development of New Zealand, her resources, the energy and Imperial sentiment of her people, the important rôle which she is destined to play in the near future, the position she holds among self-governing Colonial States—all warranted the Imperial Government acceding to the request of her Colonial Parliament and raising her status to that of a *Dominion*. The fact of another British Colony in the Pacific growing to manhood and becoming a matured member of the Imperial body accentuates the importance of British interests in that fateful Ocean.

With the appearance, of late, of the first really satisfactory and complete life of Captain Cook, by Mr. Kitson, the general reader is able to grasp Great Britain's true relationship to the Pacific. From a glance at the map in this volume a very vivid impression of the thorough and extensive nature of Cook's work in the Pacific is evidenced; courses cross and recross each other in a positive network. Great Britain owes both her hereditary interest and her present strong influence in that Ocean, in a notable degree, to the great sea-explorer Captain Cook. Natives still talk of "Tuté" and his times, as if the great sailor had visited these seas not more than twenty years ago. Relics of his visits are preserved, like bones of Saints in churches, tales are still told of him, and English is the *lingua franca* of the Pacific. *The Times* has, on several occasions of late, dwelt on the importance of England's interests in this Ocean. It may not be inopportune to enlarge somewhat on this subject suggested by New Zealand's new status, the revival of the story of Captain Cook's labours in these waters, and the present acute commercial rivalry between Japan and America for dominance in the Pacific. To say that England has special claims on an Ocean extending over one-fourth part of the globe may sound fairly arrogant! Yet England has a strong case. Her Empire and her dominance in certain areas are not matters of commercial rapacity or hap-hazard chance; neither are they the outcome of the spirit of adventure of a virile race launching out into the deep. The need of self-preservation, and pressure from without, have been the originating forces. She needs the produce of such regions of the world, and she cannot tolerate the dominance of either a Spanish, or a Dutch, or a French possessor who excludes all others from their fair share in areas of the globe and tracks of the Ocean which should be free and unrestrained for the trading of the whole world. As regards the Pacific, if Britishers were not the actual discoverers, they followed hard on the heels of Spain and Portugal. No country has ever had half such prestige in the Southern Seas as Great Britain; her seamen have charted and surveyed that Ocean from its American to its Asiatic shores, and are doing so still; the very nomenclature of those waters betrays her share in this discovery and charting. Her sailors laid the first stones of civilisation among its lands and islands, and her missionaries raised the walls; the trade now shared legitimately by many nations was once purely English. Now-a-days little is done to preserve or extend England's prestige and commercial interests, although other nations are waking up to the fact that Pacific possessions and trade are worth having, notably France, Germany, Japan and America. England, while possessing sufficient sporting and generous instincts as to accept ungrudgingly commercial rivalry, even in her own particular spheres of influence, has ever been cursed by a blind, happy-go-lucky policy, or lack of policy, in this Ocean. New Zealand was secured by a fluke. Fiji went a-begging until it is surprising that England now claims it, the Cook group and other islands were secured by that late Imperialistic enthusiast, Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, who was ridiculed for his pains. England might, and ought to have had, in virtue of her Continental Australian possession, New Caledonia as well as the Friendly Islands. The former is full of precious minerals, and has now a French penal settlement, an undesirable, over-flowing neighbour to Australia, within three days' steam. The Friendly Group, with one of the best harbours in the Pacific, lies in a direct line from Sydney and New Zealand to the future Panama Canal, the opening of which will create a new highway to the British Antipodes, and enormously increase the importance of England's possession in the Pacific. Yet these islands were nearly allowed, for no just or reasonable cause or claim, to pass into rival hands. The present, as well as the past, passive, let-alone policy, on England's part, is proving disastrous to Australia, for it signifies that the mother country is allowing her to be surrounded by the possessions of European Powers which geographically, commercially and strategically belong to her by natural right and position, especially as she has been a British continent and State in those waters long before these European powers gained any interests or claims therein. The New Hebrides are being rapidly absorbed by France, much to the chagrin of Australia who has to abide by the diffident policy of her mother country. Likewise in the case of

New Guinea and the Solomon Group, a distinctly Australian continental appanage, the most astounding lack of foresight and prudence has been exhibited. The Premier of Queensland annexes these islands, but Lord Derby, the Colonial Secretary at that time, refused to endorse this annexation, so now three-fourths of this geographical possession go into rival hands, and a German naval base has come to exist in unpleasantly close quarters to an unprotected Australian continent. In spite of her discovery of nearly all these lands and islands, of her having policed them ever since, charted and surveyed and named them, studied scientifically the maladies incident to them, in spite of French, German, American and Japanese wide-awakeness in this Ocean, of the commercial development and consequent utility of coaling depôts, and need of naval bases along the route of the future canal traffic and to the Canadian Pacific ports, Great Britain has no policy, takes no measures, makes no decided, practical efforts to develop her resources in this Ocean, for as the *Times* remarked awhile ago, "It will all come straight, she thinks, and meanwhile the cricket averages want attending to!" A mere romantic interest in the Pacific will not go far, in modern days of strenuous nations' world-wide policy, in deciding the future control of the greatest Ocean of the world, nor in safe-guarding interests more substantial than those of any other nation. Englishmen have been told by Mr. Chamberlain and the late Cecil Rhodes to think imperially, but before doing so they need first of all to think geographically. The average Britisher, not to mention the general class of "free and independent electors", knows nothing of the Pacific. How many sixth-form boys or undergraduates, or even military and naval officers could draw a map of the Pacific and give account of the British possessions in that Ocean! Words from a late article in the *Times* may fittingly conclude this Pacific panorama: "It is never too late to mend; and we may reasonably hope that the progress of the Panama Canal and the increasing activities of France and Germany", and it might be added of the United States and Japan, "will remind both our rulers and our people that we also have a great heritage in those vast and scattered territories, and that, if we neglect to seize and to hold it, we shall have only ourselves to blame for any loss of prestige or of profit which our supineness may entail. We have received much from our fathers; and, above all, traditions of individual enterprise and national energy which it behoves us to uphold."

### The Mining Town of Freiberg

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1907  
**Grand Historical Parade**  
 of the miners of the Royal Mines. Start at 9.30 a.m. from Werner Platz (3 minutes from station). March through the town to the Cathedral. Divine Service there. Break-up at 10.30 at the "BrauhoF". Festival concert. Admission free. Train from Dresden (Hauptbahnhof) 7.20 a.m. For window seats apply to O. Tietze, BrauhoF, Freiberg.

**Perfumes. Georg Häntzschel**  
 2 Struve Strasse 2.

### GOLF AT BADEN.

Once more the Committee of the Baden-Baden Golf Club announce their annual Golf Tournament on the excellent nine hole course in the valley of the Oos. The Baden-Baden Club has earned an additional title to fame this year, since its professional, young Gassiat, a Basque player from Biarritz, was the runner up to the famous Massey for the French Championship. The tournament this year begins on August 1st with the Competition for the "The Myers Cup". This open Challenge Cup, carries with it the title of "Champion of Baden". It must be won three years in succession to become the property of the winner. It was won last year by Mr. Gordon Voorhies, U. S. A.

The Ladies' Putting Competition takes place on August 5th for a Challenge Cup presented by the Rev. T. Archibald S. and Mrs. White and won last year by Miss Duke.

The Men's Handicap Foursome for Prizes, presented by H. C. Duval Esq. and won in 1906 by Mr. Hugh F. Lyon and Mr. W. O. Roosevelt, will be played on August 6th and following days.

The Grand International Amateur Handicap Challenge Cup will be played for on August 12th. The competition will be played by strokes over two full rounds of 18 holes. This cup also must be won 3 years in succession to become the property of the winner, who last year was Mr. Oscar Heeren who was also successful in the Men's Handicap Match Play which commences this year on August 13th.

The last event of the tournament will be the contest for the "Roosevelt Cup", an open Challenge Cup, which carries with it the title of "Champion of the Black Forest". This competition is played in March and August. It was won in 1905 by Mr. R. Pardoe Matthews. For both the Championship Cups, the first round will be medal play. The eight Competitors who return the best scores, will then be drawn in pairs, and the Competition will be decided by match play.

### "YOUTHFUL REVOLUTIONARIES."

The fortitude and fearlessness of the younger adherents of the Russian revolutionary organisation is grimly illustrated by the following incident which took place recently at Simferopol, and is related by the *Evening Standard* correspondent.

A constable's attention was drawn by a stranger to two youths, aged about eighteen or nineteen, one wearing a red blouse and the other a black one, sitting and smoking near the church porch. The stranger requested the constable to arrest them. The constable declined, with the protest that after the wholesale arrests during the last fortnight there was no more room in the prison. The stranger then showed his card to the policeman. He was a member of the political police. Compelled to obey, the constable advanced towards the young men, who now arose and opened a revolver fire, striking the policeman in the shoulder and right foot. The secret agent discreetly kept out of danger, but raised an alarm, and the youths retreated into a by-street and entered an untenanted house. An inspector of police, close on their heels, managed to gain an entrance before they could bar the door behind them. He was instantly killed with four revolver shots. A squad of dragoons, with a 10-pounder gun, was brought up and the house surrounded. The two youthful defenders of the extemporised fort appeared warily at an upper open window, and a parley was held with the dragoon commandant. The latter said he would give the youths fifteen minutes in which to surrender.

The red-shirted rebel said they would capitulate if the commandant would pledge his word that he and his companion would not be summarily shot. I should here state that during the parley the dragoons' rifles had been grounded and their revolvers repouchéd. The commandant gave the desired pledge, but, on the instant, as the youth, in token of surrender, flung down his revolver, he was shot through the eye and brain by his companion within. The latter then stepped to the window, smoking a cigarette, emptied his revolver at random among the dragoons, wounding two of them, and flung his empty weapon at the head of the commandant. The 10-pounder gun was then directed against the wall, between two windows, wrecking the frontage, and the house was stormed by the dragoons, who found only three corpses, those of the police inspector and the two youths, the second of whom had shot himself with his dead companion's revolver. An eye-witness of this incident says the dragoons were in "a running perspiration of fear", believing, at first, that the desperate youths had a store of live bombs in the untenanted house, and that they (the troops) had been deliberately decoyed within short range of the deadly weapons.

### LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 19th of July 1907.

- Mr. M. Davis, Berlin, H. Fürstenbad (garni).
- Mr. and Mrs. W. Steinert, Boston, H. Fürstenbad (garni).
- Mr. C. Haller, London, H. du Nord.
- Mr. A. Giesmann, St. Paul, H. Pirnaischer Hof.
- Mr. C. Giesmann, St. Paul, H. Pirnaischer Hof.
- Mr. G. Farran, London, H. Stadt Rom.
- Mr. M. Chairfell, Bremen, H. Stadt Rom.
- Mr. and Mrs. A. Buehe, Chicago, R. Royal.
- Mr. and Mrs. L. Schneider, Chicago, H. Victoriashof.
- Dr. T. C. Potterton, Brooklyn, P. Donath.
- Rev. N. J. Joney, and family, Richmond, P. Donath.
- Miss W. N. Thompson, Hartford, P. Donath.
- Rev. R. C. Barrett, Ames, P. Donath.
- Miss S. R. Caldwell, Ottawa, P. Donath.
- Mr. W. M. Garrad, Greenwood, P. Donath.
- Miss D. M. Ruckleåd, Brooklyn, P. Donath.
- Miss J. Ginnes, Brooklyn, P. Donath.
- Miss M. Spencer, New York, P. Fricke.
- Miss E. Spencer, New York, P. Fricke.
- Mr. J. Aimes, Louisiana, P. König.
- Mr. R. W. Garrad, Greenwood, P. König.
- Mr. W. Caemerer, Atlantic, P. Schmalz.
- Miss M. Caemerer, Atlantic, P. Schmalz.
- Miss P. Wagner, New York, P. Schmalz.
- Miss E. Eberhart, New York, P. Schmalz.
- Mr. W. Petry, Los Angeles, H. Carlton.
- Mr. H. Stikwell, New York, H. Carlton.
- Mr. H. Southwick, New York, H. Carlton.
- Mr. and Mrs. G. Walpole, London, H. Carlton.
- Mr. and Mrs. C. Frank, Boston, H. Carlton.
- Mr. J. Bayne-Adam, Ohio, H. Curiänder Haus.
- Mr. and Mrs. H. Brunhaus, York, H. zum Schweizerkeller.
- Mr. A. Seng, Pittsburg, H. Strehlener Hof.
- Mr. W. Seng, Pittsburg, H. Strehlener Hof.
- Mr. E. Mann, Peona, H. Weber.
- Mrs. M. Mann, Chicago, H. Weber.
- Miss J. Mann, Chicago, H. Weber.
- Mr. F. Günster, Los Angeles, Wolff's Hotel garni.
- Mr. H. Patty, Redlands, Wolff's Hotel garni.
- Mrs. M. Günster, Los Angeles, Wolff's Hotel garni.
- Mr. and Mrs. R. Spaulding, Montclair, P. Becker-Opitz.
- Dr. and Mrs. J. Kelso, Albert-Sea, P. Petereit.
- Miss L. Kelso, Albert-Sea, P. Petereit.
- Mr. W. Spargrave, Pittsburg, P. Petereit.
- Miss J. Thompson, Liverpool, P. Petereit.
- Miss S. Thompson, Liverpool, P. Petereit.
- Miss K. Mac Cenley, Philadelphia, P. Petereit.
- Miss F. Mac Cenley, Philadelphia, P. Petereit.
- Mr. G. Roberts, Washington, P. Petereit.
- Dr. F. Cuttler, New York, P. Petereit.
- Mr. J. H. Woodward, New York, P. Rudeloff.
- Mr. C. Woodward, New York, P. Rudeloff.
- Mr. L. Tessler, St. Paul, P. Rudeloff.
- Dr. M. Tessler, St. Paul, P. Rudeloff.
- Mr. A. Tessler, St. Paul, P. Rudeloff.
- Mr. L. Tessler, St. Paul, P. Rudeloff.
- Mr. A. B. Guysi, Detroit, P. Rudeloff.
- Mr. J. Guysi, Detroit, P. Rudeloff.
- Mr. J. Welch, Detroit, P. Rudeloff.
- Mr. B. A. Stott, Detroit, P. Rudeloff.



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Grand Concert Daily

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Large selection of ready made goods. Goods made to order in shortest possible time.

**LOCAL.**

At Emil Richter's Art Salon Prager Strasse an exhibition of the pictures of the Parisian artist Charles Cottet will be opened tomorrow. This will be the first opportunity afforded to Dresdeners of seeing a collection of Cottet's pictures; some 50 in number they are chiefly figures and landscapes from Brittany, while there are also some Venetian scenes, and figure studies from Algiers and Morocco.

The pictures are characterised by deep artistic feelings, and a strength of form and colour confined to the essentials, giving proof that the artist is justly considered in France to be the most important of modern French painters.

The Venetian scenes and portraits by Arthur Studd, London, are still in the Gallery while the studies of roses by L. E. Pernan, London, will also be on view for a few days longer.

A grand historical Miner's Parade in Freiberg will take place tomorrow, Monday morning. The procession is to start from the Werner Platz, close to the railway station, at 9.30 a. m.; and will march by way of Körner Strasse, Schiller Strasse, Peters Strasse, the Obermarkt, and Berg Strasse to the Cathedral, where Divine Service will be held. After the service the procession will continue its march through a great part of the old town to the "Brauhoft Etablissement" and there break up; a grand festival concert at the establishment (entrance free) closing the proceedings. The strikingly handsome costumes of the miners, recalling by-gone times of Saxon history and development, always awaken fresh and lively interest; and a visit to the old mining town is much to be recommended, especially for that day, to strangers who have not yet made the picturesque trip to Freiberg and may now gain a specially agreeable impression of the place to carry away with them.

A train leaves the Hauptbahnhof for Freiberg at 7.20 a. m. arriving there at 8.12, just in time for the Parade.

As already announced the Koschat Quintett will give concerts at the "Bergkeller", in Berg Strasse, tomorrow and on Tuesday. The Quintett consists of Herr Rudolf Traxler, Walter Fournes, Clemens Fochler, Georg Haan, and Herr Thomas Koschat—the composer of the song "Verlassen bin i" known all over the world—conducts in person. All the gentlemen are members of the Royal Opera at Vienna. The programmes consist almost entirely of Herr Koschat's beautiful songs which, wherever German songs are sung, call forth stormy applause. Tickets bought in advance from the firm F. Ries, 70 pf.; or at the entrance to the Concert Garden, 1 mark.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p. m. Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by the Infantry regiment No. 177, and the band will play at the Schloss Platz about 12.40.

**LATEST TELEGRAMS.**

**Seoul, July 20.** The streets are patrolled by military. Heavy rain has frightened the crowd away. Quiet was restored at nightfall. The Japanese shops are guarded. Police reports state that 25 Japanese have been killed or wounded by riotous Koreans, but that no other serious accidents are known to have occurred. An official Japanese report ascribes the disorders to Korean soldiers, over whom their officers had lost authority. The Emperor had been very anxious about the disturbances and had written to Marquis Ito a letter of excuse for his ignorant subjects, for whose turbulence he expressed his regret. Marquis Ito, in his reply, said he would take measures to prevent further disorders. The Marquis authorized General Hasegawa to take military control of the town. Guards have been offered to the Consulates.

**Seoul, July 20.** Korean soldiers mutinied today, broke out of barracks, and attacked a police station. After firing several volleys, they dispersed the police and, assisted by a mob, began to attack individual Japanese and the Japanese official quarter to which the Japanese inhabitants had fled for safety. A detachment of Japanese troops came to the support of the police, and pursued the mutineers.

**Constantinople, July 20.** It is reported that the American Embassy will take the opportunity afforded by the bomb outrage to renew their former demand to have a guard ship off Constantinople, as the other Powers have.