

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE U. S. AND JAPAN.

It is reported from San Francisco that there is a prospect of voluntary action on the part of the local authorities there, which will have the effect of settling the chief grievance of the Japanese, in respect to the admission of their children to the public elementary schools. Owing to the destruction wrought by the great fire, the city is still unable to make school room for half of its children, and building is very slow. The arrangement said to have been practically made is that as soon as the normal school accommodation shall have been restored, say by the end of the present year, Japanese children will be admitted "without question asked" to certain specified schools situated in localities where colour prejudice is least marked, or actually non-existent. It is believed that the other points in dispute will also be amicably settled before long.

The break-up of the corrupt municipal gang and the accession of the reformers to power in San Francisco has very considerably reduced the power of the organised Labour party, and, moreover, the trade unionists are beginning to see that the competition of Japanese skilled labour does not necessarily mean reduced wages, because the Jap is quite prepared to join the unions, and get as much pay as his white co-workers. Japanese coolie labour is more difficult to deal with, but it is contended that it presents no more insurmountable obstacles than Polish, Italian, or Hungarian or Russian unskilled labour in the labour market of the Pacific Slope.

Officially it is not admitted that anything of the character of negotiations for a settlement of the Japanese question is going on, but there need be no doubt on the subject, according to both Washington and San Francisco correspondents, who ought to be able to speak with some show of authority.

### NAVAL MATTERS.

The *Globe* hears from its New York correspondent that considerable dissatisfaction is expressed in the newspapers at the failure to fix responsibility for the terrible accident on board the battleship "Georgia". Rear-Admiral Thomas, in his report to the Navy Department, cannot even state with any degree of confidence the cause of the explosion of powder, but there is a very strong public opinion that it was caused by the undue hustling of the men by officers eager to make "records," as was undoubtedly the last similar accident on an American battleship.

The suggestion that the unusually large number of desertions from the battleship "Minneapolis," reported from Norfolk, Virginia, has something to do with discontent or uneasiness arising out of the "Georgia" explosion has no serious warranty, although some of the newspapers say that it has. It is certain, however, that increasing difficulty is being experienced in recruiting the *personnel* of the United States Navy. This is partly due to economic causes, which may disappear when the present boom in trade slows down, and partly to dislike of the inevitable discipline and to a growing knowledge of the dangers of service in modern warships even in time of peace.

In this connection it is surprising and interesting to learn from Rear-Admiral Stockton, commanding the American squadron now at Brest, an interview with whom is published by the *Herald*, that the majority of the men in the U. S. Navy come from the interior States, and that the newest of these States, Oklahoma, is actually the best recruiting ground that the United States Navy has yet found. Cowboys, the Admiral assured the *Herald* correspondent, make good sailors, and generally the Western influence "has undoubtedly much to do with the accuracy of our gun fire and the remarkable records our men have made in target practice."

Admiral Stockton admits that the recruiting difficulty exists, but attributes it mainly to the rapidity with which the Navy has grown during the past few years.

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### AN EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED.

A collision took place on Saturday at Salem in Michigan between a freight train and a passenger train filled with some 800 excursionists. About 40 persons lost their lives, while over an hundred were injured.

### ACCIDENT TO A NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMER.

The S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II" which is at present lying in Bremerhaven, and which was to sail today for New York, was the victim of a curious accident on Saturday evening. While coaling she suddenly canted to one side, so that water ran into the open coaling portholes and side windows, penetrating into the engine room and the bunkers. No water reached the cabins, saloons &c. The ship's pumps were at once set to work and it was expected the vessel would soon be dry again.

It appears that the "Kaiser Wilhelm" was lying on a mudbank beneath the wharf, and at the fall of the tide she slipped off and heeled over in the manner described. The rumours that the accident was due to an act of revenge are fully discounted. The ship's passengers will be forwarded in part by the S. S. "Bremen", in part by a vessel belonging to another line.

### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

#### THE FRENCH ARMY.

General Hagron, Vice-President of the Upper Military Council, has informed the Prime Minister and General Picquart that he cannot accept the responsibility of remaining at the head of the troops, since the introduction of a two years' service and the over hasty dismissal of the 1903 and 1904 recruits. He considers France would be in an unfavourable position should hostilities break out before the 31st of October next.

#### THE MILITARY BALLOON.

The dirigible military airship "La Patrie" ascended on Saturday from the aerostatic Park at Chalais near Meudon and passed over several villages. Special interest was evoked by the manoeuvres with a drag-rope and by landing practice. All the manoeuvres were completely successful.

#### A RELIC OF THE LAST EXHIBITION.

The vast Machinery Hall erected on the Champs de Mars at the time of the last Paris Exhibition has been acquired by the French War-Office, and will be broken up at the expense of the State and reerected on the manoeuvring ground at Issy near Paris; it will be used for military balloons and exhibition purposes.

#### THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

At Saturday's plenary sitting the first business was the consideration of addresses sent to the Conference.



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The proposal relating to the employment of the Geneva Convention in naval warfare together with the new provisos, already published, made by the Persian and Turkish Delegates with reference to the emblem of the Convention, was then agreed to unanimously.

In conclusion the President reminded the Delegates of the obligation laid upon them to preserve silence as to the discussions of the Conference, since the Delegation of one of the Great Powers had complained of the publication of reports of the Conference *in extenso*.

### ROYAL MOTOR IN COLLISION.

A laughable accident has occurred to the Archduke Joseph whilst motoring from Grosswardein to Vienna. The royal car collided with a cart belonging to a dealer in plaster statuettes, with the result that all the terra-cotta figures were scattered in the road. The dealer in the plaster casts swore roundly at the Archduke, but was appeased by payment for his broken works of art, and he shook hands cordially with his Highness after the latter had paid him liberally.

### TURKISH REFORMS.

The Constantinople journals publish a *communiqué* according to which the Sultan received the Yemen notables before their departure, expressed his regret at the recent occurrences there, and announced that he had approved of a reform project worked out by the Ministerial Council and had ordered it to be carried out. The project embraces measures for securing the prosperity and progress of the country and the successful operation of the administration of finance, justice and the police. Although a matter of punishable insurrectionary acts, the Sultan does not desire that there should be any bloodshed among the Mussulmans.

### ROBBERY ON A RUSSIAN TRAIN.

At Marelissy, a station on the Trans-Caucasian railway, a cashier was robbed of 50,000 roubles on Saturday. The robbers fired rifles and revolvers and threw three bombs, one of which exploded under a carriage of the train. A guard was killed, two others, as well as some passengers, being injured. The safe in one carriage was broken open and 10,000 roubles stolen. The robbers were twenty strong; the cashier was not injured.

### THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

From a reliable source it is reported that Raisuli is obtaining provisions, ammunition and arms, and that the Government is not in a position to prevent this.

News has reached Tangier that Raisuli has cut off all communication between Maclean and the outside world. This is regarded as a serious development of the situation. On the other hand rumours, which certainly lack confirmation, are current, that Raisuli has left his fastness with Maclean and has been taken captive by the 'Kmass tribe.

It is announced that the Maghzen has sent special messengers to this tribe, who received them well, and bade them, on their return to Fez, to assure the Sultan of the loyalty of the tribe and inform him that the adherents of the tribe were at the service of the Government and were prepared to concede all its demands.

### THE SITUATION IN COREA.

Rebels surrounded the Prime Minister's house in Seoul on Friday, but were dispersed by the police with the aid of artillery; the Prime Minister fled to the Imperial Palace while the other Ministers hurried to the Japanese Embassy.

*Reuter's Bureau*, in a cable of Saturday, reported that firing was continually to be heard and it was believed that a collision had occurred between Japanese troops and Korean soldiers. If the former

attack the latter the excitement will increase. At 10 a. m. an alleged plot was revealed to Marquis Ito. He was informed that the Imperial Guard had received secret instructions from the Emperor to force their way into the Palace at midnight and murder the entire Cabinet, which was responsible for his abdication. The Japanese occupied the Palace and awaited the accession of the Crown Prince; a throne had already been erected in the morning. At their request 80 Japanese, among them Marquis Ito, the General Staff and some Consuls General were given an audience. At 4.30 p. m. after the accession of the Crown Prince, the ex-Emperor took leave of the Cabinet. General Hasegawa's troops still guard the Palace. A regiment from Pingjang arrived in the course of the morning to reinforce the 20th Regiment already in Seoul.

According to an official announcement 10 Japanese were killed and 30 wounded in Friday's disturbances. The number of Koreans killed has not been ascertained. After the crowd had destroyed the Prime Minister's residence, they repaired to the other Ministries to loot them. At the War Ministry the mob were repulsed by the Japanese guards who killed or wounded a large number of their opponents.

On Saturday evening a proclamation was issued forbidding the people to leave their houses. In order to cope with any attack by night machine guns were placed in the streets near the Palace and barriers erected. Japanese troops continue to arrive, but their numbers are not large enough to disarm the Korean soldiers.

Not only is the Korean army powerless to deal with the present situation, but the number of the Japanese troops is not nearly sufficient. Measures are being taken to bring reinforcements from Shimonoseki to Seoul. The hostility of the people is directed solely against the Japanese. It is feared that the position of the latter would become more critical were the mass of the Korean people fully informed as to recent occurrences.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

### ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Wiener Strasse.

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.

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### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES

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

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.  
British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.  
American Consul General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

### THE PEOPLE'S OPERA.

Paris is soon to possess its People's Opera, which is a synonym for poor men's opera. M. Carré has come to the conclusion that good opera at cheap rates cannot fail, and soon the Gaité will become the People's Opera of Paris. It will be the Opera House of the resurrection where the "Trovatores," "Favoritas," "William Tells," "Prophetes," and others as dead as Lazarus will be brought to life again to the enjoyment of the public and the profit of M. Carré.

### HOW TO FLY.

Two Italians have now entered the field as competitors for the honours of the air. They are both young men in their first twenties, and are brothers named Antoni. They discard aeroplanes and have proceeded upon the principles of natural flight as observed in birds. The result is a simple mechanical wing-like arrangement which they claim is perfectly effective for all purposes of flight and poisoning in the air even in strong winds.

## LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

### COMPENSATION AND RETRIBUTION.

London, July 18.

Fate is indeed singular sometimes. When I wrote, just a week ago, about the "exposure" of a daily morning newspaper in London by a Mr. H. Morgan-Browne, I said that I did not "feel called upon here to disclose the name of the 'exposed' journal", although your readers could easily guess that name with the aid of the particulars I furnished.

But Fate would have it otherwise! A tremendous "exposure" of the same newspaper, of which I knew nothing at the time of writing, was to follow Mr. Morgan-Browne's attack almost immediately. And the Liverpool "exposure", has disclosed the name of the self-same journal to millions of readers, at home and abroad, whereas with its London "exposure" by Mr. Morgan-Browne only a few thousands, mostly Londoners, could have become privately acquainted with it. Such is Fate, and the author of the flaring pamphlet cannot but rejoice. The Liverpool "exposure" of his *bête noire* has been much more complete than his own and has obtained, indeed, a world-wide circulation. I am, of course, referring to the action by Messrs. Lever Brothers (Limited), of Port Sunlight, against the Associated Newspapers (Limited) for alleged libel said to have been contained in various issues of the *Daily Mail* and *London Evening News*, in the closing months of last year. Damages were claimed, and an injunction against the continuance of the alleged libels.

**G. WIRSING, American Dentist.** Graduate of Medical College (Dental Department), *Sidonie Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9987.*

The defendants on their part first of all declared that the alleged libels were true, that the conduct of the plaintiffs was fraudulent and dishonest. They further said that the articles complained of were fair comment.

But yesterday the case, which had commenced at the Liverpool Assizes on Monday, suddenly collapsed, Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K. C., the leading counsel for the defendants, withdrawing that plea, also unreservedly all the charges made by the defendants, apologising for their publication, and agreeing to pay £50,000 damages. The jury returned a verdict for this amount, with costs.

The gist of the libel actions, brought by Lever Brothers (Limited), the large Soap Company at Port Sunlight, near Liverpool, now working with a total capital of £6,000,000—on which large dividends have been paid for many years past—is contained in the opening speech of the plaintiff's leading counsel, Sir Edward Carson. But, before quoting from his speech on Monday, I will just explain who the defendants were.

The Associated Newspapers (Ltd.), owning the *Daily Mail*, the *Illustrated Mail*, the *Overseas Mail*, the *Evening News*, and other newspapers, came into being early in 1905, with a total capital of £1,600,000, divided into ordinary, preferred, and deferred £1 shares. When Lord Northcliffe founded his concern his name was only Sir Alfred Harmsworth and he is, of course, its chairman, the *Daily Mail* being the principal asset, which does not mean, also, its principal good will.

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## The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy.

The following portions from Sir Edward Carson's opening speech explain the circumstances of the whole case better than any other explanations I could furnish.

This, he said, was an action for libel of a very exceptional and curious character. There were libels and libels—words written and published in the heat of passion; words written against political opponents or against competitors in business; words written sometimes under a misapprehension, and afterwards apologised for on the misapprehension being cleared up. But this was not a libel of that kind. It was a libel of the most deliberate character, carried on for weeks and weeks, with the avowed object of smashing Lever Brothers in a particular matter. It was a libel above all things—and this was perhaps the most serious part of it—which was persisted in down to the present moment. Counsel went on to narrate the circumstances out of which the action arose—how last year, owing to a rise in the prices of raw materials, negotiations were pending between a number of the largest manufacturers of soap with a view to forming a working arrangement or combination, in order that by such a combination the advance in the cost of raw materials, so far as they affected the con-

sumer, might be met by a more economical arrangement in certain particulars. When the facts of the proposed combine became known, the proprietors of the *Daily Mail* and the *Evening News*, which were mainly dominated by Lord Northcliffe, for reasons which he thought the jury would be able to ascertain when he (counsel) came to the details of the case, proceeded to attack, and indeed to attempt to "smash", the combination between these various soap manufacturers. He wished to eliminate from the case any question of his clients wishing to hold newspapers responsible for any honest effort they might make in putting forward their views as to the effect upon the public and upon the consumers generally of a combination of this kind. A newspaper, like anybody else, had a perfect right if they though proper to attack a combination, whether

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it be of labour or any other body—even a combination of newspapers. That was perfectly right. They had nothing to do in this case as to whether the combination was a good one, or whether it was a bad one. There might be a great deal to be said on both sides. If the combination was fairly attacked, and if it succeeded, then there would be nothing to say about it. If the fight was fair, and the plaintiffs were beaten, then they must take a beating like men; but their complaint in this case was that the defendants, having made up their minds to attack and smash this combination, stooped to methods of falsehood and of libel as regarded Messrs. Lever Bros., which were not only unfair, which not only tended to wreck the combination unfairly, but which, if they were true, and they were persisted in, rendered Mr. Lever liable to be branded as a man whom no honest man could have dealings with in this country. Mr. Lever did not complain of the attack, but of the unfair manner in which it was conducted. He did not complain of the assertion of facts, but of the assertion, day after day, of malicious falsehoods against an honest man. So far from shirking the issue raised in the case, Mr. Lever had been courting it ever since he had been attacked. Mr. Lever would go into the witness-box, and if the jury thought that the firm he governed was to be described as a fraudulent concern, and that he adopted methods of business such as no reputable firm would have adopted, he must accept the consequences of the jury's verdict, having hitherto lived a life that was above reproach in his commercial, public, and private relations.

Other allegations, said Sir Edward, against Messrs. Lever Brothers were:

Cornering of raw material in order to raise prices.  
Attempts to bribe the Press.  
Robbery of the poor.

Extortion of money from the pockets of the poor.  
It was also alleged, counsel proceeded, that as the result of the combine Messrs. Lever had dismissed large numbers of their employes. "It is a lie," said Sir Edward. "I brand it as such here." With regard to the statement as to the cornering of raw material in order to raise the price against the consumer, counsel described it as "an absolute falsehood."

The next allegation was that Messrs. Lever Bros., with others, attempted to bribe and buy the Press, and said that the bribery had to be given up because the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News*, those high-class patriotic papers—a laugh—were above suspicion, and had refused an advertisement, and so the whole foul scheme to buy the whole of the Press of England absolutely failed. "A fiction from beginning to end," declared counsel. So far from its being true, the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* were not even offered an advertisement during the whole of the period under review. Of course, the power of the Press, from which they all shrank, was omnipotent when it excited people with the view of carrying out its own ends, but when this case was ended perhaps people would be a little more sceptical in future, at any rate as regarded a certain class of papers. There was no attempt to bribe or buy the papers; there was no refusal of advertisements. The whole of that was the invention of somebody, and he (counsel) rather doubted if the jury would see the gentleman who invented the malicious libel.

This part is the weakest in Sir E. Carson's arsenal of otherwise strong arguments. The reference to advertisements and the *Daily Mail's* demand for them being refused by Messrs. Lever—that being the chief reason for the whole campaign against the latter—was, I think, a tactical mistake. It was difficult of proof, and the plaintiff's case was quite powerful enough without it.

There is not the slightest doubt, I fancy, that the *Daily Mail* would have lost in any case, but what

induced clients, attitude special Mr. Lev forward Isaacs a ferent Coun Mr. Lev dence v (Mr. Is which Under assent he prop tion. F which the cir far as Lever), might r his clie He v which and int with ve into ma the pap upon hi hearing ments new to which ward c cumstan that it that it

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Sir E that on far as k mise. 7 months tempt character with wh Altho made by and wh as he v them he not, acc apology and tho persister plaintiff Rufus I the posi experier go to t verdict as the j So th question had told and cos Natur pay, bu it. And their de to hear the whe shaken Two mi reduced holders what w There w ness wh of capit All th Press, mischief among severe l its ways Time will be interest vindicati at stake victory.

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induced Mr. Rufus Isaacs to accept defeat for his clients, already yesterday, was undoubtedly the attitude of Mr. W. H. Lever in the witness-box, especially when cross-examined by Mr. Isaacs. For Mr. Lever told him a plain, unvarnished, straightforward tale, with several things which Mr. Rufus Isaacs said were new to him, and which put a different complexion upon many matters.

Counsel was bound to say that the impression Mr. Lever created by his statements and his evidence was such as made it impossible for him (Mr. Isaacs) to persist in this charge against him, which had been made in the particulars and denied. Under these circumstances, with his client's full assent to the course which he was going to take, he proposed now to withdraw the plea of justification. He wanted to do something more than that, which he thought Mr. Lever was entitled to, under the circumstances, and which he was anxious, so far as he could, to make plain, not to him (Mr. Lever), but to his lordship, and all those who might read what he was about to say on behalf of his client.

He withdrew unreservedly every imputation which had been made upon Mr. Lever's honour and integrity, and on behalf of his clients said, with very much regret, that they had been misled into making the statements which had appeared in the papers, and which had reflected so seriously upon him. At the earliest opportunity, and after hearing the evidence of Mr. Lever, and the statements which he had made, and which were quite new to the defendants, they had taken the course which was the only honourable and straightforward course for a newspaper to take under the circumstances. Realising, after what had happened, that it had been misled, it took the only means that it could of repairing the injury.

## Frames. — P. Prange, — Bismarck Platz 1a. —

Sir Edward Carson, for the plaintiffs, it is true, said that on behalf of Mr. Lever he desired to say that, so far as he was concerned, he accepted no compromise. This matter had gone on for months and months. Even up to yesterday (Tuesday) the attempt was being made to blacken Mr. Lever's character in every way possible, and the company with which he was concerned.

Although he quite appreciated the statement made by his learned friend on behalf of his client, and which no doubt he had advised them to make, as he was the best judge of the material before them he could not on behalf of Mr. Lever, and did not, accept as any mitigation in this case, any apology for what was done by the *Daily Mail* and those associated with it, having regard to the persistent way in which they had pursued the plaintiffs in this matter. The action taken by Mr. Rufus Isaacs was one that might be expected from the position he occupied, and his great and vast experience. Still, the plaintiffs must be allowed to go to the jury, and to obtain from them by their verdict on the question of damages such vindication as the jury thought they were entitled to.

So the case had to go to the jury to settle the question of damages, but, after Mr. W. H. Lever had told his counsel that he would accept £50,000 and costs, there was an end of the whole matter.

Naturally £50,000 is not a small amount to pay, but the Harmsworths are well able to pay it. And, after all, they may in the hour of their defeat consider it a feather in their cap, to hear it admitted by Sir Edward Carson that the whole company of the plaintiffs had been shaken from top to bottom as if by an earthquake. Two millions sterling Preference shares had been reduced in value by £1 apiece, with a loss to their holders of £200,000. It was impossible to say what was the loss to the Ordinary shareholders. There was also the loss to the goodwill of a business which had been built up by great expenditure of capital.

All that havoc was wrought by the Harmsworth Press. What a tribute to its power, at least for mischief! Of course some papers—the *Times* among them—express the hope that, after this severe lesson, the Harmsworth Press may mend its ways.

Time alone can show, whether that "pious hope" will be realised. Herein lies the great public interest in this case, apart from the personal vindication of Mr. W. H. Lever, whose honour was at stake, and who has achieved a very brilliant victory.

## Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

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New! Hat boxes. Alfred Pachtmann, Prop. R. Grosskuntz.  
Amalien Strasse 19.

Toilet-Requisites. Georg Häntzschel  
2 Struve Strasse 2.

## LOCAL.

In accordance with previous announcements, the two concerts given by the world-renowned composer Thomas Koschat, with a Quintet of singers selected from the Royal Opera and the Cathedral Choir at Vienna, will take place next Monday and Tuesday. Many of Koschat's songs—we will mention only the universally known and popular "Verlassen, verlassen bin ich"—have long been the common property of the German people, and Herr Koschat is one of the Kaiser's favourite composers. When His Majesty a few years ago presented a Trophy for German choral societies to compete for, it was in the form of a massive gold chain on the principal links of which were engraved the names of the poets and composers preferred by the donor. Among the names so distinguished was Herr Koschat's. "With heart and soul, with harmony and fervour", said His Majesty to that grey-headed composer, "the greatest successes are ever to be achieved"; and Herr Koschat owes to "simple songs" the great successes which he has won. To say that is to say everything. Smooth and simple his songs are, but full of deep feeling; one breathes in them the pure mountain air of the composer's home, hears the sighing of the trees and the murmur of the quietly-flowing woodland streams. Sprung from the hearts of the people these songs go direct to the hearts of all who hear them; they are the healthy reaction from the unnatural and artificial of modern virtuosity, and assuredly therefore will not fail to exercise a good influence, like a fructifying dew, on the musical life of Dresden. A visit to this very enjoyable concert may be strongly recommended.

Tickets in advance from the firm F. Ries, Kaufhaus.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere—consisting of works by Russian, Italian, and German composers—will be as follows:

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| (1) Slav March                            | Tschaikowsky. |
| (2) Glinka                                | Kamergurkaja. |
| (3) Caprice espagnol                      | Korsakow.     |
| (4) Overture, "William Tell"              | Rossini.      |
| (5) Violin Concerto                       | Paganini.     |
| (6) Tonbilder, "Il Trovatore"             | Verdi.        |
| (7) Overture, "Der Freischütz"            | Weber.        |
| (8) Air from Suite in D                   | Bach.         |
| (9) Wotans Abschied                       | Wagner.       |
| (10) Waltz, "An der schönen blauen Donau" | J. Strauss.   |

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100. The band of the Schützen regiment No. 108 will play in the Neustadt about 12.30.

## LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 22nd of July 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Goodright, New York, H. Curländer Haus.  
Mr. W. Findlay, Canada, H. Herzogin Garten.  
Mr. W. Watson, Glasgow, H. Herzogin Garten.  
Mr. R. Brückner, London, H. Ritterhof.  
Mr. and Mrs. M. Rothenstein, New York, H. Stadt Rom.  
Mr. A. Pick, Chicago, H. Stadt Rom.  
Miss M. Coulten, Grimsby, H. Weber.  
Miss H. Lyman, Hartford, H. Weber.  
Miss J. White, Norwichtown, H. Weber.  
Miss A. Harrison, Westmoreland, H. Weber.  
Miss M. Harrison, Westmoreland, H. Weber.

## FAREWELL PRESENTATION TO LORD AND LADY GOUGH.

The Members of the British Community in Dresden have just marked the departure of the British Minister-Resident and Lady Gough, by the presentation of an artistically illuminated address, which has lately been completed and forwarded to Lord Gough in Ireland.

The address is enclosed in a handsome green leather portfolio. Forming a striking centre of the outside binding is the elaborate and handsome coat of arms, in gold, of the Gough family. In the four inner angles of the rich, gilt ornamental border, are embossed the rose, the thistle, the shamrock and the leek, badges of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. On the back of the binding with its handsome gilt border is a centre oval containing an artistic monogram in gold and colour, with the date and Dresden, above and below.

Within the portfolio is the following address tastefully illuminated:—

To  
The Right Honourable the Viscount Gough,  
Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order,  
His Britannic Majesty's Minister-Resident  
in Dresden;  
and  
The Viscountess Gough.

We, Members of the British Community in Dresden, desire to give expression to our sincere regret at your departure from our midst, and to assure you of our appreciation of the interest you have invariably shewn in the British Community and of your hearty support of our local institutions. You leave us followed by our esteem and regard and we sincerely wish you and yours

GOD SPEED!

A broad, beautifully wrought border of old Irish ornamental design frames the wording, while at the four corners are miniature medallion pictures, most artistically executed, of the Dresden Schloss, a general view of Dresden from the Neustadt side of the river, the English Church and Lough Cutra Castle, Lord Gough's picturesque and handsome Irish seat.

On the opposite page in ornamental scroll, surrounded with forget-me-nots, the Shakespearean quotation heads the list of Signatures, "Take a remembrance of us".

The work has been successfully carried out by Herr Königl. Sächs. Hof-Graveur Amandus Northmann, of See Strasse 21, and reflects great credit on his artistic skill.

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CLOSED.

## ROYAL THEATRE.

CLOSED.

## RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Lady Windermeere's Fan.

Drama in 4 Acten von Oscar Wilde.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

Demi monde.

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

Kodaks! Wünschel-Lang  
corner Moritz & Ring Str.

Jewelry. Gold and silver goods. Watches. Selling off bankrupt stock of A. Schubert & Co., Altmarkt, corner Schloss Strasse.

Travelling Articles. Camillo Entertein,  
Waisenhaus Strasse 23.

G. Casimir, Fencing-Master, gives fencing lessons.  
Ring Strasse 11. Telephone 5050.

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

"Picardie" restaurant in the Grosser Garten.  
Favourite resort of Foreigners.

New! American Drinks New!  
Victoria Strasse 3.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The belated arrival of summer has made a great difference, as was only to be expected, to cricket scores, and seems likely to have heralded the return to his best form of Sussex' famous batsman, Mr. C. B. Fry. Playing for his county against Worcestershire he compiled 125 in the first innings and though Smith and R. Rilf batted fairly, he was the only one who seemed quite at home with the bowling of Arnold. The Hove ground, in fine weather, is always remarkable for heavy scoring and Worcestershire found no terrors in the Sussex bowling, six of their batsman making over 40 runs apiece; G. N. Foster, the Oxford captain, making 74. In Sussex' second innings Fry was again to the fore and carried his bat, but missed his second century by one run. The other batsman did not offer much resistance and Worcester had only 149 to get to win. The chief match of the closing days of the week was that between Surrey and Lancashire, whose rivalry always attracts a huge crowd to the Oval. Surrey won the toss and made 339, Holland and Hayes putting on 140 for the third wicket. Lancashire could only reply with 252, and Surrey, thanks to Hayward, who carried his bat for a magnificent 114, finished their second innings 278 ahead. Lancashire at their second effort found Lees' bowling too good for them, and though Sharp made a great effort, they were beaten by 112 runs. Kent seem to be able to do nothing right this summer and have fallen grievously from their high estate. Meeting Essex they were beaten by nine wickets, the Eastern County having made 436 at their first attempt, this score including a brilliant century by McGahey, while Fane and Perrin made 93 and 75 respectively.

The final stage of the International Lawn Tennis Matches for the Dwight-Davis Cup began on Saturday. As L. Doherty is not playing A. W. Gore was called upon to be England's first representative, but he was not expected to beat the Australian, Brookes, who is in such marvellous form this summer. As it turned out the match was far closer than had been anticipated, for although Brookes won three straight sets, Gore made a great fight the score reaching—Brookes wins, 7-5, 8-1, 7-5.

The Eclipse stakes, which has been won by many a good horse including *Persimmon*, *Diamond Jubilee* and *Ard Patrick*, has always remained the most popular of the ten thousand pounders, and the usual enormous crowd were present on the Esher slopes on Friday to see it run. Mr. Bass's *Sancy*, a four-year-old by *Diamond Jubilee*, was a hot favourite, and it seemed impossible that he could be beaten, but Bernard Dillon, on Mr. Purefoy's *Lally*, who won the Hunt Cup at Ascot, caught Madden on the favourite napping in the last 50 yards and won a sensational race by a head. On Saturday the most valuable two-year-old stake of the year, the National Breeder's Produce stakes, was run and Mr. Hall Walker's Gallinule Colt, *White Eagle*, ran up to his great reputation, and won, albeit by only a head from Mr. Croker's *Rhodora*.

A very large crowd assembled at the Brooklands motor track on Saturday to witness the second race meeting. The chief event was the Century Stakes for which eight cars started. The race was by no means without excitement for Mr. Huntley Walker in a 55 h. p. Darracq was trying to avoid Mr. Newton, who drove a 49 h. p. Napier, when his car skidded down the embankment. The mechanic jumped out, but Mr. Huntley Walker pluckily stuck to the car which kept upright and came to rest 20 feet down the inner side of the slope, embedded in the sand. Mr. Huntley Walker returned to the weighing enclosure in the clerk of the course's car.

The official cause of Mr. Huntley Walker's accident was announced as follows:—He tried to avoid the Napier. He put on his brakes hard, the gear sprung into reverse, and one of the brakes having stopped, the car could not be pulled up in time to avoid slipping down the bank. Mr. Walker had some consolation by winning the selling Plate in a 34 h. p. Darracq. A Mercedes, a White, a Napier and a Thorneycroft won the other races.

The Bisley rifle meeting continued in splendid weather. The House of Lords defeated the Commons, while the Coldstream Guards won the Robert's Prize. The final stage in the King's Prize was the occasion of a curious hitch. Sergt. Padgett, 1st East York, made a score of 319, and was declared the winner, but a protest was entered on the ground that he was given an extra shot for a bad cartridge which had missed the target. The protest was sustained. Private Hope of the London Rifle Brigade and Lieutenant Addison of Australia, who had tied with 318, shot off for premier honours, with the result that Addison, who again reached his first total of 318, was declared the winner.

## 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.

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

## SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

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

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

**Pension Kosmos** Streblener Strasse 10, 1.  
close to Hauptbahnhof.  
Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

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

<b>SENDIG-DRESDEN,</b>	<b>HOTEL</b> <b>Europaischer Hof</b> 265 ROOMS
<b>SENDIG-NURNBERG,</b>	<b>HOTEL</b> <b>Wurttemberger Hof</b> 250 ROOMS.
<b>SENDIG-SCHANDAU,</b>	<b>SENDIG'S</b> <b>Hotel Quisisana &amp;c.</b> (SAXON SWITZERLAND.) 150 ROOMS.

**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  
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**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. 6 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 Tobacco 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.

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### preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

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

**Trunks. Bernhard Rüdiger,**  
Wilsdruffer Strasse 3.

## Horlick's Malted Milk

for infants, invalids, the aged and travellers. Depots at Dresden: The International Pharmacy Releks-Apotheke, Gebr. Schumann and George Baumann, and every other pharmacy. Sample and prospectus sent free on application by Horlick's Malz-Milch Co., G. m. b. H., Halle a. S.

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

**Baumher & Co., Footballs!**  
See Strasse 10.

MINIATURES.

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

A BALLOON ON FIRE.

A remarkable balloon adventure is reported by the *New York Herald*.

M. Padnaut, a professional aeronaut, ascended in a hot air balloon in Harlem on Thursday.

When at the height of 1,000 ft., Padnaut, hanging from the trapeze head downward, discovered that his balloon was on fire. He climbed up and tried to free the parachute, but failed, and was driven back to the trapeze by the flames.

The balloon settling, Padnaut slid down the 200 ft. anchor rope, and as he passed over the engine house over the centre of the Willis-avenue drawbridge over the Harlem River, he let go the rope and dropped twenty feet to the roof.

He rolled down the steep sides, caught the eaves, and hung there over the river until rescued. The balloon was swept into the Bronx, where it knocked a boy out of his mother's arms and fell in cinders in the street.

**O. Herrmann, Durable Trunks.**  
Bismarck Platz 1a, shop No. 6.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

*New York*, July 22. Telegrams from San Francisco report further disturbances in connection with the tram strike. Four persons are said to have been injured.

*London*, July 22. The *Daily Telegraph* learns from Seoul by way of Tokio that, as all antecedents preclude a formal abdication, the new Emperor directs the Crown Prince to conduct the affairs of State. This is regarded as tantamount to an abdication of the new Emperor, who is incapable and indeed almost of weak intellect.

*Seoul*, July 21. The situation appears today to have improved; General Hasegawa has therefore withdrawn a machine gun from the square in front of the Palace. A small party of Japanese soldiers is guarding two Government arsenals, with orders to blow them up if they are no longer able to hold them. Agitators make frequent speeches to the Korean troops, who have 90,000 rounds of ammunition at their disposal, while General Hasegawa has only 2,500 men with him and was not strong enough to secure the surrender of the ammunition. The Japanese Commander is not yet in a position to maintain order in the streets. Marquis Ito is not in favour of proclaiming martial law. He proposes instead as extended an occupation of the country as possible, as a measure of safety. The first edict of the Emperor orders the punishment of the Deputies to the Hague Conference. The Korean Ministers went today to the Emperor's Palace, where the question of erecting a separate palace for the deposed Emperor was discussed. It is expected that Marquis Ito will have an audience with the Emperor on Tuesday, as soon as it is decided what part Japan will take in the conduct of Korean affairs.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

### of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-westerly winds, mostly dry but rather dull, temperature not much altered.