

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 452.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

At Monday's sitting, after speeches from the Marquis of Ripon on the part of the Government and of the Marquis of Lansdowne for the Opposition in praise of the distinguished services of Earl Cromer in Egypt, the resolution that a grant of £50,000, as to which the Lower House will shortly come to a decision, be made to him in recognition of those services, was unanimously adopted.

During the discussion on the contributions of the Colonies towards the maintenance of the fleet the First Lord of the Admiralty informed the House of the Admiralty's intention to build more large cruisers. The construction of these would presumably be begun next year.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Monday, Sir Charles Dilke, Liberal, Member for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was in contemplation that the Hague Conference should consider the question of prohibiting the use of explosives from air-ships. Sir Edward Grey replied that it was to be expected that this subject would come before the Conference, and His Majesty's Government would gladly assent to any agreement with regard to it.

In reply to a question of Sir Edward Sassoon, Unionist, Member for Hythe, the Prime Minister Sir Campbell-Bannerman said that the ratification of the Convention on wireless telegraphy had not yet been completed, but the Government could not consent to any further discussion of the subject. Sir Edward Sassoon then moved the adjournment of the House, in order that its attention might be called to the question. The debate on Sir Albert Sassoon's motion was to take place in the evening.

The Finance Bill was adopted by 232 votes against 91. The Prime Minister proposed a resolution whereby a grant of £50,000 was to be voted to Lord Cromer, whose distinguished services he dwelt on in a brilliant speech. Mr. Balfour endorsed Sir Henry's sentiments.

Further discussion on this subject was interrupted by the motion to adjourn, which was finally rejected.

Sir Edward Sassoon opposed the ratification of the agreement concerning wireless telegraphy on the ground that the existing British institutions for wireless telegraphy would be injured, and because it would be acting hurriedly if England was to bind herself at a time when wireless telegraphy was still in a state of development. Mr. Haldane advocated the ratification, and contended that the interests, not only of the public need, but also of the facilitation of international commerce, and of mankind in general, demanded a perfectly free exchange of messages between ships and wireless telegraph stations. The Admiralty and the War Office as well as the General Post Office were all satisfied, since the Convention meant great advantages.

In the resumed debate on the grant to Lord Cromer Mr. Redmond and Mr. Kettle, Nationalists, attacked Lord Cromer violently with regard to the Denshaw affair of last year. Sir Edward Grey warmly took Lord Cromer's part and sharply contradicted the account of this affair as given by the Nationalists.

Finally the grant was voted by 254 against 107.

## BRITISH NATURALISATION.

On Monday Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman received a deputation of influential Jews who asked him to use his influence to reduce the cost of naturalisation. Sir Henry replied that personally he was in favour of facilitating the acquirement of British citizenship as much as possible, and he would lay the matter before his colleagues. But the deputation must not expect that the Exchequer could afford to be the loser, in consequence.

## THE STRIKE IN FIFESHIRE.

The strike of the miners in the Fifeshire coal-fields is at an end; work will be resumed today.

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## THE BELFAST DISQUIET.

On account of the unrest prevailing an additional battalion of infantry with a Maxim detachment has arrived in Belfast.

On Tuesday the strikers overturned a number of motor-waggons. Disturbances in consequence of the police-strike are considered possible.

## DEATH OF COMMANDER HUNTINGTON.

The late American Naval Attaché, Commander Huntington—in whose house his son Harry, who had been summoned to his father's deathbed, shot his two brothers and two sisters, wounding both the former slightly and both the latter seriously—died on Monday. Harry Huntington was arrested in attempting to escape and tried to kill himself but was prevented.

(The shocking affair referred to above, took place on Sunday evening in the Rue Maurepas, Versailles, the residence of Commander Henry St. George Huntington, a retired officer of the United States Navy, who served in the Civil War. Commander Huntington's eldest son, Henry, who lived at Alençon, and for many years had been on unfriendly terms with his family, was yesterday summoned to the bedside of his father, who was very ill.

It is stated that he asked his father's forgiveness, and his mother offered to kiss him, and said, "Let bygones be bygones," but shortly afterwards, it is asserted, Henry drew a revolver from his pocket and fired in turn at each of his four brothers and sisters, with whom he was having an altercation.

His sister Elizabeth was dangerously wounded in the left breast, his brother Alenzo's head was injured, while his sister Edith's left arm is broken, and his brother Douglas slightly wounded.

The assailant fled into the park, but was arrested. He showed no signs of repentance, but said he had always been the martyr of the whole family.)

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE HAYWOOD MURDER TRIAL.

According to the *Globe* the result of the Idaho murder trial has caused universal astonishment in New York, and the newspaper comments are strong and frank. Very few people doubted that the result would be either a disagreement or a conviction. Nobody ventured to predict that Haywood would be actually acquitted. The Labour Party are naturally delighted, and big demonstrations took place all over the country, but the leaders of the party are in a somewhat chastened mood. They realise that the Miner's Union has had a narrow escape from being judicially branded as fomenters and organisers of wholesale murder, and it is not improbable that the ultimate effect of it all will be that Trade Union propaganda will be carried out on more moderate lines.

Politicians say that the result of the trial cannot fail to have an important bearing upon the next



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Presidential election. Mr. Roosevelt, it will be remembered, very unwisely took sides against the prisoners before the trial commenced, denouncing Haywood and his colleagues as "undesirables" of the class that ought to be expelled from the country. The fact is recalled today more or less pointedly, and, in view of the bitter feeling aroused in the ranks of authorised labour, and of the triumphant acquittal of the chief object of the President's denunciations, it is more than doubtful if the Republican party managers would venture to place Mr. Roosevelt's name before the National Convention next summer, even if he should agree to accept nomination for another term. Consequently, the friends of Mr. Taft are by no means displeased at the way things are going.

## FURTHER PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. Gooding, Governor of Idaho, states that despite the acquittal of Haywood, the cases against Moyer, the President of the Western Federation of Miners, and Pettibone, who is a member of the Executive Committee, will be rigorously prosecuted.

Harry Orchard, when apprised of the verdict, declared that he had done all he could, adding that he had told the truth, and was ready to take his punishment, and the sooner it came the better.

## DUEL IN CHURCH.

A church in rural Indiana, says a *Globe* correspondent, was the scene of a fierce duel on Sunday evening. The combatants were Joseph Spencer and William Thompson, both locally well known, and of good repute. They lived in New Haven, where, early in the month, a "pretty" girl named Cozart, from California, came upon a visit. The young men speedily became rivals for her favour, which she bestowed upon Spencer. She attended service in the village church last evening, and Spencer and Thompson also sat in the congregation.

When the minister pronounced the benediction both men stood silent, but immediately the "Amen" was spoken, Thompson struck Spencer violently in the face. They clinched and fell, while members of the congregation tried to separate them. Spencer drew a knife, severing his rival's jugular vein, and Thompson fell dead. In the confusion Spencer escaped.

## THE MINERS' STRIKE.

In connection with the miners' strike, Mr. Petrella, of Hibbing, Minnesota, the organiser of the Western Miners' Union, has been arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

## A MANIAC IN NEW YORK.

Within twelve hours on Monday last, the bodies of two women who had evidently been strangled, were found in New York. The police is of opinion that both were murdered by the same man. The identity of the woman has not been established.

## THE ANTI-TRUSTS MOVEMENT.

According to cable despatches received from Washington the Federal Government has instituted proceedings in the Delaware Courts against a number of corporations and individuals for breaches of the Anti-Trust Law of 1890, in that they controlled the inter-State trade in gunpowder and strong explosives.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

M. Clémenceau, the Prime Minister, left Paris for Carlsbad yesterday.

At fire which broke out on Tuesday in a hotel in Valence-sur-Rhône spread so rapidly that the whole quarter of the town was soon in flames. The Post and Telegraph Office was destroyed, and communication with the outer world cut off.

General de la Tour, who arrived at Nancy on Tuesday was surrounded, in the

boxed his assailant's ears and was then freed by Chasseurs from further molestation. A gendarme died of injuries received in the mêlée.

A later telegram states that the situation in Raon-l'Étape is still regarded as very disquieting, as the workmen of the place and neighbourhood blindly follow the dictates of the revolutionary General Workmen's Union. It is feared that if the agitator whom the Union has sent to Raon-l'Étape should give the order to strike, the workmen of the whole neighbourhood will immediately comply with the order and betake themselves to Raon-l'Étape.

The representatives of the men on strike in Raon-l'Étape have agreed to the appointment of the magistrate at Luneville as arbitrator.

#### THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The second sub-committee of the Third Committee met on Tuesday morning, with the senior Delegate of Italy, Signor Tornielli, in the chair, to continue the discussion on the treatment of the war-ships of belligerent Powers in the harbours and waters of neutral States. The most important of the questions to be considered are as follows: the special treatment of Straits, as to which Turkey lays stress on the peculiar conditions of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and Sweden as well as Denmark points out the necessity for their States to be able to limit the navigation of Straits situated in neutral waters connecting two open seas; further, the question of a set interval of 24 hours which is to be allowed to ships of the belligerent parties which at the time of the outbreak of hostilities are in neutral harbours. Nearly all questions were referred to an examining committee for further enquiry.

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

#### THE PALACE OF PEACE.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Palace of Peace to be erected at the cost of Mr. Carnegie took place on Tuesday afternoon in the presence of the members of the Peace Conference, the *corps diplomatique*, the Court dignitaries, the Ministers, and representatives of other bodies. M. Karnebeck, the President of the Carnegie Institute, delivered an address, in which he invited the Russian Ambassador M. Nelidoff, the President of the Conference, to lay the foundation stone. The stone bears the following inscription: "Paci, justitiae firmandae hanc aedem Andreas Carnegii munificentia dedicavit".

#### THE KING OF DENMARK IN ICELAND.

The steamer "Birna"—with the King of Denmark, Prince Harald, and the Prime Minister M. Christensen on board—and the steamer "Atlanta", conveying the Members of the Danish Parliament, arrived at Reykjavik on Tuesday morning. A great crowd welcomed the King. The town was dressed with flags. His Majesty appointed a Commission to prepare a Bill as to the constitutional position of Iceland in the Danish Kingdom. The Commission consists of Members of the Danish Parliament and of the Icelandic Althing. The Prime Minister, M. Christensen, was elected Chairman of the Commission, and M. Hafstein, the Minister of Iceland, Vice-Chairman.

At noon the ceremonial reception of King Frederik took place in the Althing building. The Minister of Iceland welcomed His Majesty in the name of the population of the island. The King expressed his thanks for the reception, and stepped out on to the balcony, where his appearance was greeted with loud cheers from the crowd below. His Majesty then signed three new Iceland laws, the first which have been enacted in Reykjavik.

#### THE RUSSIAN TERRORISTS.

On Tuesday afternoon eight persons armed with revolvers forced their way into a private discount bank in St. Petersburg. After locking the entrance doors, they robbed the till of 4,000 roubles. In the pursuit of the robbers shots were exchanged, one robber and one policeman being killed and one robber and two policemen wounded.

#### MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Kaid Maclean, in a letter to the British Envoy, informed him that he was being threatened with death by Raisuli if the War Minister the Mahalla from the district of the Elkmes.

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## THE FUTURE OF THE TROPICS AND THEIR RACES.

(Contributed.)

In that instructive work "National Life and Character", by the late Charles H. Pearson, the learned author concludes his survey of the relations of the white man and the non-white races in these words:—"The day will come, and perhaps is not far distant, when the European observer will look round to see the globe girdled with a continuous zone of the black and yellow races, no longer too weak for aggression or under tutelage, but independent, or practically so, in government, monopolising the trade of their own regions, and circumscribing the industry of the European: when the Chinamen and the nations of Hindostan, the States of Central and South America, by that time predominantly Indian, and it may be the African nations of the Congo and the Zambesi, under a dominant caste of foreign rulers, are represented by fleets in the European seas, invited to international conferences, and welcomed as allies in the quarrels of the civilised world. The citizens of these countries will then be taken up into the social relation of the white races, will throng the English turf, or the salons of Paris, and will be admitted to intermarriage. It is idle to say, that if this should come to pass, our pride of place will not be humiliated. We were struggling among ourselves for supremacy in a world which we thought of as destined to belong to the Aryan races and to the Christian faith... We shall wake to find ourselves elbowed and hustled, and perhaps even thrust aside by peoples whom we looked down upon as servile, and thought of as bound always to minister to our needs." It is consoling to think that the dreams and prophecies of scientific historians rarely come true. There are invariably factors, not taken into calculations, which change the currents of tendencies and upset the forecasts of the wise. Undoubtedly the world of mankind will go through strange evolutions and development, and the dividing walls of nationalities will be much reduced in the centuries to come. Meanwhile, however, this question of the future of the lands embracing the tropics and the races occupying such, becomes daily a more vital one.

Up to quite recent times the European Powers concerned themselves mostly with the question of thrones, dynasties and the adjustment of the map of Europe. Now-a-days these are comparative trivial considerations, and become altogether dwarfed alongside the keen rivalry that has possessed the Oceanic Powers for the wider inheritance and larger dominion in the world. The events and policies of real moment which are destined to shape history are those connected with the struggle not only for those areas of the world where the white races can live, but also for those in which, although unable to settle, they can at least command dominance and gain superior commercial interests. If present indications are not entirely misleading the generation of today is about to witness an international rivalry in this field vaster far than any which history has yet recorded. In the immense regions concerned, there are embraced some of the richest territories on the earth's surface, which are as yet practically undeveloped. Within a score of years of late, some 5,000,000 square miles of the tropical regions of the world, an area considerably greater than the whole of Europe, has come under the control of the continental Powers of Europe, under the conception of "Colonial Expansion". At the present time it is the "pious opinion", whether disinterested or not is another question, of the European States, and practically of America also, that such areas of the world would be advantaged if brought under the influence of races that have taken their faith from Palestine, their laws of beauty from Greece, and their civil law from Rome! That Christian Europe regards such dominance and development as a trust for the common civilisation is perhaps too high an ideal to expect; at least the instance of the Congo State is scarcely evidence that it does! At any rate by the force of circumstances—e.g. the filling up of the temperate regions, the continual development of industrialisation throughout the civilised world, and the present importance and the future enormous increase of the commerce of these regions—the rivalry and struggle for the trade of the Tropics and the Pacific, and dominant influence in these areas, have become the practical, permanent, underlying fact in the foreign relations of Western nations in this twentieth century. But this advance into a world which by nature does not belong to the white man, and the possible dominance of Europe and America therein, at least for a time, present a serious problem. These areas belong to their autochthonous races, and the white races cannot make their homes therein. The evident work of the white man is to endeavour that European ideas shall be paramount, that order, justice and education be introduced, so as to advance the races, and enable them to become possessed of industrial appliances and methods. And here may be mentioned an English experiment of the past half century in the art of Colonial government in subtropical countries. A little more than thirty years ago the Malay States were a desolate land of

swamp and jungle which has now been turned into a populous country traversed by road and railway; security and justice have been brought to a race that knew nothing but peril and misrule; wealth has been placed within the reach of all who care to stretch out their hands for it. And more than this material improvement, the men who set themselves to the task of governing Malaya have gained the confidence of every class of the native community. Step by step enmity has changed to baffled wonder, to admiration, and finally to affection, until the Malay has thrown himself conquered, and not by arms, on to the side of progress. Sir Frank Swettenham, the Colonial Governor, in his recently published "British Malaya," remarks on this problem:—

"We have learned by long experience, by our blunders, and by such success as has attended our venture in Malaya, that when you take the Malay—Sultan, Raja, chief, or simple village headman—into your confidence, when you consult him on all questions affecting his country, you can carry him with you, secure his keen interest and co-operation, and he will travel quite as fast as is expedient along the path of progress. If, however, he is neglected and ignored he will resent treatment to which he is not accustomed and which he is conscious is undeserved. If such a mistake were ever made (and the Malay is not a person who is always asserting himself, airing grievances, and clamouring for rights), it would be found, that the administration had gone too fast, had left the Malay behind, left him discontented, perhaps offended, and that would mean trouble and many years of effort to set matters right again... If this record, with its lessons of the past and the experience of a long and close intimacy with Malays, serve to warn others to avoid that danger, the purpose of the book is gained... Time will not change the Malay character or alter the fact that the Malays are 'the people of the country', whose confidence we have gained by making their interests our first consideration." *Mutatis mutandis*, these excellent words and this most praiseworthy and successful administration of one of Great Britain's ablest Colonial Governors, apply to vast areas and nearly every race of the Tropics. But the fact must be faced, that while these races in some areas accept, for the time being, the white man as an organiser, or even as a conqueror, yet in the near future these peoples will become too strong, unwieldy and modernised for the white man to maintain his possession, or even his dominance in their lands. Every evidence goes to prove how rapidly the lower races, as Europeans and Americans patronisingly style those of a different hue to themselves, are increasing.

No one can assume that the Aryan races—to use a convenient though not strictly scientific term—can stamp out, or starve out, all their dark-skinned rivals in the belts of the world nature has destined for them. For some time to come the Aryan race seems likely to govern and direct, in virtue of a higher intelligence and more resolute will. But the most fertile parts of the earth, which are either now, or are destined to be, the most populous, cannot be the home of the Aryan race. The black and yellow belt which always encircles the globe between the Tropics is likely to extend its area, and deepen its colour as time goes on, owing to its prolificness. In the Southern States of America it is estimated that by 1920 the blacks in the eight old Slave States will be as 17,400,000 to 9,390,000 white, i.e. close upon two to one. The negroes in Brazil number more than half the population. In tropical America there is one white to four who are not such. There is a problem facing South Africa in the future: it is already acute in Natal where there is one white to fourteen natives.

If the white races are precluded by natural laws from colonising on a large scale anywhere but in the Temperate Zone, it would seem certain that the condition of the old countries will in time be powerfully modified. The vast population pent up in over-peopled countries will bring serious problems for bewildered Governments to solve. Meanwhile *à propos* of this question of the future of the Aryan and non-Aryan stocks the instance of Australia becomes not only interesting but important. Australia may at present be selfish, and indeed mistaken, in not more zealously attracting white immigrants to her vast territory, so sparsely occupied by its three and a half million, one and a half million of which dwell in five of its cities. Yet she is undoubtedly wise in her aim and policy of maintaining a "White Australia". It is an instinct of self-preservation, quickened by experience, when she guards zealously the last part of the world, as Mr. Pearson pointed out, in which the higher races can live and increase freely, for the higher civilization. In denying entrance and citizenship within her borders Australia is denying to the black and yellow race nothing but what they can find in the homes of their birth, or in countries still open to them, where the white man can never live, save as an exotic, at length dwindling to a weed. The Australian Colonies are surrounded by populous areas, the Malay Archipelago, with some 50,000,000, a not far distant Japan with another 50,000,000, rapidly increasing, the unknown millions of a China capable of supporting at least 750,000,000

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and more, and yet even now ever expanding southward and south-eastward into any lands that will admit the thrifty and industrious Celestial. Nothing but the vigilant opposition of the Australian democracies has kept China, not to mention Japan, from becoming a power on that remote continent. Two centuries hence it would be a matter of serious concern if a Chinese population swamped a British one in Australia and New Zealand, if China displaced Russia in Siberia, or if England ceased dominating the various antagonistic races of India. The present generation may content itself by the thought that it will have passed away, before Asia and the Tropics dominate the world, and this Ragnarök, or "twilight of the Gods" sets in!

### CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated July 19th, from our New York correspondent.)

#### AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-7.

Simultaneously with the figures of the foreign trade of America in June last, the Bureau of Statistics in Washington has published a summary of exports and imports for the fiscal year which ended on the 30th of that month. The foreign trade in the past fiscal year shows a new high record as regards imports as well as exports. The value of the imports exceeds that of the preceding year by about 207 million dollars and that of the exports is higher by about 136 millions than in the previous corresponding period. The trade balance, however, appears less favourable in consequence of the greatly increased value of the imported goods; it is smaller by 71 millions than in the previous fiscal year. The combined total of imports and exports represents a value of 3,315 millions of dollars as compared with 2,970 millions in the fiscal year 1905-6. Imports have steadily increased in the last four fiscal years. The following table gives a survey of exports and imports during the last three fiscal years.

	Exports.		
	1907 dollars	1906 dollars	1905 dollars
Land products . . .	951,634,669	890,578,704	751,459,754
Industrial products . . .	929,216,355	853,285,796	767,101,912
Total Exports . . . . .	1,880,851,024	1,743,864,500	1,518,561,666
Imports.			
Free of duty . . . . .	643,992,000	549,623,878	517,442,302
Liab. to duty . . . . .	790,409,092	676,938,568	600,070,769
Total Imports . . . . .	1,434,401,092	1,226,562,446	1,117,513,071
Trade Balance . . . . .	446,449,932	517,302,054	401,048,595

#### CATASTROPHES IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Since the 17th of January 1903 the American Navy has lost 61 men by accidents on board American battle-ships. Nine men were killed by an explosion on board the "Massachusetts", five on the "Iowa", 32 on the "Missouri", seven on the "Kearsage", and now again eight on board the "Georgia". All the accidents happened in the armoured turrets. In reviewing these accidents on board battle-ships, a New York journal recalls the small losses that the Navy suffered in the war with Spain, and pointedly remarks that accidents of this kind do not seem to happen in foreign battle-ships. The paper remarks further that the cruisers and torpedo boats of the American Navy went through their firing practice without mishap, and expresses the opinion that at this moment the new type of battle-ships threaten danger to those who control their terrible powers as well as to any enemy.

#### DIVORCE LAWS.

Two important marriage laws have been adopted by the Legislature of the State of New York. Both are designed to put somewhat greater difficulties in the way of the inconsiderateness with which marriages are contracted and of the frivolity with which the bonds of matrimony are shaken off again. The first law imposes a penalty of 250 dollars fine or six months imprisonment on adultery. The other law makes the ceremony of marriage dependent on the production to the competent authorities of a "marriage license." Not until the authorities have satisfied themselves that the parties to the marriage are of age and that otherwise no reasons against marriage are apparent, can the ceremony be performed. The object of both laws is to restore marriage in America to the more serious position which it has lost through modern views and lax Divorce Courts. These laws also clear the way for

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CLOSED.

### ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

### RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft  
des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

#### Klein Eyolf.

Schauspiel in 3 Acten von Henrik Ibsen.

Cast:

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Alfred Allmers, Gutsbesitzer und Schriftsteller, früher Schullehrer . . . . . | Max Thomas.     |
| Rita, seine Frau . . . . .  | Nina Sandow.    |
| Eyolf, ihr Kind . . . . .   | Erna Ritter.    |
| Asta Allmers, Alfred's jüngere Stiefschwester . . . . .                       | Johanna Becker. |
| Borghheim, Ingenieur . . . . .  | Walther Tautz.  |
| Die Rattenmamsell . . . . .   | Rosa Laassner.  |

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

#### Lady Windermere's Fan.

### CENTRAL THEATRE.

This evening, beginning at 8, ending after 10

#### Das Lebensfest.

Komödie in 3 Acten von Carl Rössler.

Cast:

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Richard Maier Landsberg, Maler . . . . .  | Richard Bendey.   |
| Major Maier von Landsberg, sein Onkel . . . . .   | Friedrich Sommer. |
| Franz Ziehmann, Gustav Dahlke, Bachke, von Dellar, Borowsky, Centa Orterer, Malerin . . . . . | Hugo Brandes.     |
| Rosa Bauer, Malerin . . . . .   | Paul Arndt.       |
| Kommerzienrat Schorner . . . . .  | Hermann Kohlmetz. |
| Lulu, seine Tochter . . . . .   | Joh. Schrotky.    |
| Albert Roderich, Zeichner . . . . .   | Walther Froese.   |
| Maxime . . . . .  | Rosa Klaus.       |
| Die Wirtin . . . . .  | Martha Clemens.   |
| Ein Gerichtsvollzieher . . . . .  | Rudolf Senius.    |
| Ein Chauffeur . . . . .   | Marianne Gonda.   |
| Ein Briefträger . . . . .   | Otto Otthert.     |
|   | Erna Peschel.     |
|   | Ernestine Rosen.  |
|   | Bruno Klein.      |
|   | Otto Walther.     |
|   | Franz Rehfeld.    |

Tomorrow, Friday, at 8 p.m.

#### The same performance.

a uniform divorce law which will apply to all the States of the Union, and which has for years been extensively demanded.

#### A LIVING ROCKET.

The American loves to see shows and to share in amusements that appear fool-hardy; the more exciting they are, the better. Coney Island, the island of amusement, is in this respect the El Dorado of Americans. There they may swoop down to the depths from a giddy height on a "Scenic Railway", or they may "Chute the Chute" on a flat truck into a pond of water, or "Loop the Loop" head downwards with a rush. In the way of fool-hardy performances on Pleasure Island the New Yorker is in fact more and more insatiable. Nothing is any longer fool-hardy or daring enough to please him. This taste for the sensational was lately gratified to the highest extent by an aeronaut—quite involuntarily on his part. This aeronaut, Eugene Raymond, found his amusement in ascending thousands of feet into the air, lying in the bore of a cannon which was made fast to a balloon. High up in the air a loud report was then heard, a dense cloud of smoke burst from the cannon, and the aeronaut shot out and returned to earth with the help of a parachute, to the immense enjoyment of thousands of spectators. The aeronaut, when he let himself down with the parachute, fired off a small charge of powder in the cannon; then he cut one of the cords that held the cannon in a horizontal position fast to the balloon, so that he could get out at the other end of the bore. Thus the impression was produced of his being shot out of the cannon; the parachute only opened when

he was clear of the gun. On a recent occasion, as Raymond was about to make his descent from the upper regions, a tongue of flame from the ignited powder-charge in the cannon flashed directly towards him, his shirt caught fire and he "shot" out of the cannon, this time like a pillar of flames. His whole body was a mass of burns, and the parachute was a good deal singed. At any moment his strength to hold on to the parachute might have failed, or the parachute might have collapsed. When he at last reached the earth he was senseless. The thousands of spectators cheered lustily as usual, and only learnt afterwards that it had not been the aeronaut's intention to dive through the air with his costume on fire.

#### THE LATEST SKY-SCRAPER.

Within a year the largest building in the world will be finished—in New York, of course. The older sky-scrappers, which in their time aroused the wonder of all by the boldness of their structure, quite disappear in presence of the newer giants that are rising at all the corners of the city. But they no longer cause surprise as did the first sky-scrappers, which hardly continue to deserve the name. The New Yorker is no longer impressed when ever higher buildings spring up; he considers it so much a matter of course in a city like New York, where a square foot of ground is every minute so and so much dearer. The building now in course of construction will have an underground railway station, and form the connecting link between the tunnel railways of New York and the Hudson tunnel, which latter establishes a connection between New York and the State of New Jersey. Above ground the latest sky-scraper will be an "office building", like the majority of its older predecessors. It will be 25 storeys high, will have 5,000 windows and 39 lifts and house 10,000 persons comfortably. It is estimated that half a million people will go in and out of the building daily; a New York journal reckons that 16,300,000 bricks will be used in its construction. The basement encloses an area of 70,000 square feet; the tower will reach a height of 275 feet above the street.

#### THE FIRES IN NEW YORK.

A private cable from New York to a local contemporary says that the fire in the six-storied tenement house on the East side of the city is supposed to have been caused by a bomb. The rescued occupants of the building declare that the fire was the work of the "Black Hand", the secret society of criminals in the East of New York. The third floor was soaked with petroleum and burnt so violently that all means of egress were cut off from the floors above. Twenty-two persons, most of them children, were burnt to death. The men behaved so brutally that the authorities intend to charge some of them with manslaughter. The firemen rescued many women and children at great risk to themselves.

Further reports from New York state that the fire in the Longbeach Hotel was caused by a nurserymaid, who was boiling some milk for a sick child on the fourth floor, upsetting the spirit lamp. The fire spread with incredible rapidity. The lift boys bravely remained at their posts, and brought out the 800 visitors through the smoking lifts in safety, to a man. The telephone was destroyed before notice could be given to the neighbouring fire brigades; when they arrived the building was burnt out.

A further number of fires is reported from New York, among them a disastrous fire in the Grosvenor hospital, which was nearly burnt to the ground. Another conflagration destroyed a sky-scraper in Fifth Avenue.

#### LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 31st of July 1907.

- Mr. and Mrs. W. Emmel, New York, H. zum goldenen Engel.
- Mr. and Mrs. R. Balduin, New York, H. zum goldenen Engel.
- Dr. and Mrs. G. Clifford, Chicago, H. zum goldenen Engel.
- Mr. H. Drusmore, Oxford, H. Imperial.
- Miss E. Drusmore, Oxford, H. Imperial.
- Miss S. Fahrenholz, Brooklyn, H. Stadt Rom.
- Miss A. Hoos, Jersey City, H. Stadt Rom.
- Dr. P. Groh, Brooklyn, H. Stadt Rom.
- Mr. A. Cunningham, Glasgow, P. Rudeloff.
- Mr. S. Parish, Leeds, P. Rudeloff.
- Mr. A. Griffiths, London, P. Rudeloff.

#### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate west winds, rather dull and rainy, cool.

LOCAL.

As the net proceeds of the Garden Fête arranged to take place at the Grosse Wirtschaft in the Grosser Garten for the benefit of some of the charitable institutions and societies under the patronage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Johann Georg, but which unfortunately had to be twice put off on account of rain and was at last held in unsettled weather, Herr Heinrich Müller, the tenant of the Grosse Wirtschaft, has forwarded to the Chamberlain of the Princely Court the sum of 1,200 marks.

The Repertoire of the Central Theatre has been changed. Tonight and tomorrow "Das Lebensfest" will be given, and "Der Dieb", with Herr Emanuel Reicher of the Lessingtheater in Berlin, will be given on Saturday.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows: (1) Jubel Overture, Raff; (2) Soco, a Moorish Serenade (new), Albert; (3) Waltz, "Gross Wien", Strauss; (4) Pêcheur Napolitain et Toreador, Rubinstein; (5) Overture, "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor", Nicolai; (6) Serenade and Peasant Fête, Schumacher; (7) Tonbilder, "Lohengrin", Wagner; (8) Polonaise, Tschalkowsky; (9) Waltz, "Quand l'amour refleurit", Cremieux; (10) Erni-Intermezzo, Moret; (11) Schlaraffenmarsch, Arion vom Zürichsee.

A rare mark of honourable distinction has been conferred by the Royal Saxon Lottery department on lottery-agent Georg Röttschke—known in Dresden as "the lucky firm"—in the form of a Diploma awarded to his firm on the occasion of its completing the fortieth year of service.

Now that the tourist season has reached its zenith who, safe perforce would be a stay-at-home? Travelling nowadays is made as comfortable and luxurious as possible. The first adjunct to comfortable travelling is a good trunk, and for that we must hie us to Herr Rüdiger in the Wilsdruffer Strasse, who has a large and varied selection of the latest things in travelling requisites.

A word of comfort to the stay-at-home, to those who by stress of circumstances, business or what not, must refrain from joining the happy band of pilgrims. When the cares of the day are over, and body and mind alike need sweet repose, in the heart of the Grosse Garten lies the Picardie Restaurant, and there the eye is charmed while creature comforts are not forgot.

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.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108. The band of the Pioneer battalion No. 12 will play in the Neustadt about 12.30.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH. Wiener Strasse.

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.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

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

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

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

UP THE JUNGFRAU BY RAIL.

Since the railway up the Jungfrau was carried as far as the Mer de Glace, the patronage of the touring public has been so liberal that it has been decided to penetrate to the Jungfraujoek, 10,300 feet high, where two large plateaus will be followed in the mountain, one on the north side, commanding the panorama of the Bernese Oberland, and one on the south, commanding the Aletsch glacier and eighteen miles of country. From here to the summit at 12,400 feet is not quite two miles.

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.

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

Baumehrer & Co., Hot Water Bottles. See Strasse 10.

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

Travelling Articles. Camillo Enterlein, Waisenhaus Strasse 23.

Trunks. Bernhard Rüdiger, Wilsdruffer Strasse 3.

Fine Art. Friedrich Axt PRAGER STRASSE 29.

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

New! American Drinks New! Victoria Strasse 3.

Gallery Pictures, Albums and Postcards. L. Hauptmann Schloss Strasse 20.

Table listing hotels: SENDIG-DRESDEN, HOTEL Europaischer Hof 265 ROOMS; SENDIG-NURNBERG, HOTEL Wurttemberger Hof 250 ROOMS; SENDIG-SCHANDAU, SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana & Co. 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 I. Cl. House.

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

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

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

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

Proprietor, Publisher and Responsible Editor: Willis Baumfelder.—Printer: Buchdruckerei der Dr. Güntaschen Stiftung.

Wine Restaurant "Kaiser Garten" Favourite rendez-vous of English and Americans. English cooking. Chambres séparés. Porter and ale. Marien Strasse 26 adjoining the Postplatz.

Café de Paris, See Strasse. In Louis XVI. style. To be opened on August 15 '07. A veritable lion of the City.

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

Dresden Tea rooms, Prager Str. 50, I. To be opened on August 15 '07. High class, distingué tea rooms.

Art Photographer, Schiffer & Genscheidt Bismarck Platz 6.

Adolf Beck, Specialist in hair treatment by electricity. Massage. — 32 Christian Strasse.

Painting-Requisites. Georg Häntzschel 2 Struve Strasse 2.

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).

Harry M. Field Master-school of piano playing. After the methods of Franz Liszt and Hans von Bülow. Studio: Lindenau Strasse 35 II.

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

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

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.

Hot Cheese Straws Carl Roeder, By appointment to the Saxon Court. Galerie Strasse 2.

Anger's I. Dresden Special brown bread Dietetic food bakery Dresden, Ammon Strasse 49 Corner of Rosen Str. Tel. 6640.

Anger's Graham bread for Stomach troubles as supplied to the Court of Saxony. Anger's Aleuronat bread. Paste and Maccaroni for diabetes and bowel disorders. Anger's Kinderzwieback Forwarded to all parts of the city and abroad.

"GENTLEMEN." Sir C. F. Hutchinson, M. D., whose serious illness has evoked deep sympathy at Westminster, is one of many politicians who have risen to fame as the outcome of their maiden speeches. Coming fresh from the hustings at Rye (says the Daily News), Dr. Hutchinson, as he then was, persisted in addressing the House as "Gentlemen." Again and again he was met with cries of "Order," and when he could stand it no longer he declared that the House of Commons was apparently the only assembly in the world in which you were not permitted to call your colleagues "Gentlemen"!

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