

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 445.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany in English.

Offices: Dresden, Steube Strasse 51.

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

THE BELFAST STRIKE.

The dispute between the municipal coal employes and their employers still continue. The works were opened on Monday but as the employes still refuse to accept the employer's conditions they were closed again for a week. It is feared that owing to the shortage of coal many industrial works will have to be closed during the present week.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

News has reached San Francisco that the passenger steamer "Columbia" was run into at night during a dense fog by the S. S. "San Pedro" near Shelter Cove off the Californian coast. The "San Pedro", which had a cargo of timber on board, split the "Columbia" in two; a quarter of an hour later the "Columbia" sank. Of her passengers 150 were drowned, 80 being saved. One of the latter has stated that all the women who were on board the ill-fated vessel were among the drowned.

The S. S. "Roanoke" has reached San Francisco with survivors and corpses of the drowned. It was only possible to launch one of the "Columbia's" boats before she sank.

A later telegram says that the number of lives lost in the wreck of the "Columbia" is now estimated at 69; 144 survivors have been landed. It is reported that four sunken lifeboats have been recovered, of which three contained altogether 46 bodies.

A VEGETARIAN PRESIDENT.

A mass meeting took place in Chicago on Sunday at which it was agreed to start active propaganda for the candidature for the Presidency of Senator La Follette, since he is famous as an active opponent of meat eating. In the speeches which were delivered it was stated that it would be a great step in advance for the civilisation of the country if the use of meat at White House were abolished. Finally, resolutions were adopted expressing hostility to President Roosevelt because he advocated hunting animals and instructing youth in the use of fire arms.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Queen Wilhelmina has had silver medals struck which she intends to present to the Conference Delegates. She wishes in this way to show her great interest in the Conference. The medals were worn on Monday evening by the first Delegates who attended the Gala banquet given by the Queen in Amsterdam. Her Majesty made a speech and drank to the health of the Sovereigns and States represented at the Conference. The President of the Conference, M. Nelidoff, replied, thanking her Majesty, and drank to the Queen, the Queen Mother, Prince Henry and the prosperity of the Netherlands.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

MINISTERS AS AERONAUTS.

The Prime Minister and General Picquart took a trip in the airship "Patrie" on Monday afternoon. In consequence of the fracture of a pipe at starting M. Clémenceau was sprinkled with hot water. The balloon journeyed in various directions over Paris, and returned without incident to the Aerostat Park at Chalons. M. Clémenceau was delighted with the feeling of security experienced in a balloon.

BUYING HONOURS.

The *Gil Blas* states that the examining magistrate, M. Boncard, is at present occupied with a matter in which various influential politicians, among them a Minister and a relative of his, are involved. The chief defendant is accused of having carried on a regular traffic with Orders, favours and official offices. He is said to be a certain Lascomtes, a nephew of the ex-Minister of Justice and Senator Chaumié. The affair came to light owing to the evidence of a journalist against whom M. Chaumié had brought a libel action.



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M. Chaumié has stated that he has absolutely nothing to do with the matter, which is merely concerned with an indiscretion of his nephew.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "KAISER WILHELM II".

The engine room of the N. D. L. S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II" has been cleared of water. The ship with her own pumps is ejecting the water from compartments adjacent to the engine room.

AN ALPINE ACCIDENT.

News comes from Klein Scheidegg, that on Monday a young man, believed to be a German, in spite of repeated warnings ascended the Mönchjoch alone. He fell into a deep crevasse and up to evening the rescue party had been unable to find him.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A JOCKEY.

At Kottlingbrunn races on Monday a jockey, by name Swatosh, who was riding *Emgallo* in a Two-year-old Selling Plate, fell from his saddle. Being unable to extricate his foot from the stirrup, he was dragged for some distance, was kicked on the head, and finally 200 metres from where he slipped off the saddle, was hurled over a barrier. He was picked up with a fractured skull and died the same evening. He was only 16 years old, was a most capable rider, and had steered many winners.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

During Sunday night the Sultan's troops attacked the Pretender's forces. The attack was supported by gun fire from the steamship "Saida". The issue of the fight is not yet known.

It is confirmed that the mission of the Sherref Onegzan to Raisuli has entirely failed. A Mahalla of 1,270 men has started from Fez and arrived at El'Ksar; another, commanded by Buchta Ben Bagdadi, is to march from Tetuan to Elkmes.

A JAPANESE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

On July 20 an explosion took place in the Toyooka coal mine in the Bungo Province. Official reports state that 471 miners are buried in the mine and it is feared that most of them have perished.

THE SITUATION IN COREA.

In consequence of the discovery of a plot many of the elder statesmen have been arrested. Many signs are apparent that the ex-Emperor is still interfering in the administration and refuses to give up his power. Two villas belonging to ex-Ministers were burned down on Sunday.

SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

The result of the bye election in the Colne Valley division of Yorkshire, necessitated by the recent elevation of the sitting member, Sir T. Kitson, to the House of Lords has come as a most unwelcome surprise to Ministerialists and Unionists alike, for a Socialist open and avowed has been returned by a sufficiently large majority, though had the system which prevails in this country obtained in England a second election would have been necessary and it may be doubted whether Mr. Grayson, the Socialist, would then have been successful. He is certainly to be congratulated for having won over a majority of the electors in the division to his purely socialist doctrines, and that too practically unaided; for only one Member even of the Labour party visited the constituency to aid him in the campaign. Mr. Grayson, who is only twenty-five years old and who having been trained for a School teacher at Owens College, Manchester, may be considered a man of education, has in his time undergone hardships which certainly qualify him to understand the stress of poverty as it is unfortunately often understood by the working classes. "I have endured," he says, "the suffering of a stowaway in the fore-peak of a sailing ship, and a tramp of 280 miles consequent upon that through Wales, where I slept in barns, casual wards and low lodging houses and begged my way with a crowd of other tramps." Since then for 6 years Mr. Grayson has earned his living as a mechanic and doubtless his personal experiences endeared him not a little to a constituency more Socialist than any other in England. Its political history shows it to have always been regarded as a Radical stronghold in spite of the fact that there has constantly existed a strong Conservative element. Its first member was an advanced Radical, who could not, however, stomach Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill and he was returned unopposed in 1886 when he threw in his lot with the Unionist party. In 1892 the constituency returned to Gladstonism, Sir J. Kitson defeating an Unionist opponent by a majority of 700. The election of 1895 was noticeable for the fact that for the first time a member of the Labour party attempted to win the suffrages of the Colne Valley electors. Mr. Tom Mann was at that time a prominent Labour leader, but he only succeeded in polling some twelve hundred votes, both the Radical and Unionist vote showing a decrease of several hundreds. At the last general election no Labour member was put up to split the Radical votes and Sir J. Kitson had no difficulty in defeating the Unionist candidate by over 500. The election, which has just been decided, was remarkable in that no less than 88% of the electorate recorded their votes and Mr. Mann's 1,245 adherents have increased to 3,648, i. e. 153 more than the supporters of Mr. Bright, who, bearing the honoured name he does, might well claim to be a candidate welcome to the Radical party with their inalienable devotion to Free Trade, since his father with Richard Cobden may be regarded as the Arch-Apostles of that doctrine. It is difficult to understand Mr. John Burns' philosophy with regard to this election. He considers that the only lesson to be drawn from it is that the Unionists would be wise to every Tariff Reform. That there exists a large body of voters in England dissatisfied with the economic condition of the country is sufficiently obvious, and there can be but two remedies for the present state of things, the one being pure socialism as advocated by Mr. Grayson, whereby everything is to be subject to State ownership and control, and private property is to be abolished. The other remedy is to do away with the one-sided system of Free Trade under which England is suffering, and to enable her by reasonable retaliatory tariffs to enter unhampered into competition with her trade rivals. The recent bye elections have shown clearly enough that the present

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

Government by its toying with Socialism has largely lost the confidence of the electors. Nothing is more distasteful to the vast body of Englishmen than a persistent sitting on the fence. The Government is pledged in a year or so—the exact date is carefully concealed—to introduce a modified system of State granted Old Age Pensions. This is the thin end of the wedge of Socialism, and when once the people are won over to the principle, they are naturally more attracted by Mr. Grayson's promise to work for the introduction of Old Age Pensions, not at some indefinite date, but at once. It would be interesting to know how far Mr. Bright was prepared to go in support of Mr. Grayson's "human equality, equality of sex, and abolition of sex ties"—this latter doctrine remains somewhat cryptic,—but he must be beginning now to realise that there can be no half-way house; he that is not with Socialism is against it, and it behoves the Unionist party to strive might and main to stem this new tide which is flowing over the country. *Pace* Mr. John Burns, it is a significant fact that in Protectionist Germany the tide of Socialism is on the ebb, in Free Trade England it is flowing to the full.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH. Wiener Strasse.

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.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
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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.*

WHEN MR. CROOKS WAS A COOPER.

Mr. Robert Cain, head of the Liverpool brewery company of Robert Cain and Sons, has just died in his eighty-second year, at his residence at Hoylake, Cheshire. Mr. Cain was originally a ship's rigger, but gave up that calling to carry on a small beerhouse. Subsequently he commenced to brew beer, and rapidly built up the concern which now owns a large number of public-houses in Liverpool and district. Years ago Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., worked as a cooper in Cain's Brewery. It is expected that Mr. Cain's estate will be proved at well over £1,000,000.

SAYINGS OF CHRIST.

The *Press Association* describes the discovery of manuscripts by Mr. de Rustafjaell at Edu in Upper Egypt, near the site of an old Coptic monastery.

The story briefly told is this:—A native clearing his ground of stones laid bare a small tomblike receptacle. In this he found a number of parchment manuscripts bound in thick papyrus covers. He sold them to an Arab dealer for a few pounds, and the Arab in turn resold them to a Copt for £500. The news had gone abroad by this time, and representatives of the foreign museums made energetic efforts to acquire the treasure. The manuscripts have been identified as Coptic and Greek ecclesiastical manuscripts of the ninth to eleventh centuries, of great archaeological importance, and about a dozen rolls of sixth-century Greek papyri. Among them are twenty-five leaves of the apocryphal sayings of Christ in a Coptic translation of a lost Greek original, of which only thirteen leaves were known to be in existence previously—twelve in the National Gallery at Paris and one at Berlin.

THE HAU MURDER CASE.

One of the most sensational cases that has occupied the Courts in this country came to an end on Monday evening when Dr. Carl Hau was condemned to death for the murder of his mother-in-law at Baden-Baden on November 1st last. Carl Hau was born in 1881 at Gross-Lüttken on the Moselle. He was educated at Berncastel and Cologne and later was a student in Freiburg. Thence he visited Berlin where he studied law and lived an exceedingly fast life, which resulted in his being sent by his doctor to the Riviera. From thence he went to Corsica where, in an Ajaccio hotel, he first met the family on whose lives he was to have so baneful an influence. Frau Molitor with her daughters Lina and Olga were staying there and the former daughter Lina was induced by Hau to elope with him. The couple were soon reduced to asking Frau Molitor for financial support and at this juncture occurred an incident which is still to a certain extent wrapped in mystery, Hau, the only one who could throw light on it, declining to answer questions on the subject. Certain it is that Lina was wounded by a pistol shot, but whether the wound was self-inflicted or whether Hau fired at her is not proved. The couple then proceeded to America and settled in Washington where Hau passed the necessary examinations and was admitted to the bar. Hau then entered the service of the Turkish Consul General in Washington and at his instance made several journeys to Europe. He professedly was involved in large business schemes, e. g. the obtaining of concessions for electric tramways in Constantinople and the sale of American cruisers to the Turkish Government. In January 1906 Hau was in Turkey and Port Said, and living in the most extravagant fashion. That he was at times compelled to curious shifts to obtain money is certain. On one occasion when travelling from Constantinople by the Orient Express he left the train at Vienna, and from a bank there he obtained £400 on a letter of credit, but on arriving at Baden-Baden he wrote the bank authorities that the signature on the receipt must have been forged. After a few days in Baden Hau, with his wife and his sister-in-law, went to Paris, and while there he sent a telegram to his mother-in-law in his wife's name urging her to come at once to Paris since Olga was ill. Hau alleges that his reason for this was the jealousy of his wife who believed him to entertain feelings of too warm a nature for her sister Olga. Frau Molitor, who thus came to Paris on a wild goose chase, returned to Baden, while Hau and his wife went to London. There Hau alleged he received an important business telegram recalling him to Berlin. He left England and on arriving in Frankfurt purchased a false beard. Disguised by this beard he went to Baden-Baden and there he called Frau Molitor up on the telephone and said that she was at once to go to the post office where an important communication would be made to her with reference to the Paris telegram. Frau Molitor then, having fetched Olga from a neighbouring villa, set out for the post office, but when in the Wilhelm Strasse a shot was fired at her at close range; she fell dead on the spot. Twenty minutes later Hau left Baden-Baden for Frankfurt, without his beard, and two days later was arrested at the Hotel Cecil in London. Shortly before the trial commenced Frau Hau visited her husband in gaol, and on leaving him went to Zurich where she committed suicide, thus accentuating the horror of the whole case.

Few, we imagine, who have read the evidence at the trial, can avoid coming to the conclusion reached by the jury that Hau was undoubtedly guilty of murder, having for its object the sordid one of obtaining his mother-in-law's fortune. No one else had anything to gain by the poor old lady's death, and the attempt of counsel for the defence to throw suspicion on a former servant of the murdered woman failed completely. By a policy of silence based evidently on the advice given to the prisoner by a great French Advocate in another *cause célèbre* "n'avouez jamais", Hau endeavoured to introduce an element of mystery into the case which was conspicuously lacking. That the man must have had a certain personal charm is evident, and possibly his mother-in-law, probably his sister-in-law were, so to speak, magnetised by him. Whatever his relations with the latter may have been—and it is undoubtedly the case that Frau Hau thought she had good reason to be jealous—the defence that Hau's secret visit to Baden was paid in order to say a last farewell to Olga was a singularly lame one. Circumstantial evidence requires careful sifting, but the recognition of his voice by the maidservant when he called up his mother-in-law on the telephone, his unexplained flying visit to Baden disguised in a false beard, his hurried return to London, are damning facts and there can be little doubt that the death sentence passed on him is but the fitting reward of a cold-blooded and deliberate murder.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

THE "ALL-RED" ROUTE.

London, July 20.

Apparently, we have not by any means reached the end of the aftermath troubles and worries occasioned by the recent Colonial Conference held here in London. This is clearly shown by the following pronouncement which I cull from the *Standard*, where it occupies a prominent position on one of the middle pages:

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Committee of the Government would not, in the ordinary course, issue their formal report for several weeks, it may be stated with confidence that the Cabinet have definitely decided against the All-red Route from Great Britain to Canada and Australasia. The truth is, that informal communications have been made to the Cabinet by members of the Committee, with the result that the prevalence of views hostile to the project have led to the premature death of the scheme.

There is said to be considerable bitterness of feeling amongst certain members of the Government on this account. The project, at the beginning, had the support of Mr. Asquith; but it is rumoured that the attitude of the Treasury eventually underwent a complete change, and that the conversion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to active opposition of the scheme decided its fate with the Cabinet.

The impression now prevails that the Committee will not proceed any further with the consideration of the scheme, and that no formal report in connection with it will ever be presented to the Cabinet. "The All-red Route," observed a prominent member of the Government in the Lobby, "is as dead as a door nail."

In publishing the foregoing paragraph, the *Standard* merely betrayed what the French call a *secret de Polichinelle*. It has been generally known and believed, for many days past, that—whoever may have killed "Cock Robin"—"Cock Robin" was dead, as "dead as a door nail", as a consequence of serious friction going on, principally among the more "forward" supporters of the Government, many of whom threatened to revolt and do other nasty things, if the Government stuck to their guns in the matter of the "All-red Route", one of the subjects at the Colonial Conference concerning which our Government was at one with the Colonies.



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The "All-British Route"—a phrase adopted for the sake of brevity—was the great scheme of improved inter-Imperial communications which Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed at the recent Conference, and which his Majesty's Government accepted.

The scheme was embodied in a resolution which Ministers accepted at the Conference. The terms of it were varied in order to meet the views of the Government. Its final form is given in the following extract from the "Minutes of Proceedings at the Colonial Conference, 1907":—

Lord Elgin: I will read the resolution again: "That in the opinion of this Conference the interests of the Empire demand that, in so far as practicable, its different portions should be connected by the best possible means of mail communication, travel, and transportation;

"That to this end it is advisable that Great Britain should be connected with Canada, and through Canada with Australia and New Zealand, by the best service available within reasonable cost;

"And that for the purpose of carrying the above project into effect such financial support as may be necessary should be contributed by Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in equitable proportions."

Mr. Lloyd George: We accept that.

Lord Elgin: Is that accepted by the Conference? The resolution was agreed to. This happened on May 14.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George had, before that date, held speeches, still at the Colonial Conference, which could not but be taken as proofs that the Government adhered to the scheme in the main, although there might be differences of opinion concerning its details.

2222

This is anxious to promote the Imperial system of adoption for us, while the nature of tariff is no special interest of question. Wilfrid of what? You will myself can assist. Frid La so inter pathy a ment, the form and you will safely an Exchequer assistant into effect those w The I emphati from his "The Sir Jos other sp natural suffer. foods, p very big and it produce in this tion of purposes which a their mu increase for stim giving in individu By bring to the c pact. A This is well is well our mos be beyon to devise itself so least thi I believe millions ferential duty on the price our peop On the c port faci the price are so a manufact whether What shown is brought solutions ference," responsib What course, d used by porting t in the indication Minister's Governm conceptio disregard rejection The sa tive resu tails of

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Thus, Mr. Asquith had said as much on May 2: "It is impossible for his Majesty's Government, anxious as they are by every means in their power to promote the commercial development as well as the Imperial unity of the great fabric for which we are jointly responsible, to recommend to Parliament any such fundamental change in the fiscal system of this country as would be involved in the adoption of the proposals which you have laid before us. But I say, and this shall be my final word, while I could not recommend anything in the nature of Colonial Preference by the manipulation of tariffs, there are many ways in which I think it is not only the interest but the duty of the Imperial Parliament to promote the commercial interests of the rest of the Empire. . . . There is the question referred to by Sir Joseph Ward and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and also, I think, by Mr. Deakin, of what I may call inter-Imperial communication. You will not expect me at this stage to commit myself definitely to any particular scheme; but I can assure you that the proposals which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has adumbrated are so important and so interesting, and appeal so strongly to the sympathy and the intentions of his Majesty's Government, that if they can be reduced into a practical form and shown to be of a workable character, you will find no lack of co-operation, nor—I may safely add, I think, though I am Chancellor of the Exchequer—any lack of the necessary material assistance on our part in order to bring them into effect. We are most anxious to assist in all those ways."

The President of the Board of Trade was equally emphatic on this point. Here are some extracts from his speech to the Conference (May 6):—

"The problem that has been suggested to us by Sir Joseph Ward and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other speakers is to reduce, as far as possible, the natural disadvantage of distance under which we suffer. The prompt and the cheap delivery of foods, perishable articles, and raw materials is a very big factor to the consumer and manufacturer, and it is these commodities which are so largely produced in the Colonies and so largely required in this country. The development and acceleration of inter-Imperial communication for business purposes would undoubtedly be a movement in which all parts of the Empire would share for their mutual benefit. It would result not only in increased facilities for the marketing of goods and for stimulating the development of trade, but in giving important opportunities to the movement of individuals from one part of the Empire to another. By bringing the distant parts of the Empire nearer to the centre it would make the Empire more compact. All that is an essential element in trade. This is the proposal which is put before us, and it is well worthy of our best, and, I would say, of our most immediate consideration. It ought not to be beyond the resources of British statesmanship to devise some plan which will achieve an end in itself so desirable. In my mind, it would have at least this one advantage over preferential tariffs. I believe—and in this I share the conviction of millions of my fellow-countrymen—that a preferential tariff, necessarily involving as it does a duty on corn and raw materials, would increase the price of products which it is necessary that our people should get at the lowest possible price. On the other hand, the improvement of our transport facilities would have the effect of cheapening the price of the Colonial commodities which we are so anxious to get into our markets to feed our manufacturers and our men. Now, you may ask whether I have anything to propose."

What Mr. Lloyd George "had to propose" was shown in the subsequent proceedings, when he brought up amendments to Sir W. Laurier's resolutions—as "proposals submitted to the Conference," in the name, of course, and on the joint responsibility of the Government as a whole.

What has really happened behind the scenes we, of course, do not know as yet, but from the language used by one of the Ministerial newspapers supporting the "All-Red Route" with might and main in the interest of freetrade itself, there were "some indications of a 'cave' being formed in the Ministerialist party to oppose the fulfilment of the Government's pledge. This opposition shows misconception of the principles involved, and dangerous disregard of the consequences which would attend rejection of the Government's policy."

The same journal must have heard of the negative results of the Ministerial inquiry into the details of the scheme referred to by the *Standard*,

through other channels. But it never doubted the accuracy of the information and the latter made it as wroth as nervous. This is what it said:

"The Government, as we have seen, are pledged to a positive, alternative policy. The pledges were given publicly and emphatically at the Conference. Everyone concerned in the matter understood the speeches to have been made, and the resolution to have been accepted, as an honest intention of a real policy. The Prime Ministers have gone back to their homes in that belief; and in that sense the Colonial Press has interpreted the proceedings of the Conference. We can imagine nothing more damaging to the good faith and good name of the Liberal Government, and few things more unfortunate for the maintenance of inter-Imperial relations on a good footing, than a repudiation of pledges seriously given and seriously taken."

At the same time the identical Ministerial organ undertook to demolish what it called the "subsidy bogey".

"Subsidies," it is said, "are wrong things in themselves, and the Select Committee of 1902 reported against them." Subsidies are economically vicious, if the object of them be an artificial protection of trade. Mr. Lloyd George expressly stated (May 6) that the Government could not entertain any proposal merely "for buttressing up British shipping at the expense of the general taxpayer." Upon subsidies of that kind the Select Committee did report adversely; but it added an exception in cases "where in view of special Imperial considerations subsidies are necessary for establishing fast direct British communication." There is all the difference in the world between a system of subsidies, calculated to interfere with and undermine individual enterprise and skill, and subsidies in special cases to provide an Imperial service which, from exclusively profit-making motives, private enterprise unaided does not in fact provide."

From the foregoing it may be inferred that the real objection to the proposals, as accepted at the Colonial Conference by resolution, lay in the enormous subsidies demanded by the Colonies interested in the "All-British" scheme, such subsidies to be paid, almost entirely, by John Bull himself, and not to any considerable amount by his children. This may have frightened many Liberals and Radicals, if not Mr. Asquith himself, at first anyway. But the pressure they brought to bear on the Chancellor of the Exchequer must ultimately have become so strong, that he was converted, from an active promoter of the scheme, into a convinced and powerful opponent.

One of the Radical papers that have strenuously denounced the whole scheme from its inception remarked yesterday.

"We must point out, that the Resolution accepted by the Government clearly states that "it is advisable that Great Britain should be connected with Canada, and through Canada with Australia

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CLOSED.

ROYAL THEATRE.

CLOSED.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Demi monde.

Schauspiel in 5 Acten von Alexander Dumas Sohn.

Cast:

Vicomtesse von Vernières	Mia Thomas.
Marcelle, ihre Nichte	Erna Nitter.
Valentine von Santis	Elvira de Miot.
Susanne Baronin d'Ange	Nina Sandow a. G.
Olivier von Jallin	Max Thomas.
Raymond von Nanjac	Paul Köllner.
Marquis von Thonnerins	Ernst Legal.
Hippolyte Richard	Georg Mendel.
Sophie, Susanne's Kammermädchen	Lucy Böhlke.
Diener bei Olivier	Robert Babinsky.
Diener bei der Vicomtesse	Hans v. Wolzogen.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

Frau Warrens Gewerbe.

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and New Zealand, by the best service available within reasonable cost." The Government are therefore not bound to subsidise a scheme the cost of which is "unreasonable". The meaning of the word "reasonable" is that the service rendered and the benefits produced must be fairly equal to the amount of the British subsidy.

Now, the two radical defects of the All-red Route are (1) that it is not the natural trade route and (2) that it involves the transshipment of goods. Its advocates admit that it would do little for heavy cargo, and that the subsidised greyhounds would carry nothing but passengers, mails, and light parcels. It would therefore do little to help trade between Great Britain and Canada. The question is whether the British taxpayer will get any real return for his money, which is sure to be the lion's share of the cost. We are convinced that the contribution of the British taxpayer will be so large and the benefits to be derived so small that the cost could not possibly be regarded as "reasonable."

But even more serious than the question of cost is the question of principle. This thing is Preference and Protection under another name. The very fact that its supporters dress it up as an alternative to Preference is suspicious. The idea that Free-traders who object to Preference are bound to compete with the Preference-mongers by adopting something which is very like Preference, but which can be disguised under another name, is thoroughly unsound. It is not necessary to maintain Free-trade by means of sops and bribes, doles and subsidies."

There is much truth in these remarks. All the same, it must be regretted that the "All-Red" Route seems to have been abandoned as impossible of realisation, at least for the present, thus adding one more disappointment about the results of the Colonial Conference.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 23rd of July 1907.

- Mr. H. Stelling, Detroit, H. Amalienhof.
- Countess M. L. v. Wengerski, London, H. Angermann.
- Miss C. J. Roody, Meadville, H. Carlton.
- Miss L. Hampstead, Meadville, H. Carlton.
- Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Keating, Reading, H. Carlton.
- Miss L. John, Hermon Lake, H. Carlton.
- Miss A. Smale, Detroit, H. Carlton.
- Miss M. Neale, Boston, H. Carlton.
- Miss K. Mills, Houghton, H. Carlton.
- Miss D. Moors, West Detroit, H. Carlton.
- Miss E. Kerr, Harbor, H. Carlton.
- Prof. G. Hills, Stillwater, H. Carlton.
- Miss M. Howland, Detroit, H. Carlton.
- Mr. C. Hinds, Stakopee, H. Carlton.
- Miss M. Hartmann, Cooperstown, H. Carlton.
- Miss L. Herzer, Winona Lake, H. Carlton.
- Miss R. Grant, Rolpe, H. Carlton.
- Miss R. Davis, Spokane, H. Carlton.
- Miss L. Boardmann, Cumberland, H. Carlton.
- Miss L. Abbott, Detroit, H. Carlton.
- Miss M. Atkinson, Hibbing, H. Carlton.
- Mr. T. R. Petersen, and family, Council Bluffs, H. Cur-länder Haus.
- Mr. E. Petersen, Council Bluffs, H. Curländer Haus.
- Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hartens, Montana, H. Curländer Haus.
- Mr. F. Händel, and family, New York, H. Drei Raben.
- Mr. and Mrs. J. Dau, Davenport, H. de France.
- Miss L. Dau, Davenport, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Miss H. Adams, Boston, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Miss E. Morrison, Boston, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Miss A. Weber, New York, H. Hohenzollernhof.
- Miss R. Roehsler, New York, H. Hohenzollernhof.
- Miss T. Roehsler, New York, H. Hohenzollernhof.
- Miss M. Roehsler, New York, H. Hohenzollernhof.
- Dr. E. Peabody-Gerry, Boston, H. Hospiz.
- Mrs. E. Peabody-Gerry, Boston, H. Hospiz.
- Miss A. Heitzmann, New York, H. Weber.
- Miss E. Keller, Newark, H. Weber.
- Miss C. Heitzmann, Newark, H. Weber.
- Mr. G. Jungblutt, San Francisco, H. Stadt Weimar.
- Miss A. Mead, New York, P. Kinze.
- Miss A. Cunnings, Boston, P. Kinze.
- Miss E. Wacker, Columbus, H. Weber.
- Miss M. Klappenbach, Chicago, H. Weber.
- Mr. and Mrs. H. Williamson, Lancaster, H. Weber.
- Miss S. Williamson, Lancaster, H. Weber.
- Miss S. Williamson, Lancaster, H. Weber.
- Mr. and Mrs. C. Miller, Lancaster, H. Weber.
- Mr. F. Miller, Lancaster, H. Weber.
- Mr. and Mrs. J. Laudis, H. Weber.
- Miss J. Rice, Reading, H. Weber.
- Miss A. Arnold, Reading, H. Weber.
- Miss E. Arnold, Reading, H. Weber.
- Miss G. Bridenbaugh, Reading, H. Weber.
- Mr. J. Bowan, Lancaster, H. Weber.
- Mr. W. Stuart-Cromer, Lancaster, H. Weber.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Variable winds, weather changeable but bright at times, thunder in many places, warmer.

SPORT IN GERMANY.

Some statistics just published give evidence of the very remarkable increase in the interest taken in sports and games of all kinds in Germany in recent years. With her magnificent rivers it is no matter for surprise that rowing is increasing in favour and there are at the present moment in Germany 286 rowing-clubs with 37,038 members. Yachting enjoys the immediate patronage of H. M. the Emperor, and his own creation, the Kiel week, is rapidly becoming the rival of the Cowes week as a great social event. There are 70 sailing clubs with a membership of 10,013. Even more remarkable is the growing enthusiasm for more exacting sports such as football. The German Football League embraces 433 clubs with 24,462 members; of these, 13 clubs with a membership of 1,104, play "Rugger". Hockey, too, is becoming increasingly popular, and although its introduction into this country is of recent date, there are already 18 clubs with a membership of over a thousand. Cricket naturally has fewer votaries; grounds are hard to find and it demands more time than Germans find possible to devote to it. None the less there are 9 clubs with 800 members. Lawn Tennis has been longer in favour and 234 clubs have a member list of 16,162. Winter sports are not neglected and there are 43 "ski-ing" clubs with 4,966 members. Besides these there are 16 bicycle clubs with 115,507 members and 212 swimming clubs with 26,259 members. Automobiling is vastly popular in Germany, and new clubs are constantly springing up, but the statistics which go down to December 1905 show that there then existed 28 clubs with 4,175 members. This number must by now be largely exceeded.

Visites 2.80, Cabinets 6.50, Oblongs 8 marks.
Lambert, Court Photographer, See Strasse 21.

THE DEPOSED EMPEROR.

"A man of small stature and sallow complexion, with a thin black moustache and tuft below the chin," is how Lord Curzon (then the Hon. G. N. Curzon) described the now deposed Emperor of Korea after a visit to Seoul in 1892. "How many times he has cut off and resumed the gun-trigger style of hair I shall not undertake to say," says another Far East traveller, who adds that "the Crown Prince is generally regarded as half-witted."

C. A. Klemm, Augustus Strasse.

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CURIOS. C. Schulze, Marien Strasse 32.

Trunks. Bernhard Rüdiger, Wilsdruffer Strasse 3.

The Original English Bakery Fr. B. Schreiber, Tel. 741, Schorr Str. 58

PARIS MODES M. Neumann, Struve Str. 5.

Bohemian Garnets. — Kersch. — König Johann Strasse 17.

Café König English and American Newspapers. Opposite Bismarck monument, Johannes Ring.

Baumacher & Co., Mackintoshs. See Strasse 10.

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MINIATURES. Young German waiter of pleasant appearance desires situation as Butler in English or American household, here or abroad. Kindly addr. X. 49. Office of this paper.

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Grand Concert Daily

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SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL Württemberger Hof 250 ROOMS.
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Heinrich Krause, Proprietor.

Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

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on Sundays and holidays at 5 p. m.

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LOCAL.

H. M. King Friedrich August arrived in Norderney on Saturday evening by steamer from Norddeich, whither the Crown Prince had proceeded to meet his father. Thousands of summer visitors greeted His Majesty with enthusiastic cheers, to which he responded by frequently raising his hat. The route to his residence was lined by visitors' children, by soldiers and veterans. The public were charmed at the naive way in which the little Princesses repeatedly jumped up and kissed their father.

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

COUNSEL TOSS IN COURT.

When the evidence had been completed in a case in which there were two defendants, at the City of London Court, there was a slight difference between Mr. Pike Glasgow and Mr. R. J. N. Neville, the two counsel for the respective defendants, as to which should first address the jury. Judge Lumley Smith, K. C., suggested that the learned gentlemen should toss for it. Mr. Neville produced a sovereign and spun it in the air, in full view of a crowded court and jury. Mr. Glasgow cried, "Sudden death. Heads!" And he won. His opponent accordingly had to first address the Court, Mr. Glasgow getting the much-coveted last word.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

St. Brieuc, Dep. du Nord. During the carrying out of the Separation law the parish priest and his assistants refused to vacate the parochial building. The house was therefore surrounded yesterday by a battalion of the 48th Infantry regiment and gendarmes. The gate was blown in and the clergy were forcibly removed by the Sub-prefect and the Police commissioner. The inhabitants made demonstrations of sympathy with the priests.

Sonnenberg, July 23. In the Southern Thuringian forest a night frost has destroyed the cucumber and potato crops. The mercury fell to two degrees below zero (C.).

Aden, July 23. According to a Reuter report, the fighting force of the Imam of Sana, the leader of the revolt against the Turks in Yemen, is said to be only a few miles from Othala. If this is correct, the position of the Sultan of Othala is a difficult one; anxiety on the subject prevails in Aden.

Seoul, July 23. Viscount Hayashi has stated in the course of an interview that the abdication of the Emperor, which was contemporaneous with the Viscount's arrival at Seoul, came as a complete surprise to him and is contrary to his own plans. Neither he himself nor the Japanese Government had any part in the abdication, and if he had been asked he would not have advised it. The Korean Throne had nothing to fear from Japan, but Japan must be in a position to organise the Korean administration.

London, July 23. Violent storms raged in all parts of England on Monday. In the northern districts of London many of the streets are under water.