

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 447.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 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
Saxony and Austria:
1 mark a month.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Prime Minister laid before the House a message from H. M. the King, stating that His Majesty, in recognition of Lord Cromer's distinguished services in Egypt, desires to give him tangible proof of his good will; he recommends the House to grant Lord Cromer the sum of £50,000. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman announced that he would on the 30th of the month move that this sum be granted.

It is expected that some Nationalists and Radicals will oppose the motion.

THE LORD MAYOR'S RECENT VISIT TO BERLIN.

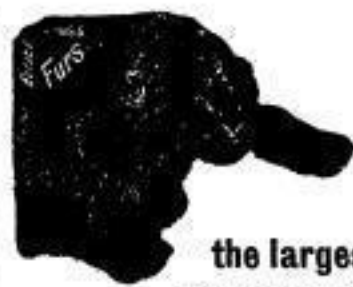
Those members of the City Corporation who accompanied the Lord Mayor on his recent visit to Berlin, gave a luncheon in the Lord Mayor's honour on Wednesday; the German Ambassador was among the guests.

After the toasts of T. M. King Edward and the Emperor William, which were received with enthusiastic cheering, Mr. Benjamin Turner who presided, spoke of the deep and lasting impression which the Lord Mayor's visit had made in Berlin.

In his reply, the Lord Mayor recalled how pleasant his stay in Berlin had been and spoke of the magnificence of the reception accorded them there and of the kindness shown them. With gratitude, too, he recalled their reception of the Emperor's gracious telegram and mentioned the honour paid them that day by the presence of the German Ambassador.

Mr. Turner then proposed the health of the German Ambassador and alluded to the marvellous changes in Berlin since his last visit to that beautiful city. He laid especially stress on the cleanliness of the streets and on the total absence of rowdies, beggars and drunkards. In this respect they in London could learn a lesson from Berlin. He concluded, "We found the Germans an extremely hospitable and practical people, we enjoyed the hospitality of H. M. the Emperor and distinguished municipal bodies, and now today we are honoured by the presence of the German Ambassador." The speech was received with loud applause.

Count Wolff Metternich in his reply said, "If I judge aright the flattering remarks of the Lord Mayor and other speakers as to their reception in Berlin, it was, I believe the original, sincere, natural and cordial welcome extended to them in that city, that pleased them most. Wonderful sights no matter how many in number, and displays no matter how magnificent, could not to the same extent kindle a spark of human sympathy and friendly feeling. Some time ago it was almost forgotten that any friendly feeling at all existed, and it was not until quite recently, when various visits were exchanged, that the two nations, who owing to their daily, monthly and yearly literature were accustomed to regard each other with mistrust, found to their great surprise that in reality nothing but feelings of friendship prevailed on either side. Your visit to Germany has, I am convinced, had the happy result of strengthening those friendly feelings which exist at present between our kindred nations. I hope that the rapprochement brought about by the various pilgrimages of peace and of friendly sentiments, will bring forth continually beneficial results and that the exchange of visits will become a habit among us. More personal acquaintance with one another is all that is required. So long as we know each other, it does not matter much what is written about us. People may succeed from time to time in misleading those who are ignorant of the real facts, but when these facts are known, it will be far more difficult. Personal intercourse will contribute far more than any diplomacy to make us understand that we have no evil designs and that we desire to live on good terms and at peace on either side of the North Sea. It will show that our national aspirations are by no means antagonistic, as has been suggested but never proved; it will increase that respect for each other



Peters-Furs

52 Prager St.

near Main R.R. Station

the largest and finest selection.

Models 1907-8 now on Sale

Headquarters for "Royal Ermine".



Prager Strasse 35

MÜLLER & C. W. THIEL

Linen Store

Saxon Damask

Hand-embroidered work.

OTTO MAYER

Photographer

38 Prager Strasse 38

Tel. 446.

By appointment to T. M. the King of Saxony
and the Emperor of Austria.

Superb artistic work.

Moderate terms.

Pfund's unskimmed milk. 1st quality
only Pasteurized and purified, there-
fore free from bacilli of any kind.
Delivered free. Depots in all parts of the city.
Pfund's Dairy, Dresden. Telephone:
3831 & 3832.

Finest handpainted Dresden China

A. E. Stephan 4, Reichs Str. 4

Succ. to Helene Wolfsohn Nicht.
Manufacturer & Exporter to
the American & English trade.



2 minutes from Hauptbahnhof.
Highest recommendations.
Most reasonable prices.

which is the pledge and natural condition for the comprehension of our mutual aims and national characteristic features."

After the speaker had pointed out that the Emperor had desired to welcome the Lord Mayor and his companions as his guests in Kiel, but that the invitation had, to the Emperor's regret, come too late, he continued "His Majesty took the greatest interest in your visit and is rejoiced to hear that it pleased you. It gives me great pleasure to announce that His Majesty in commemoration of your visit has bestowed upon the Lord Mayor the Order of the Red Eagle, 2nd class, and upon the Sheriffs Sir Thomas Crosby and Sir William Dunn the Order of the Crown, 2nd class."

Count Metternich's speech was loudly applauded.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The British Ambassador to St. Petersburg has arrived in London for a few days. *Reuter's Bureau* announces that his visit is in connection with the Anglo-Russian negotiations which are making good progress, but some questions are still under discussion. The conclusion of any final Anglo-Russian agreement is not expected at earliest for some weeks.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

AMERICAN OPINION ON EVENTS IN COREA.

Events in Corea are being followed closely in America. The newspapers are carrying very full dispatches and public interest in them is very marked. An impression prevails pretty generally that Japan is about to swallow the Korean oyster whole, and the operation is thought to be of bad omen for American and European trade interests in the Far East.

A Washington correspondent states that the Japanese Government confidentially informed the Powers interested, including, of course the United States, some weeks ago, that the action of the Korean Emperor in accrediting envoys to the Hague Conference contrary to his treaty obligations to Japan, would in all probability precipitate a crisis, which had for some time past been regarded as inevitable in consequence of his persistent hostility to the Protecting Power, but that the commercial *status quo* would be in no way

affected. The practical value of these assurances, if given as reported, remains to be seen. Americans generally do not regard them as of much importance, and believe that Corea is destined to become a purely Japanese preserve.

The prospect of being entirely shut out of a market provided by a population of twelve millions is decidedly displeasing to American business men, and it is not likely that the State Department will acquiesce without protest. The situation is difficult, and will require careful handling, as it is evident that Japan will, as long as possible, maintain the fiction of an independent Emperor, installed at Seoul, to whose puppet Government complainants will doubtless be referred as occasion arises.

It is expected that the action of the Japanese in Corea is not likely to improve the relations between the Courts and Governments of Tokio and Peking.

THE MINERS STRIKE.

The strike of the miners and ore-laders in Minnesota appears to be attaining large dimensions. The whole industry of the State is at a complete standstill.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALABRIA.

Violent shocks of earthquake were felt at Cosenza on Tuesday night. The inhabitants were thrown into a great panic, but no damage is reported.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

In the Fourth Committee, which met on Wednesday under the Presidency of M. v. Martens, M. Fromageot of France presented a Report on the labours of the sub-Committee which had discussed the English proposals bearing on the definition of auxiliary ships. From this Report it appears that England never had the intention to indirectly reinstate privateering, but only cherished the wish to give to transport ships, which accompany the belligerent fleets or stand temporarily at their disposition, a character corresponding to warships. The Committee then proceeded to discuss the question whether time should be given to the merchant vessels of belligerent Powers to leave hostile harbours. No division, however, took place, since several Delegates, among them the German, suggested that two new proposals of France and Holland should first be discussed. Of these, the first contemplates that the right of laying hands on the merchant vessels of belligerent Powers should be retained, but that a right to ransom should be substituted for confiscation.

In the end the Committee proceeded to discuss the English proposal for the abolition of contraband of war, defended in a long speech by Lord Reay. The German Delegate Herr Kriege opposed the proposal, pointing out that the right to seize contraband was absolutely justified and made necessary in the interests of defence. He further expressed the view that ships must be granted the time necessary for them to learn the news of the opening of hostilities, and that their responsibility should not begin until a week after the commencement of the war. Mails must be inviolable.

The discussion was adjourned until Friday.

A German amendment to the English proposal touching the laying of torpedoes, suggests that the laying of anchored, automatic mines within the radius of action of the belligerents should be permitted on the condition that precautionary measures for the protection of neutrals be taken.

The first sub-committee of the Second Committee, proceeded in the afternoon with the discussion of the treatment of prisoners of war and of the inhabitants of a country into which an enemy's forces have penetrated. Japan caused to be added to the agenda of the sitting a proposal concerning the deportation and detention of foreigners. The sub-committee then passed on to the consideration of the pay to be allowed to prisoners of war, and a vote was taken on the text of the Committee, according to which the ordinary rates of pay of the army which took the prisoners is to be the basis of the pay to prisoners. The text was adopted unanimously with the exception of Japan, who was in favour, not of a fixed rate of pay, but of a moderate allowance. Finally a long debate took place with regard to prohibiting the compulsion of the population of a district of which possession has been taken to fight against their country; and with regard to the German proposal to extend the prohibition even to those who have voluntarily taken service in the hostile army. The German Delegate, General v. Gündell, explained the point of view from which that proposal arose. The French Delegates agreed with Germany. A vote was not taken, as the Belgian

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

Delegate, M. Beernaert, reserved to himself the right of formulating a new proposal. The discussion was deferred to the next sitting.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE COREAN DELEGATES.

The Korean Delegates to the Conference sailed from Southampton for America on Wednesday. Before their departure they were interviewed by *Reuter's* representative, to whom Prince Yong said that their intention was to bring the situation of Korea with respect to Japan to the notice of President Roosevelt, and to visit the more important cities of America. On their return to England, which would be in a few weeks, they would form a society in London whose task it would be to counteract the policy of Japan in Korea. Whether their mission to the Hague had been abortive, they could not say. They had received—particularly from the Delegates of Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States—assurances of sympathy with regard to the situation in the Korea, and of assistance. The Delegation had been sent by the former Emperor of Korea. Their mission had in no way been affected by the enforced abdication of the Emperor, as his last words to them had been: "Take no thought of me personally, even if I am murdered; go on with your work, re-establish the independence of the country." The mission of the Delegation would consist, His Majesty told them, in addressing to the Powers the invitation to ensure the independence of the Korea as a neutral State like Holland. In conclusion the Delegates declared that the abdication of the Emperor was to be ascribed to Japanese money and Korean traitors.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

It is rumoured in Tokio that the Council of Elder Statesmen were on Tuesday busy with the matter of the Russo-Japanese *entente*. It is expected that it will soon be published, immediately, in fact, after the publication of the commercial treaty.

A GERMAN BANK IN PERSIA.

Reuter's Bureau reports that the concession for the establishment of a German bank in Teheran was, with few alterations—the chief one being the prolongation of the concessions to 45 years—signed on Tuesday by the Minister of Commerce and Director Gutmann. The concession contains a clause giving the Minister of Commerce full power to enquire into the affairs of the bank once a year, and a provision securing military protection to the bank and its dependencies.

AFFAIRS IN COREA.

A *Reuter's* telegram from Seoul dated Wednesday states that Marquis Ito laid the Japanese proposals before the Korean Cabinet on that day. The Prime Minister Yiwanyong and the Minister of War had handed to the Emperor a new plan for the government of the country. The Japanese proposals, although not endangering the safety of the Throne, were supposed to be of a stirring nature. From Tschempulpo it was reported that three Japanese war-ships had arrived there. On Tuesday afternoon began the arrest of the officials who had quitted the Palace; the object of the arrests being to sift information proceeding from the late Emperor as to alleged intrigues.

Telegrams received at Tokio from Seoul state that a rising of the Korean troops is feared. The agreement between Japan and Korea is concluded, but the text has not yet been published. It is reported that the unlimited control of the internal administration of Korea, as well as the appointment of Japanese to posts in the Korean Government, is conceded to Japan. The assent of Korea is said to have been obtained with comparatively little difficulty, thanks to the circumstance that the Japanese demands are less stringent than they had been assumed to be, and that they do not include the deportation of the deposed Emperor to Tokio.

REVOLUTIONISED SMELTING.

A French inventor claims to have wrought a revolution in the smelting of copper, and practical smelters are coming all the way from America to study the process. Instead of costly furnaces, electricity is applied to tanks, and it is asserted that ore can be thus reduced to 97 per cent., pure copper at about 3s. per ton.

STREET INCIDENT ROMANCE.

A romance attaches to the wedding which has just taken place at Great Harkesley, Essex, between Charles Johnson, aged seventy-one, and Mrs. Jane Pitts, a widow, aged seventy-four. The aged couple became acquainted through the woman safely piloting the bridegroom (whose eyesight is defective) across a crowded street at Colchester. The kindly attention led to the winning of a husband.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

LONDON TRAFFIC PROBLEMS.

London, July 23.

The Report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic, which appeared in bulky instalments, principally during 1905, was in the main probably the most important State document bearing upon this intricate and difficult problem ever issued. It showed, on the one hand, that the average Londoner is not nearly so great a traveller as either the Parisian, the Berliner, or the New Yorker, for whereas the Londoner makes only 170 journeys a year (not on foot), the Parisian performs 200 such journeys annually, the Berliner 270, and the New Yorker even 300. But the same report, on the other hand, also threw a vivid light upon the backwardness of our Metropolitan means of transit, compared with the travelling facilities existing in other centres of humanity, and it likewise illustrated the entire inadequacy of our streets and roads to accommodate more traffic above ground, conducted in accordance with modern notions and requirements.

The International Pharmacy Reichs-Apotheke

Rismarck Platz 10, next the Main Railway Station. Phone 151.
Physician's Prescriptions accurately dispensed by qualified chemists only.
All foreign and native Patent-Medicines, Mineral- and aerated waters.
Soaps, Toilet-articles &c. Special-laboratory for urin analysis.
Free delivery to all parts of the town.

Since 1905 the London Traffic problem has certainly not grown less complex. It is true that more Tube Railways, more Tramway Lines, have been constructed, but the former only affect the underground traffic and transit of London. Moreover, it is a well ascertained and remarkable fact that traffic increases rapidly with every new facility for quick travel. This has been fully demonstrated in the case of the Central London (late "wopenny") Tube. When it was opened between Shepherd's Bush and the Bank of England, many omnibuses running above-ground along the same route ceased running, for there "was not enough traffic for both".

At present, however, more omnibuses run between the Bank and Shepherd's Bush than ever before, and they are profitably employed on that (penny) distance, notwithstanding the many millions carried backward and forward over the Central London; notwithstanding, too, the fierce competition which soon set in with the old Underground Railway Lines, connecting the East and the West of London; again with the motor-omnibuses that rapidly came into vogue about the same time.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
Silesien Strasse 10B, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9887.

That competition, of course, soon became excessive, forcing down prices eventually much under any remunerative basis. The Tubes and Underground shallow Railways, being in stranger hands, at last came to an understanding, to raise their fares. Now the omnibuses want to follow suit, and also to increase their fares, but their case is entirely different from that of the Railways, being inherently weaker and moreover complicated by the competition with tramways, mostly belonging to the London County Council, steamers on the Thames, and—last though not least—motor-omnibuses.

The latter are the most serious factors in the traffic situation above ground, although it is true that they are passing just now through a grave crisis.

The motor-omnibus, it is stated, has fallen on evil days. There is not a company, it is safe to say, now running these vehicles on the streets of London, which is satisfied with the conditions under which they are conducting the service, and, three companies have withdrawn from the streets a total of 104 omnibuses, representing a capital value of at least £800,000.

The Royal Court Pharmacy.

English and American Dispensary.
Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral-waters
Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle

The most important of these companies is the London Power Omnibus Company, which ran the "Pioneer" motor-buses. At a meeting of shareholders, this company went into voluntary liquidation.

This was the first company to undertake the running of motor-omnibuses, and was one of the largest concerns of its kind in London.

Of its sixty-seven "Pioneers", at present fully licensed by the police, forty are in working order at the garage at Cricklewood, but the whole service was stopped in the course of last week. Reasons for this course were given at a shareholders meeting, over which Captain Stanley, the chairman of the company, presided. The stoppage of the service, it appeared, had been done by the mortgagees, who had appointed a receiver. Certain creditors, too, Captain Stanley explained, had, on the appointment of the receiver, served writs against the company, and the board had, therefore, no hesitation in recommending the shareholders to pass a resolution for voluntary liquidation. He thought that in this way alone could the company meet their obligations and at the same time leave any surplus for shareholders. Since the contractors, some time ago, threw up their maintenance contracts, the company had been spending 1s. 6d. per car-mile to earn only 11d.

Some interesting particulars of the present financial position of the companies are given by the *Westminster Gazette*.

The capital commitments and present marked position of the London General and Road Car Companies, who (be it noted) are persevering with their motor-omnibuses, is indicated in the following table:—

London General.	Denomination.	Present Price.
£773,592 Ord. Stocks	£100	£55 to £60
250,000 5 per cent. cum. Pref.	10	8½ to 9½
300,000 4 per cent. Mort. Debs.	100	89 to 93
London Road Car.		
54,710 cum. 5 per cent. Pref.	10	—
444,000 Ord. shares	6	2½ to 3
153,000 1st Mort. 4 per cent.	100	87 to 91

In the case of the Vanguard Motor-Omnibus Company, there is practically no business now being transacted in either the £1 ordinary (293,000) or the £1 non-cumulative preference (£375,000) shares; but they were on offer during the week at prices ranging from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each, while the £100 debenture stock (£200,000) has marked a discount of over 25 per cent.

The London General Omnibus Company, whose directors make no secret of their disgust with their motor-omnibus business, experienced a reduction of £13,845 in their ordinary traffic receipts for the last half-year, compared with the preceding six months, although 600,000 more passengers were carried.

The crisis with the motor-omnibuses is not wholly attributed to excessive competition. The Metropolitan Police are blamed for *trop de zèle*, for ridiculously severe restrictions and tests.

"At the end of every twelve months," said a manager of one of the Companies to a Pressman, "when we take our omnibuses to Scotland Yard to have our licenses renewed, we have to put before the Police Commissioner what is to all intents and purposes a new omnibus. That means a big outlay, but it is useless to put before the Commissioner a bus that is not up-to-date."

And then the London Motor-Omnibus Companies have to fight other enemies. Some still complain of the bad noise and evil smells which their vehicles are "heir to", others declare that they are ruining London house property, wherever they come, to an enormous extent.

The secretary of the Society for the Betterment of London has supplied the following table showing the depreciation of house property in various parts of London, which, he declared, was due largely to motor-bus traffic, and in some degree to traction engines:—

No. of Houses.	Average Depreciation.	Total.
1,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000,000
2,000	1,000	2,000,000
2,000	500	1,000,000
5,000	100	500,000
10,000	50	500,000
20,000		£ 6,000,000

Asked how these alarming figures were arrived at, Mr. Green, the hon. secretary of the society, said the estimate was based upon statements which had been made by owners of house property when the society was arranging a petition to the Home Secretary against street noises.

"I might almost say," added Mr. Green, "that the thoroughfares in which these properties are situated are all motor-omnibus routes. Tube railways are not included in our estimates."

Cricklewood, Kensington, Putney, and Paddington were mentioned as the districts which had suffered most severely from this cause. In Cromwell-road alone, Mr. Green said, there were at present fifty empty houses.

The petition on the subject, which the society has prepared, is still being extensively signed, and will shortly be presented to the Home Secretary who will be asked to introduce such legislation "as may be deemed necessary" for the abatement of nuisances "which are seriously depreciating the value of property and causing a considerable amount of discomfort and injury to health."

Hch. Wm. Bassenge & Co.

Bank.

Prager Strasse 12.

Payments on all Letters of Credit.

Exchange of Circular-Notes,
Cheques and foreign money at most favourable rates.

Postal Orders.

English and American newspapers.

Office hours 9-1, 3-6, Saturdays 9-3.

On the other hand, a deputation, representing most of the Metropolitan, City, and Borough Councils, headed by Sir C. Fardell, M. P., has had an interview with Sir E. Henry, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, at New Scotland Yard, on the subject of the nuisance caused, by the noise and vibration of motor-omnibuses, and the serious depreciation to property along the routes taken by the buses.

In reply, Sir E. Henry said he was in favour of there being an authority to define the routes the buses should take, but he was of opinion that that authority should not be the Commissioner of Police. The noise caused was greatly attributable to the uneven surface of roadways, and, to some extent, the vibration as well.

So far as the noise arose from the working part of the motor-omnibuses, that was a matter receiving very careful attention, and a steady improvement was, in his opinion, being effected. There was reason to hope that motor-omnibuses might ultimately become steadier vehicles in all respects.

He agreed with the deputation that motor-buses were too heavy in type. The weight was fixed by the Local Government Board. Oil dripping had been remedied by the police insisting on a tray under the engine.

Noise from motor traction would always be there. It would be quite unreasonable if he held out any hope that anything he could do would do away with the noise. They could only keep on applying pressure and curing the worst mistakes. He thought they must trust more to the evolution of machinery than to any police measures.

It should be noted that Sir E. Henry does not express an opinion about the alleged depreciation of house property in London, in consequence of the motor-omnibus. He is a wise man, for it is a one-sided, therefore unfair, charge to make. To make it fair, fairer at least, it should also include the probable appreciation of house property in London suburbs as a consequence of the motor-omnibus reaching formerly secluded spots, and providing rapid transit for their inhabitants towards and from the centres.

Likewise, the Chief-Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police is a wise man where he avers that an entirely noiseless motor-omnibus is an utter impossibility. He might have added, indeed, that it is extremely undesirable, too, for street dangers to foot-passengers are already serious enough in all conscience. We do not want them increased by noiseless vehicles, killing us before we know "where we are."

But all this tends to show the complexity of our Metropolitan traffic problems. The variety and "contrariness" of many authorities are absolutely puzzling and mutually destructive. The Home Secretary controls something, the London County Council something else; the Local Government Board a third thing; and so on. It is a perpetual conflict of interests and managers, a veritable pandemonium.

One of the most important proposals of the Royal Commission, namely the immediate creation of a Traffic Board, centreing and vesting all the conflicting interests in a supreme body of management, might end the present traffic imbroglio of London, or at least largely diminish it.

Unfortunately, it has become a question of politics, and that naturally makes the one possible solution of the seemingly hopeless problem impossible for the time being.

HERMIT CAUSES TROUBLE.

The case of an old oversea pilot who is leading the life of a hermit in a hut at Kingsdown, under unhealthy conditions, has been dealt with by the Dover Rural District Council. The old man refuses to leave the hut, and it cannot be closed, as it is not a "dwelling house." The clerk advised that the only course was to apply for a summons against the man, which was agreed to.

PERIWINKLES IN SCHOOL.

The Lord Mayor, who attended fete day at the Central London District School, Cuckoo Hill. Hanwell, told the children that at one of his schools he remembered that the headmaster during lessons used to eat periwinkles, but his memory would not have been so clear on the subject had it not been for the fact that the shells were thrown at the boys, and he was often struck.

LOCAL.

Mr. Spencer Eddy, first secretary to the American Embassy in Berlin, arrived in Dresden on Tuesday in his 70 h. p. Mercedes. He left again for Berlin yesterday accompanied by T. St. John Gaffney, American Consul General in Dresden.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.40 p. m. in the Schloss Platz.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CLOSED.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft
des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p. m.

Die Frau vom Meer.

Schauspiel in 5 Aufzügen von Henrik Ibsen.

Cast:

Dr. Wangel, Distriktsarzt	Max Thomas.
Frau Ellida Wangel, seine zweite Frau	Nina Sandow.
Bolette, } seine Töchter aus erster Ehe	Johanna Becker.
Hilde, }	Erna Nitter.
Oberlehrer Arnholm	Ernst Legal.
Lyngstraut	Paul Köllner.
Ballested	Paul Barleben.
Ein fremder Mann	Hugo Werner-Kahle.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

Frau Warrens Gewerbe.

C. A. Klemm, Augustus Strasse.

Music Library, largest stock of Pianos for hire.
Steinway pianos.

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

Baumacher & Co., Rubber Tubs!

See Strasse 10.

Photo-Articles! Wunsche-Lang

corner Moritz & Ring Str.

Pension Donath Lüttichau Str. 13, I. and II.

5 min. from station.—Entirely renovated.

WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

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.

G. Casmir, Fencing-Master, gives fencing lessons.

Ring Strasse 14. Telephone 5950.

Wine Restaurant "Kaiser Garten"

Favourite rendez-vous of English and Americans.

English cooking

Chambres séparés. Porter and ale.

Marien Strasse 26 adjoining the Postplatz.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Wiener Strasse.

Friday, July 26th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, July 28th. IX. Sunday after Trinity.
8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0
a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong
and Litany.

Wednesday, July 31st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, August 2nd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Sunday, July 28th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morn-
ing Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon
Service and address 5.30 p.m.

The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

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

DEATH.—Mary H. Wigram on July 24th at
Dresden. R. I. P. Funeral at Tolkewitz Friedhof:
Saturday 2.0 p.m.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 25th of July 1907

Mr. R. Mehlitz, Chicago, H. Curländer Haus.
Mr. L. Dukes, Vienna, H. Dampfschiff.
Mr. J. Weber, Philadelphia, H. Hospiz.
Mr. C. B. Cleins, Philadelphia, H. Hospiz.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Prinz, St. Louis, H. Imperial.
Mrs. S. R. Froyner, Chicago, P. Donath.
Miss J. A. Dyrsen, New York, P. Donath.
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Bates, New York, P. Donath.
Miss L. Gibson, Philadelphia, P. Gori.
Rev. W. Lowther, Austin, P. Gori.
Mrs. J. Lowther, Austin, P. Gori.
Mr. W. Evers, Austin, P. Gori.
Mr. E. Wilway, Brenham, P. Gori.
Miss D. Simms, Lincoln, P. Gori.
Miss L. Simms, Lincoln, P. Gori.
Miss J. Becker, Baltimore, P. Kuhlemann.
Miss A. Brinkmeyer, Baltimore, P. Kuhlemann.
Miss M. Taylor, Braumain, P. Rudeloff.
Miss C. Applebet, Braumain, P. Rudeloff.
Miss D. Weber, Detroit, P. Rudeloff.
Miss O. Leidich, Detroit, P. Rudeloff.
Miss M. Thurburne, Sydney, P. Schaumberger.
Miss E. Thurburne, Sydney, P. Schaumberger.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Shearer, Andover, P. Schaumberger.
Miss M. E. Emerson, Cambridge, P. Schaumberger.
Miss E. G. Dozier, Baltimore, P. Schaumberger.
Miss A. L. Weeks, Ashington, P. Schaumberger.
Miss A. Pavey, Chicago, P. Schaumberger.
Miss F. E. Bent, Boston, P. Schaumberger.
Miss S. Bent, Boston, P. Schaumberger.
Mr. A. G. Terrey, Chicago, P. Schaumberger.
Miss M. R. Terrey, Chicago, P. Schaumberger.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Pape, Petersburg, P. Schmidt.
Miss H. C. Riedel, Brooklyn, P. Schmidt.
Miss E. M. Aitken, Woodstock, P. Schmidt.
Mr. A. Chase, Detroit, P. Rudeloff.
Miss A. Stuart, Chicago, P. Rudeloff.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.

Minister Resident: Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Find-
lay, Esq. C. M. G.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Am-
mon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

STRENUOUS FARMER LIFE.

Senator Knox, formerly Attorney-General in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet, told a meeting at Valley Forge (says the *Mail's* correspondent) that Mr. Roosevelt was surprised at Oyster Bay recently by a visit from a delegation from Kansas. The President appeared coatless and collarless, with trousers hitched up by a belt, and mopping his forehead. "Ah! gentlemen, delighted to see you—delighted! But I'm very busy putting in my hay. Just come to the barn. We'll talk while I work." Arriving at the barn Mr. Roosevelt seized his pitchfork, but there was no hay on the floor. "John! John!" shouted the President, "where's all the hay?" From the loft came the reply: "I ain't had time to throw it back, sir, since you threw it up yesterday, sir."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The recurrence of the vile weather from which England has suffered so much this summer gave rise to a scene at Lords on Tuesday such as is happily of very rare occurrence on English cricket grounds. Heavy rain had fallen all night and it was impossible to continue play in the morning.

After the luncheon interval at Lord's, a section of the crowd chafed considerably at the delay in the Middlesex and Lancashire match, and gathered in front of the pavilion rails, and became somewhat unruly, though not without a vein of humour. They shouted, "Good-bye to cricket," sang "Auld Lang Syne," and suggested ping-pong and marbles. Speeches were made complaining that they had paid under false pretences, and wanted their money back. Shortly before half-past four, in response to angry shouts, Mr. Lacey, the secretary of the M. C. C., said a few words from the pavilion steps, but owing to the noise nothing whatever could be heard. At a quarter to five it was finally decided to abandon all idea of play for the day, the wicket still being very soft. The umpires pulled the stumps up amidst much groaning and hooting, the crowd running all over the pitch, which is, in consequence, very much cut up. The police, however, promptly cleared the playing arena, and upon the understanding that they would receive a pass in for tomorrow the crowd quietly dispersed. Other parts of the country fared better, and, although the wickets were essentially bowlers' wickets, play was possible in the Provinces. At Trent Bridge Gloucester broke down completely before the Notts bowlers, Hallan taking 11 wickets in two innings for 113. Gloucester were beaten by an innings and 38 runs. Another match to be finished in two days was that between Yorks and Warwickshire. The Northern County, thanks to an invaluable stand by Rhodes and Bates, had a lead of 33 on the first innings. Warwickshire, on going in again, found Haigh and Hirst quite irresistible, and the whole side were out in an hour and five minutes for 47. Haigh took the last 3 wickets in 4 balls and altogether secured 7 for 13, Hirst taking 3 for double that number. Derbyshire made 249 in their first innings and got Northamptonshire out for 111, and the former getting 161 for 3 look to be in a winning position. Hampshire could only make 160 against Worcestershire's huge total of 536, and, following on, did equally badly, 7 wickets being down for 147.

For the first time in its history the Dwight-Davis Lawn Tennis Cup has gone to the Antipodes, Australia having won 3 events to 2 against England. After Gore and Roper Barrett had so brilliantly defeated Brookes and Wilding in the Doubles, it was felt that England still had a chance of retrieving her position. The first match justified England's hopes, Gore, though he lost the first set against Wilding, subsequently improved to such an extent that he won the next three sets with something to spare, his total being 22 games to 16. Wilding had only beaten him once upon grass; the score of games on this occasion was, Gore wins 3-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2. Only the match between Brookes and Barrett remained, and the former is at present invincible in a single. He beat Barrett without much difficulty and thus won the cup for Australasia.

1900.—At Longwood, U.S.A. America (M. D. Whitman, D. F. Davis, and H. Ward), beat British Isles (A. W. Gore, E. D. Black, and H. Roper Barrett), by 3 matches to love, one match not being played and one being left unfinished.

1901.—America (holders) walked over. No match.
1902.—At New York. America (M. D. Whitman, W. A. Larned, D. F. Davis, and H. Ward) beat British Isles (R. F. Doherty, H. L. Doherty, and J. Pim) by 3 matches to 2.

1903.—At Longwood, U.S.A. British Isles (R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty) beat America (W. A. Larned, R. D. Wrenn, and G. L. Wrenn) by 4 matches to 1. R. F. Doherty scratched his singles match on the first day owing to a bad shoulder.

1904.—At Wimbledon. British Isles (R. F. Doherty, H. L. Doherty, and F. L. Riseley) beat Belgium (P. de Borman and W. Lemaire) by 5 matches to love.

1905.—British Isles (R. F. Doherty, H. L. Doherty, and S. H. Smith) beat America (W. A. Larned, H. Ward, and B. C. Wright) by 5 matches to love. On the last day W. J. Clothier played against Smith as substitute for Ward.

1906.—British Isles (R. F. Doherty, H. L. Doherty, and S. H. Smith) beat America (H. Ward and R. D. Little) by 5 matches to love. B. C. Wright (America) was unable to play owing to an injured hand.

1907.—Australasia (Norman Brookes and A. F. Wilding) beat British Isles (A. W. Gore and H. Roper Barrett) by 3 matches to 2. America (Beals C. Wright and Karl H. Behr) also competed.

A new 24-hours' amateur cycle record has been made by W. Robins, of the Southern Club, who, starting from Crawley at eight o'clock on Saturday

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.

To let, Reichenbach Strasse 49, 1.
well furnished flat, 6 rooms, kitchen, servants' room, bath, pantry. Sunny, airy. Nice view. Greatly reduced terms for summer months. Please apply **Streblener Strasse 10, 1.**

Wanted members to form an American Club
Hotel Pirnaischer Hof, Schreibergasse.

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.

SENDIG-DRESDEN,	HOTEL	Europaischer Hof
SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL	Wurttemberger Hof
SENDIG-SCHANDAU,	SENDIG'S	Hotel Quisisana &c.
(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 Morgenzeitpark.
Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel
managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp.
By appointment to H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Hotel Kroh Karlsbad

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

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.

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
Königsstrasse 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.

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

night, accomplished 341 miles by eight o'clock on Sunday night. The previous amateur record was 326 miles, and the professional record by Shirley is 325 miles. Mr. Robins did his best time in the last hour, when he covered 19 miles.

Wolffe, who abandoned the swim on Monday after covering 21 miles, decided to make another attempt to swim the Channel yesterday.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, July 25. The Tribune writes that it is in a position to confirm the report that King Edward, on his journey to Marienbad, will meet the Kaiser at Wilhelmshöhe. It is definitely settled that the King will arrive on the morning of August 14 and remain until the evening, when he will continue his journey to Austria.

Bremen, July 25. The express steamer "Kaiser Wilhelm II." was yesterday hauled out of the Kaiserhafen to be docked. As already reported, the ship has sustained no damage, and will be despatched according to schedule on the 20th of August on her voyage to New York.

St. Petersburg, July 25. The Czar and Czarina appeared at 4 o'clock this morning at the great military camp at Krasnoje Selo, where His Majesty caused the alarm to be sounded and then, accompanied by a brilliant Staff, held a parade of the troops. Their Majesties then returned to Petershof.

St. Petersburg, July 25. At Pensa, according to newspaper reports, several bombs were exploded by anarchists in the garden of the theatre there during a performance in the building. The result was a great panic among the audience; but in the main only material damage.

Tokio, July 25. According to a Reuter telegram, it is expected here that the text of the Russo-Japanese agreement will be published on Saturday.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Light airs, generally bright at first, thunder in places, somewhat warmer.

Café König

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

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

OPERA BAGS Cairo-House

Prager Strasse 10 & 12.

Jewelry. Georg Pleissner,

Rosmarin Gasse 2, corner Schloss Str.

Toast Bread Carl Roeder,

By appointment to the Saxon Court.
Galerie Strasse 2.

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

Trunks. Bernhard Rüdiger,

Wilsdruffer Strasse 3.

Frames. P. Prange,

Bismarck Platz 1a.

O. Herrmann, Durable Trunks.

Bismarck Platz 1a, shop No. 6.

New! American Drinks New!

Victoria Strasse 3.

Soaps. Georg Häntzschel,

2 Struve Strasse 2.

MINIATURES.

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

Horlick's Malted Milk

for infants, invalids, the aged and travellers. Depots at Dresden: The International Pharmacy Relchs-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.**

Ernst Müller

Dresden, Scheffel Strasse 29, parterre, I. and II. Etage.

Glass. Porcelain. Majolica.
Stoneware. Faience.