

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### THE NAVY.

In explaining the building programme of the Government, Mr. Robertson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, said he would not allude to the building of battle-ships, as he had nothing to add to the statements he made on the subject last year and at the beginning of this session. The building programme provided for three new ships and the third would be also laid down unless the results of the Hague Conference should justify a change of plan in that respect. With regard to the building of torpedo boat destroyers, Mr. Robertson remarked that the Admiralty acted on the principle that the requirements of Great Britain in torpedo boat destroyers must be fixed in accordance with strategical considerations and that the so-called two-Power standard did not apply in this case. He then gave particulars of the torpedo boat destroyers possessed by Great Britain as compared to the number of destroyers in foreign Navies and showed that the British destroyer fleet is superior to those of other Powers. In alluding to the cruisers, Mr. Robertson entered into details as to the number, size, and cost of the large armoured cruisers lately completed and under construction, and pointed out that the endeavour of the Admiralty had been to establish the desired superiority over other Powers, and that they could now turn their attention to other classes of cruisers. The Admiralty were engaged in considering the question whether, instead of cruisers of the "Edgar" class, it would not be better to build cruisers of the "Boadicea" type.

Mr. Lee, Unionist, Member for the Fareham division of Hampshire, asked the Government for a distinct statement whether the third battle-ship provided for in the building programme of the Government was to be built or not, as the Government could not possibly be any longer in doubt as to the attitude of the Hague Conference with regard to the disarmament question.

Sir Charles Dilke, Liberal, Member for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, defended the policy of the Admiralty with respect to battle-ships, but doubted whether there was any necessity for the special exertions which the Admiralty had in view with regard to the building of submarine vessels, torpedo boat destroyers, and cruisers. The German fleet was at present unimportant, except in respect of the rapidity with which ships were intended to be built in coming years. If any danger from Germany existed for England, it was not the danger of an invasion or of a great fleet but the growing superiority of the Germans in the technical equipment of their fleet. The information given yesterday by Lord Tweedmouth with regard to the extensive building of cruisers was, of course, the answer to the building of such ships in Germany. He was, however, of opinion that it was not necessary to endeavour to compete with these German cruisers, especially since the policy of destroying commerce was a matter of the past.

In the further course of the debate the policy of the Admiralty was generally approved. The motion of the Radicals to reduce the expenditure for the fleet was rejected by 263 to 86 votes and the estimates were finally passed.

## THE BELFAST DISQUIET.

Another regiment of troops with a Maxim detachment has arrived in Belfast on Wednesday afternoon. There are now 6,000 troops in the town.

The troops have been brought into the town in case the police should go on strike next Saturday when the disaffected elements among them expect an answer to their complaints. The leaders of the movement profess to be in possession of letters from discontented policemen from numerous districts.

The strike of docklabourers and drivers still continues. The wagons which proceed under police escort continue to be attacked.



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## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.

It is reported from Raon l'Étape that an agreement has been come to between M. Amos, the owner of a shoe factory, and the representatives of the strikers. The former has declared his readiness to recognise the syndicate and to take back the dismissed workmen. A meeting of the strikers was to take place on Wednesday.

In Paris some hundred carpenters on strike had a collision with the police. Four of the latter were seriously hurt, while several of the strikers were arrested.

### THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Fourth Committee of the Peace Conference adopted the English proposal with regard to the abolition of contraband by 25 votes to 5, four Delegates abstaining from voting; the minority was composed of Russia, Germany, America, France and Montenegro. The proposal was therefore set apart for consideration of the whole Conference, and referred to the examining committee together with all the other proposals relating to this subject. Freiherr von Marschall said that such an eventual final adverse vote on the part of the German Delegates would have to be attributed to their wish to protect the interests of the neutral States that were prejudiced by a state of the law under which the abolition of contraband would have as counterpart a definition of auxiliary ships that would give the right, not only to search neutral vessels but to take possession of them without any previous search, and even without giving them a chance of making an objection. Hereupon the voting on the question of settling an interval for merchant ships to leave hostile ports at the beginning of hostilities unmolested, was deferred until after the debate in the committee. Finally the question of blockade was also referred to an examining committee. Germany and Austria declared their unreserved assent to the Italian proposal which endeavours to establish the principle that a blockade is a military operation not directed against the free exercise of commerce.

The sub-committee for considering the question of the usages of war on land adopted several proposals and referred them to the drafting com-

mittee, viz.: a proposal of Germany that the treaty obligations of an enemy's country shall be respected by the belligerents; a further proposal by Germany that the States shall be responsible for breaches of the rules concerning the laws and usages of land-war committed by their military forces; finally a Belgian proposal forbidding that inhabitants of occupied territory shall be compelled, directly or indirectly, to participate in military operations against their own country, and that from them information regarding such operations shall be demanded.

## KAISER AND CZAR TO MEET.

A meeting of Emperor William and the Czar has long been prepared, but very naturally the arrangements have been kept strictly secret. It is supposed that the Czar left Zarskoje Selo yesterday to proceed to the Baltic, while the Emperor has already returned from his trip North. The meeting of the two monarchs will take place in the presence of the German fleet just now manoeuvring in the Baltic.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### ANOTHER GENERAL STRIKE.

Reports received from Lodz bring information of a protest against the numerous arrests lately effected. A general strike is to be proclaimed. In the Poznanzki factory three departments are on strike already.

According to later news 20,000 men have struck work in 40 factories. Those willing to work were dispersed by agitators. In the factory of Dobranitzky Brothers three agitators demanded of the engineer to stop the engines. Some of the workmen attacked the agitators who fired, wounding one workman fatally and another slightly; work continues in this factory. The tramcar service has had to be suspended in consequence of the men at the Electric Power Station having struck. The cars are being guarded by troops. A workman of Messrs. Richter's factory was murdered in the street. A shopkeeper who refused to close his shop was shot dead by the infuriated ringleaders.

Later, on Wednesday, the tram service was resumed. Comparative quiet reigns in the town since the streets are being patrolled by cavalry and infantry detachments.

### UNREST EVERYWHERE.

In spite of the opposition of the National parties the strike in Warsaw has extended; in 46 factories 32,000 men are out on strike. The trams stopped running on Wednesday at noon. The strikers pelted the cars with stones, and injured many people.

In the train between Seitler and Grammatikovo 20,500 roubles were taken from two cashiers by robbers who then stopped the train and escaped.

At Novarossisk the strike in the cement factories is at an end, while dock and railway hands have gone out on strike.

## MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

### KAID MACLEAN.

The British Envoy at Tangier, after receiving Kaid Maclean's letter informing him of Raisuli's threats, requested a postponement of the operations against the latter. Orders to that effect have already been issued.

### SERIOUS COMPLICATION.

Advices from Casablanca state that three tribes who are excited about the harbour and railway works made their way into the town proclaimed a holy war, and threatened the foreign inhabitants. Six Frenchmen, two Italians, and a Spaniard were murdered. The natives had announced on the previous day that the tribes in the neighbourhood would come into the town in a few days and kill the builder of the fort. The victims were beaten with sticks and stabbed to death with knives, and their bodies were burnt. A few Europeans succeeded in escaping from the town in the evening; the French Consul remained at his post.

A French doctor who escaped from Casablanca, M. Merle, gives the following further particulars of what occurred. A number of natives came into the town on the pretext of wishing to buy corn in the market, assembled at the harbour at midday, maltreated the native watchmen, and murdered some workmen. Europeans who had armed themselves and hurried into the streets were attacked and overcome. The Jews closed their shops, and sought refuge on board a ship. The blame for

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

the proceedings is attributed to the Pasha. A French man-of-war will proceed to Casablanca.

A telegram received yesterday by the *Agence Havas* in Paris runs: "The news of disturbances in Casablanca appears to be confirmed; but it is possible that the particulars are much exaggerated. The Government, in order to be prepared for all eventualities, has taken the necessary measures to succour the foreigners in Casablanca in case of need."

### PEKIN TO PARIS EN AUTO.

Prince Borghese arrived at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning in Tver and proceeded on his journey.

### GREAT FIND ON THE BEACH.

A few days ago a man found on the beach at Wyk, on Föhr island, a bundle of notes. At first sight they appeared to be genuine bank-notes of the value of three million marks, and the find was supposed to be a sequel to the foundering of the steamer "Berlin" off the Hook of Holland in February last. Closer examination, however, reveals the fact that the notes are worthless, and a criminal origin is attributed to them.

### LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

#### TWO "SWELLED HEADS"?

London, July 30.

Dr. Emil Reich, a native of Hungary, I have known as a student of and a writer on political and historical questions for some years, in fact ever since he came to London where he lives, at Nothing Hill, part of each year, his domicile being Paris for the other part, as his wife is a Parisian.

Having heard that Dr. Emil Reich, already the author of numerous works, had recently written another book, under the somewhat sensational title of *Germany's Swelled Head*, I ventured to ask him for a copy, in order to devote one of my London Letters to it.

I thereupon received the following reply which I consider so highly characteristic of the man that I want to reproduce it *verbatim*:

July 26, 1907.

I very much regret not to be able to comply with your wish to get a copy of my "Germany's Swelled Head" for purposes of review. I have to this day, since April, 1904, received over 4,000 clippings about me and my books and lectures. The upshot is, that all this immense réclame, which has, Heaven knows, been totally and absolutely unsolicited by me in any shape or form, is practically of very little value. Fools may glory in it—I do not care a copper for it. Especially reviews of books do not sell a single copy, or very few.

In publishing above work on my own hook (not with a publisher) I made up my mind to send not a copy to the Press. I gave one to the *Daily Express*, because I regularly write for that paper.

You will, therefore, excuse me if I do not break my rule in your case either.

With many apologies,

Yours sincerely,

E. REICH.

This reply explains and justifies the title I have chosen for my London Letter today. By it, Dr. Emil Reich pleads guilty to an unconscious humour, which may be Scotch or Irish, American or simply Magyar, but which is absolutely *impayable*. I have known him to do and say and write many droll things, but the glorious buffoonery of this immortal letter really "licks creation". By declaring that he not only considers an "immense réclame" useless, but is positively disgusted with it, Dr. Emil has absolutely out-Emilled himself.

All the same, his experiment of trying to do without the "immense réclame" of the daily Press, for the purpose of making his *Germany's Swelled Head* sell and pay, is wonderfully interesting. I wonder whether he will succeed? I doubt it greatly. I have asked several booksellers, who are stocking it, on "sale or return"; I am, however, still waiting for one among them to tell me, not that he has sold many copies, but a *single copy*!! So much for the first results of this form of "swell-headedness", without the aid of an "immense réclame".

Having been practically referred to the nowadays "only reliable" *Daily Express* (since the moral death of the *Daily Mail*), I have consulted a file of the former journal, in order to find out what the sole newspaper in receipt of a "press copy" of *Germany's Swelled Head* had to say about it. Well, I found a short notice, but it surprised and even disappointed me somewhat. This is what the notice contains:—

"The Germans are afflicted with the severest attack of swell-headedness known to modern history."  
"The English are practically ignorant of this dangerous state of mind in their greatest rivals."

Dr. Emil Reich has written a book, entitled "Germany's Swelled Head", and, as he explains, the above statements are the burden of it. The volume sets forth in a very clear manner that the whole object of Germany's naval policy is to attack England, and he fixes the date of the attack at 1912.

Dr. Reich says that the Kaiser's "well-known utterance to the effect that the future of the Germans lies on the water is the keynote of all his policy."

"What Germany wants and desires," Dr. Reich asserts, "is not Continental expansion, but maritime expansion. To expand on sea would give the Germans unbounded facilities for their ever-growing surplus population and for their international trade."

"All this transmarine expansion means sea-power; in fact, supremacy on the sea. This supremacy, again, means a victorious war with Great Britain. This, then, is the real, the true, the only objective of German 'world-policy'."

"If the British nation had attacked Germany a few years ago—say, at the time of the Kaiser's telegram to Kruger—the ambition of the Germans with regard to maritime expansion would have been nipped in the bud."

"The Germans only meditate how to make it impossible for the British to maintain the claim to supremacy on the sea. To this one great task the Germans subordinate everything. It dictates their diplomacy, their acts, their preparations."

"If Germany wants to attack England, as she does, in about 1912, England ought to attack her long before that year."

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This notice in the "only" *Daily Express* was so disappointing because it showed me that Dr. Emil Reich's latest book is, in the main, merely an *Abklatsch* of his German chapter in his *Success among Nations*, published in 1904, which was not, as I know, a success among books, despite an "immense réclame."

The following extracts will show this conclusively:

Here we come to the greatest force which is working for the future welfare of Germany. This is her intellectuality. The systematic thoroughness with which everything is carried out in the world of intellect is almost inconceivable. When any one has been compelled for years to make use of German books, he will begin to realise the immense labour which has been done by Germans in the organisation of knowledge. From his earliest years the German youth, whatever degree of learning he may eventually be meant to attain, is, at any rate, taught to learn systematically. He is never permitted to specialise in any subject until he has a complete grasp of generalities, in order that he may have in his mind at least a sense of the proportion of what he has to learn. The schools are also systematised, and fall into two strictly demarcated categories, the *Realschulen* and the *Gymnasien*.

**G. WIRSING, American Dentist.** Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).  
Sidenstrasse 10 B, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9987.

Imperialism, which has become the watchword of the external policy of several great nations of today, has laid hold of the German mind with especial force. Now that, by the successive defeats of Austria and France, the Germans have built up and assured the stability of their internal union, they have begun to aspire to a far wider extension of their power. It is their ambition, by the development of their naval strength, to carry their sphere of influence over the whole globe. The Emperor, when he declared that "Germany's future lay upon the water", was only giving voice to the idea which animates a very considerable majority of the nation, which is full well aware that Germany cannot make good her claim to be a first-rate power until she can make herself respected and feared upon the sea. She must raise her maritime force until it is able to stand upon a footing of equality with the other great naval Powers of Europe. For the last ten years Germany has been toiling unremittingly to bring about the accomplishment of this design.

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Technically, then, the German dream of a world-power means immense power both by land and by sea. In order to obtain this, Germany would like to have direct access to the Adriatic. Once she gains this access, she can put into execution the oft-meditated plan of drawing a canal from the Elbe to Trieste, and she would thus sit astride of Europe, and could afford to make light of any Franco-Russian combination against her. She has carried out a very similar design in linking the Baltic to the North Sea, and rendering herself independent of the dangerous passage of the Kattegat, easily closed by a hostile power in time of war, and of which she is able to control neither entry. By a trans-European canal she would nullify the strategic value of the English Channel, where very possibly she would have, far from any protecting base or haven of shelter, to run the gauntlet of the combined English and French navies. In the construction of such a canal she would only be realising, on a somewhat more grandiose scale, the dream which has been cherished by some great French statesmen, and is still cherished by Russia. Richelieu already pointed out that a canal on the grandest scale, linking Bordeaux to Nimes, would undermine the value of Gibraltar. A French fleet could be carried, as it were, overland from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean much more rapidly than a hostile armada could sail round the whole Iberian peninsula, and France could change the scene of operations in a naval war as best suited her convenience, and offer battle with her whole combined fleets against the disunited squadrons of her enemy in whichever sea she preferred. The French

maritime forces, if swept out of the Mediterranean, need not any more dread being cooped up in the harbours of the Southern littoral, but could re-emerge upon the Western coast. The project has remained a project, and it seems almost inexplicable that the French should take so little interest in securing the pre-eminence of their navy by a work which would have rendered a battle of Trafalgar out of the question, and which would certainly prevent the recurrence of such a battle.

Germany's over-sea policy is not the outcome of sheer ambition, mere desire to participate in the game of grab; it is inspired by imperious necessity. It is the result of no artificial impulse. Since 1870 the figures of her population have well-nigh doubled, the elbow-room in the Fatherland is becoming cramped, and the energetic portion of the inhabitants is compelled to emigrate to America, where it ceases to contribute to the force of the home-country. It is a matter of crucial importance to Germany that she should have fields of colonial expansion under her own imperial control. But where are such fields to be found?

Difficult as would be the physical obstacles to overcome in building an Elbe-Trieste canal, they are not sufficient to daunt the modern engineer; the political barrier is a far harder matter to negotiate. Germany is cut off from the Adriatic by Austria, and it is anything but probable that Austria would contemplate with docile equanimity the fulfilment of German ambitions. The canal is the one remedy which will cure Germany's geographical deformity as a world-power; the construction of such a canal presupposes the downfall of Austria.

Dr. Emil Reich also "presupposes" that Austria would not willingly contribute to her own downfall, but she might be bought over, and so might Holland, he says. Then he concludes:

These preceding remarks are sufficient to indicate the great qualities of the Germans in intellectual pursuits. On the other hand, it is difficult to believe, judging from the past, that the Germans will ever be able to mature that ideal development of both man and woman which alone can be considered as the palm and prize of the highest form of civilisation. The German woman, in spite of many a great national quality, has so far not given proof or hopes justifying us in the assumption that she will, in her proper sphere, create the same charm of graceful idealism that so many German intellectual men have succeeded in creating in the sphere of intellectual idealism. More serious still is the deficiency of the Germans in that they have suffered their whole political and too much of their intellectual life to be officialised and Byzantinised.

Even within the last thirty years they have, outside Bismarck, produced not a single great political personality. We see a number of hard, steady, and honest workers, but not a single great personality. The over-bureaucratisation of nearly the whole of intellectual life in Germany leaves, as a rule, little elbow-room for the growth of free, untrammelled, and elastic forces.

But one of Dr. Emil's most significant reiterations in his last book is that Germany blundered badly by not secretly helping the Boers against England in 1900. Germany's "swelled-headedness", then, was evidently not pronounced enough.

### CHURCH SERVICES.

#### ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Wiener Strasse.

Friday, August 2nd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Sunday, August 4th. X. *Sunday after Trinity*.  
8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.  
Wednesday, August 7th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Friday, August 9th. 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, August 4th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion 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, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

#### BLIND POULTRY FARMER.]

Captain Peirson Webber, a retired Army officer, who is blind, has gone through a three months' course in poultry farming at University College, Reading. In competition with large numbers of students in possession of their sight, he secured a high place in the final list. Captain Webber, when he became blind, devoted himself to poultry farming on a farm at Stockton, near Rugby. Despite his affliction, he fed the fowls himself, collected the eggs, attended to sitting hens, and did the miscellaneous work. He devised many improvements in methods, and has invented ingenious appliances.

#### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Windy, generally bright but changeable, slight showers at times, somewhat warmer.

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**CRICKET.**

Dr. W. G. Grace, writing in the *Morning Post*, gives the following account of the recent disgraceful scene at Lord's cricket ground.

The great topic of conversation during the past week has been the unfortunate behaviour of the crowd at Lord's on Tuesday last which led to the match Middlesex v. Lancashire being abandoned altogether. It is all the more regrettable that this disturbance occurred at head-quarters, a ground above all others that we look up to as a place where it should be almost impossible for anything of the kind to occur. The ground was in such a soft state that it was found impossible to begin the match on Monday until after luncheon. Then owing to more rain very little play took place, and when stumps were pulled up for the day Lancashire had scored 57 runs for the loss of one wicket, R. H. Spooner's, who appeared in the team for the first time this season. A lot of rain fell during the night, which made the wicket very sodden, and unfortunately there was no wind or sun to dry it. The public were admitted as usual, and having paid their sixpences expected in return to see some cricket. After the luncheon interval they assembled in front of the pavilion and wished to know if any play would take place. Then things became worse, and they demanded their money back. Mr. Lacey told them they could not have their money back, but that they would have passes to admit them at any future Middlesex match. The umpires eventually decided that the ground would not be fit for play that day and pulled up the stumps. The crowd then became very noisy and demonstrative, and while the policemen were conducting the umpires to the pavilion a portion of the spectators rushed to the wicket and commenced damaging it by putting their heels into the pitch. The policemen cleared them off, but by that time the ground looked very much cut up and damaged. The captains held a consultation, but did not seem to agree or come to any mutual understanding. Mac Laren, the Lancashire captain, then decided to abandon the match, and handed the reporters the following declaration: "Owing to the pitch having been deliberately torn up by the public, I, as captain of the Lancashire Eleven, cannot see my way to continue the game, the groundman bearing me out that the wicket could not again be put right."

It is to be regretted that Mac Laren in the heat of the moment should have withdrawn his team from taking any further part in the match. If both captains did not agree it was the duty of the umpires to decide whether the ground was fit or not for further play, and no umpires ought to have decided this until the following morning. As everyone accustomed to look after cricket grounds knows that, although a pitch may be badly cut up and look ruined, it can sometimes be made all right again by careful attention and rolling. From what I am told the ground was quite fit for play on Wednesday morning, and it is a great pity that any decision was come to before then.

Whether the public should be admitted to a ground when it is at all doubtful if any cricket can take place is an open question. If they had not been admitted at Lord's there would have been no scene inside the ground. On the other hand, many of the onlookers who may have come from some distance would much sooner pay their sixpences and get inside the ground on the off-chance of seeing some cricket than to have to wait outside the gates. It has been suggested that when the public are admitted and no play takes place that the money should be returned, but this is out of the question, as it has been tried on more than one occasion, with the result that the club has lost money by doing this, as many boys and others get into the ground without payment, and if money is returned they take their sixpences.

One great mistake is that when the ground is rendered unplayable for any length of time the spectators are, so to speak, kept in the dark and are not told what decision has been arrived at. It would be a good plan after rain if a notice-board was hoisted on the telegraph board such as "No play before luncheon," "No play for an hour", &c., or the card boys might be sent round the ground from time to time to tell the public as to the possibility of play being resumed.

It has been stated that the behaviour of some of the spectators at first-class cricket is becoming worse than it was ten years ago. I do not agree

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**

CLOSED.

**ROYAL THEATRE.**

NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

**RESIDENZ THEATRE.**

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

**Lady Windermeere's Fan.**

Drama in 4 Acten von Osear Wilde.

Cast:

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Lord Windermeere                                      | Max Thomas.        |
| Lady Windermeere, seine Frau                          | Johanna Becker.    |
| Die Herzogin von Berwick                              | Rosa Laassner.     |
| Lady Agatha Carlisle, ihre Tochter                    | Erna Nitter.       |
| Lady Plymdale   | Elvira de Miot.    |
| Lady Jedburgh   | Mia Thomas.        |
| Lady Stutfeld   | Gertrud Guder.     |
| Mrs. Cowper-Cowper                                    | Luey Böhlke.       |
| Mrs. Erylne   | Nina Sandow.       |
| Lord Augustus Lorton, Bruder der Herzogin von Berwick | Walter Blenke.     |
| Lord Darlington                                       | Walter Tautz.      |
| Mr. Dumby   | Paul Barleben.     |
| Mr. Cecil Graham                                      | Hugo Werner-Kahle. |
| Mr. Hopper  | Paul Köllner.      |
| Parker, Kammerdiener bei Lord Windermeere             | Hans v. Wolzogen.  |

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

**Frau Warrens Gewerbe.**

**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,                       | Hugo Brandes.     |
| Gustav Dahlke,                        | Paul Arndt.       |
| Bachke,                               | Hermann Kohlmetz. |
| von Dellar,                           | Joh. Schrotky.    |
| Borowsky,                             | Walther Froese.   |
| Centa Orterer, Malerin                | Rosa Klaus.       |
| Rosa Bauer, Malerin                   | Martha Clemens.   |
| Kommerzienrat Schorner                | Rudolf Senius.    |
| Lulu, seine Tochter                   | Marianne Gonia.   |
| Albert Roderich, Zeichner             | Otto Ottbert.     |
| Maxime                                | Erna Peschel.     |
| Die Wirtin                            | Ernestine Rosen.  |
| Ein Gerichtsvollzieher                | Bruno Klein.      |
| Ein Chauffeur                         | Otto Walther.     |
| Ein Briefträger                       | Franz Rehfeld.    |

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 8 p.m.

**Gastspiel Emanuel Reicher: Der Dieb.**

with this, but unfortunately there are black sheep in every fold, and in every crowd there are some hooligans, who, with very slight or no provocation, are ready to boo or ironically cheer a player. It would be much wiser if captains and players would treat this class of onlookers with contempt, as if they found it did not cause annoyance they would very soon cease doing it. Many years ago at Sheffield one of the Gloucester team was fielding at long-leg to my bowling; he was greatly chaffed by the crowd, but he took everything they said with good temper, and at last they found it was no use chaffing him. He made a couple of good catches, and was greatly cheered by the crowd, who just before had been making ironical remarks. Once on a Bank Holiday at Brighton play was stopped just after luncheon by a heavy drizzle, the crowd came to the front of the pavilion and boo'd and hooted the players. Ranji's brother, who had only arrived in England a few days before and could not then speak English, was in the committee-room with Ranji and myself. Upon seeing the spectators behaving in this way he said to Ranji: "They are not so big as 'W. G.' Why does he not go out and kill them all?"

**LOCAL.**

William C. Carl, the American Concert Organist, is in Dresden at the Hotel Bellevue. Mr. Carl is in Europe preparing his repertoire for next season in America, where he will be heard in many concerts. Recently Mr. Carl inaugurated a new organ in Dawson City, in the Klondike, Alaska, and travelled in Japan and China to study the music of the Far East. While abroad Mr. Carl will be for some time the guest of Alexandre Guilmant, at his villa in France.

In conformity with the Act of March 2nd, 1907, a register of all American citizens residing in the Dresden district will be kept at the offices of the Consulate-General, Ammon Strasse 2, Dresden, and all resident American citizens are invited to enter their names therein. This Register should show the date of registration, the full name of the person registered, the date and place of his birth, the place of his last domicile in the United States, the date of his arrival in the foreign country where he is residing and his place of residence therein, the reasons for his foreign residence, whether or not he is married and if married the name of his wife, her place of birth and residence, and if he has children the name, date and place of birth and residence of each.

Under the provisions of an Executive order issued by the President on April 8, 1907, the Consular Officer may issue certificates of the registration prescribed above for the use with the authorities of the place where the person registered is residing.

American citizens resident abroad are required to register each year, and any additional facts concerning residence, marriage, and children should be noted in the register, but the full registration having been made once need not be repeated on each subsequent registration.

Passports can no longer be issued by diplomatic or consular officers if the applicant has time to apply to the Department of State at Washington and await its reply. Where inconvenience or hardship would result to a person entitled to receive a passport unless he received it at once, a diplomatic officer, or a consular officer who shall receive authority to do so from the Secretary of State, may issue to such person an emergency passport, good for a period not to exceed six months from the date of issuance, and to be used for a purpose which shall be stated in the passport.

A passport issued by the Department of State is good for a period of two years, when it expires. A passport which has expired can not be extended, and no passport can be extended more than once. Emergency passports can not be extended. Passports which have been issued by the Department of State and are about to expire can be extended for a period of two years.

A provision of the new order applying to the status of naturalised citizens, is as follows: "When any naturalised citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign State from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign State, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and his place of general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during the said years; provided, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a Diplomatic or Consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe."

Children born abroad whose parents were American citizens at the time of their birth should report to a convenient American Consul upon reaching the age of eighteen years and before they have reached the age of nineteen years and make a declaration of their intention and desire to remain a citizen of the United States and to become a resident thereof. Upon reaching the age of twenty-one years and before reaching the age of twenty-two years, such children are required to take before a Consul the oath of allegiance to the United States.

When an American woman has married a foreigner and he dies or they are absolutely divorced, in order to resume her rights as an American citizen, she must register with an American Consulate within one year after the termination of the marital relation.

Whenever any foreign woman has acquired American citizenship through her marriage, upon the death of her husband or upon their absolute divorce she must if she is abroad and desires to retain her American citizenship, register as an American citizen before a United States Consul

within one year after the termination of the marital relation.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows: (1) March, "Hamburg bleibt Hamburg", Vollstedt; (2) Overture, Carneval romain, Berlioz; (3) Waltz, "Mondnacht an der Alster", Fetras; (4) Procession to the Minster, "Lohengrin", Wagner; (5) Festival Overture, Lassen; (6) Violin Solo, "Bajazzo" paraphrase, Leonevallo; (7) Fantasia, "La Dame Blanche", Boildieu; (8) Overture, "Franz Schubert", Suppé; (9) Waltz, "Hoffnungsstrahlen", Lanner; (10) Music of the Spheres, Rubinstein; (11) Carmen March, Bizet.

A rare mark of honourable distinction has been conferred by the Royal Saxon Lottery department on lottery-agent Georg Rötzecke, Gr. Brüdergasse 29—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.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108. The guards will mount without music, but the band of the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100 will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40.

### LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 1st of August 1907.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Peppard, Mansfield, H. Amalienhof.  
Dr. G. Lawrence, Galesville, H. Amalienhof.  
Miss R. Lawrence, Chicago, H. Amalienhof.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Trust, Milwaukee, H. Carlton.  
Mr. and Mrs. R. Seidel, Milwaukee, H. Carlton.  
Miss G. Hintz, St. Louis, H. Carlton.  
Miss T. Rupschleager, St. Louis, H. Carlton.  
Mr. F. W. Rupschleager, St. Louis, H. Carlton.  
Mr. F. Skina, Wilmington, H. Deutsches Haus.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. Koetting, Baltimore, H. Deutsches Haus.  
Miss P. Koetting, Baltimore, H. Deutsches Haus.  
Miss H. Mayer, Brooklyn, H. zum goldenen Engel.  
Miss M. Mayer, Brooklyn, H. zum goldenen Engel.  
Miss E. Mayer, Brooklyn, H. zum goldenen Engel.  
Miss M. Mackrip-Pockes, Aberdeen, H. Hospiz.  
Miss M. Mathey, Celle, H. Hospiz.  
Miss A. James, Philadelphia, H. Hospiz.  
Miss E. Reinhardt, Philadelphia, H. Hospiz.  
Miss O. Spiring, St. Petersburg, H. Hospiz.  
Mr. W. Seng, Pittsburg, H. Strehleiner Hof.  
Mr. A. Seng, Pittsburg, H. Strehleiner Hof.  
Mr. S. Barons, New York, H. Weber.  
Mr. T. F. Dunaway, Reno, H. Weber.  
Mrs. T. F. Dunaway, Reno, H. Weber.  
Miss S. Camp, Florida, P. Peterreit.  
Miss A. Wood, Dollington, P. Peterreit.  
Miss A. Bradford, Tompa, P. Peterreit.  
Mr. L. Armstrong, Saronatop, P. Peterreit.  
Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Butler, New York, P. Schaumberger.  
Miss A. B. Butler, Brooklyn, P. Schaumberger.  
Miss K. S. Horn, Philadelphia, P. Schaumberger.  
Miss L. K. Shriver, Baltimore, P. Schaumberger.  
Miss A. C. Whitebock, Baltimore, P. Schaumberger.

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### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

**London, August 1.** In the election of a Member  
for Northwest Staffordshire in place of the late  
Mr. Billston, Liberal, Mr. Stanley, Liberal, was re-  
turned by 7,396 votes, against 5,047 recorded for  
Mr. Twyford, Unionist.

**New York, August 1.** The strike has been  
abandoned by the workmen of the Steel Trust.

**Paris, August 1.** The enquiry into the occur-  
rences in Raon-l'Etape has shown that the Com-  
mander of the gendarmes fired his revolver in the  
air when he saw himself threatened, and only when  
he was wounded in the abdomen by the rioters fired  
one shot at them point-blank. Sixty-one shots in  
all were fired by the gendarmes and strikers. The  
Commander declared that he did his best to pre-  
vent his men firing, but they were so embittered  
by the attacks made upon them that they paid no  
attention to his orders.

**Paris, August 1.** It is reported here that the  
commander of the Mediterranean squadron received  
orders to hold two cruisers in readiness to proceed  
to Morocco. The cruiser "Forbin", now in the  
vicinity of the Azores, will probably also go to  
Morocco.

**Tangier, July 31.** Dr. Merle, a French doctor,  
informed the French chargé d'affaires that on  
Monday the tribes demanded of the Pasha of  
Casablanca that he should order the work in the  
harbour to cease. To gain time the Pasha  
told them to come again on Tuesday. They,  
however, did not appear, so that it was generally  
believed that their threat that on Thursday  
they would kill all Jews and Christians was  
a bluff. The request of the French Consul  
that the Pasha should recover the bodies  
of the murdered Europeans was not  
conceded on the plea that the Pasha had no am-  
munition. The Consul thereupon insisted on an  
escort being furnished to Dr. Merle who then  
boarded a ship and went to Tangier to ask for  
the speedy despatch of the French cruiser "Galilée".  
Dr. Merle was not allowed to leave until he had  
paid heavily for the escort. 20,000 tribesmen are  
said to have entered Casablanca. The "Galilée"  
has arrived off Casablanca.

**Seoul, July 31.** An official edict was published  
yesterday ordering the disbandment of the Korean  
troops.

**Seoul, August 1.** Several hundred Koreans as-  
sembled near the "big bell" when the disband-  
ment of the Korean troops became known, but were  
dispersed by Japanese troops. The exits of the  
Korean barracks are guarded by the Japanese with  
machine-guns. The 2,000 men of the garrison of  
Seoul are to be disarmed today. The disbanded  
troops are to receive a year's pay. The body-guard  
of the Emperor is not affected by the order.

**Hamburg, August 1.** The Hamburg-America  
liner "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria" had a slight col-  
lision with a French sailing ship in the channel  
during a fog on Friday last. Neither vessel was  
seriously damaged and both proceeded on their  
voyage; the sailing vessel has already reached  
port. The S. S. "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria" is  
due in New York on Saturday.

**Lodz, August 1.** In spite of the efforts of the  
Socialist party the general strike has miscarried.  
Today it is only the small factories that are af-  
fected by the strike; the trams are working under  
military escort. Shots were exchanged yesterday  
between the troops and workmen in various quarters  
of the town; two workmen were killed and several  
wounded.

**Kronstadt, August 1.** The yacht "Alexandra"  
with the Czar and Czarina on board arrived here  
at 10 this morning. Later the Czar went on board  
the "Standart", while the Czarina returned to  
Peterhof on board the "Alexandra". The latter  
yacht signalled "Bon voyage". The "Standart"  
which flew the Imperial Standard is escorted by  
four cruisers under the command of Admiral  
Jessen on board the "Sibirsky Stryolok".